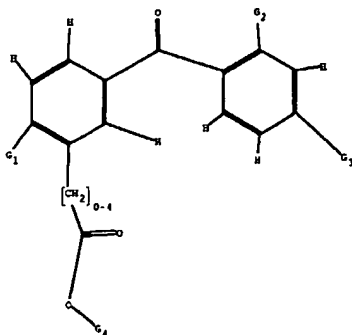
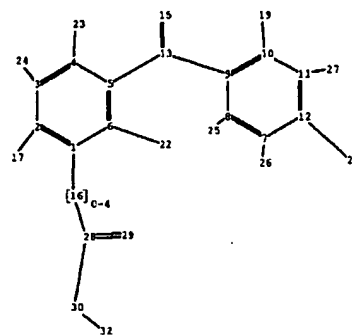


C:\STNEXP4\QUERIES\09830559a.str



L10



09/830,559  
Non atom nte  
case.

chain nodes :  
13 15 16 17 19 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 32  
ring nodes :  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12  
chain bonds :  
1-16 2-17 3-24 4-23 5-13 6-22 7-26 8-25 9-13 10-19 11-27  
12-21 13-15 16-28 28-29 28-30 30-32  
ring bonds :  
1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-6 7-8 7-12 8-9 9-10 10-11 11-12  
exact/norm bonds :  
2-17 10-19 12-21 13-15 28-29 28-30 30-32  
exact bonds :  
1-16 3-24 4-23 5-13 6-22 7-26 8-25 9-13 11-27 16-28  
normalized bonds :  
1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-6 7-8 7-12 8-9 9-10 10-11 11-12

G1:C,O,N,X

G2:C,O,S,N,Cl,Br,F,I

G3:C,H,O,S,N,Cl,Br,F,I

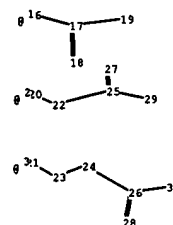
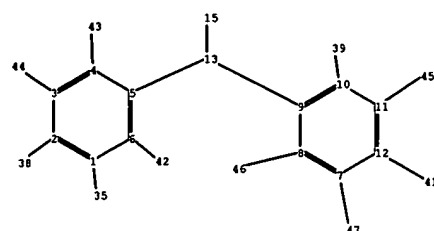
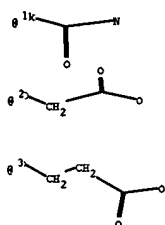
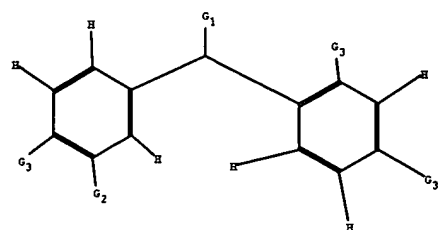
G4:C,O,N,Si

Match level :

1:Atom 2:Atom 3:Atom 4:Atom 5:Atom 6:Atom 7:Atom 8:Atom 9:Atom  
10:Atom 11:Atom 12:Atom 13:CLASS 15:CLASS 16:CLASS 17:CLASS  
19:CLASS

---

	21:CLASS	22:CLASS	23:CLASS	24:CLASS	25:CLASS	26:CLASS
27:CLASS	28:CLASS	29:CLASS	30:CLASS	32:CLASS		



chain nodes :

13 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 35 38 39 41 42 43 44 45 46 47

ring nodes :

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

chain bonds :

1-35 2-38 3-44 4-43 5-13 6-42 7-47 8-46 9-13 10-39 11-45 12-41 13-15 16-17 17-18 17-19 20-22 21-23 22-25 23-24 24-26 25-27 25-29 26-28 26-30

ring bonds :

1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-6 7-8 7-12 8-9 9-10 10-11 11-12

exact/norm bonds :

1-35 2-38 10-39 12-41 13-15 16-17 17-18 17-19 25-27 25-29 26-28 26-30

exact bonds :

3-44 4-43 5-13 6-42 7-47 8-46 9-13 11-45 20-22 21-23 22-25 23-24 24-26

normalized bonds :

1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-6 7-8 7-12 8-9 9-10 10-11 11-12

G1:C,H,O,N

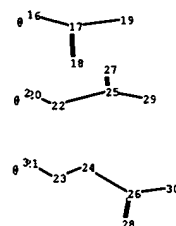
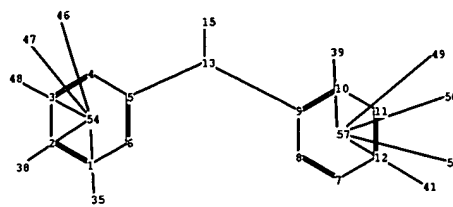
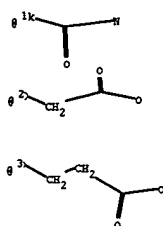
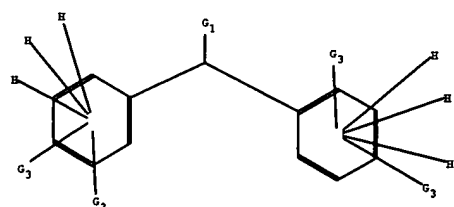
G2:[\*1],[\*2],[\*3]

G3:CH<sub>3</sub>,Et,n-Pr,i-Pr,n-Bu,i-Bu,s-Bu,t-Bu,CN,NO<sub>2</sub>,O,S,N,CO<sub>2</sub>H,COOH,X,Hy

Match level :

1:Atom 2:Atom 3:Atom 4:Atom 5:Atom 6:Atom 7:Atom 8:Atom 9:Atom 10:Atom 11:Atom 12:Atom  
13:CLAS15:CLAS16:CLAS17:CLAS18:CLAS19:CLAS20:CLAS21:CLAS22:CLAS23:CLASS  
24:CLAS25:CLAS26:CLAS27:CLAS28:CLAS29:CLAS30:CLAS35:CLAS38:CLAS39:CLASS  
41:CLAS42:CLAS43:CLAS44:CLAS45:CLAS46:CLAS47:CLASS





chain nodes :

13 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 35 38 39 41 46 47 48 49 50 51

ring nodes :

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

chain bonds :

5-13 9-13 13-15 16-17 17-18 17-19 20-22 21-23 22-25 23-24 24-26 25-27 25-29 26-28 26-30

ring bonds :

1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-6 7-8 7-12 8-9 9-10 10-11 11-12

exact/norm bonds :

13-15 16-17 17-18 17-19 25-27 25-29 26-28 26-30

exact bonds :

5-13 9-13 20-22 21-23 22-25 23-24 24-26

normalized bonds :

1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-6 7-8 7-12 8-9 9-10 10-11 11-12

G1:C,H,O,N

G2:[\*1],[\*2],[\*3]

G3:CH3,Et,n-Pr,i-Pr,n-Bu,i-Bu,s-Bu,t-Bu,CN,NO2,O,S,N,CO2H,COOH,X,Hy

Match level :

1:Atom 2:Atom 3:Atom 4:Atom 5:Atom 6:Atom 7:Atom 8:Atom 9:Atom 10:Atom 11:Atom 12:Atom  
13:CLASS15:CLASS16:CLASS17:CLASS18:CLASS19:CLASS20:CLASS21:CLASS22:CLASS23:CLASS  
24:CLASS25:CLASS26:CLASS27:CLASS28:CLASS29:CLASS30:CLASS35:CLASS38:CLASS39:CLASS  
41:CLASS42:Atom 43:Atom 44:Atom 45:Atom 46:CLASS47:CLASS48:CLASS49:CLASS50:CLASS  
51:CLASS52:Atom 53:Atom 54:Atom 55:Atom 56:Atom 57:Atom

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LOGINID:sssptau129pxo

PASSWORD:

TERMINAL (ENTER 1, 2, 3, OR ?):2

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NEWS 4 MAY 10 CA/CAPplus enhanced with 1900-1906 U.S. patent records  
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NEWS 6 MAY 19 Derwent World Patents Index to be reloaded and enhanced  
NEWS 7 MAY 30 IPC 8 Rolled-up Core codes added to CA/CAPplus and  
USPATFULL/USPAT2  
NEWS 8 MAY 30 The F-Term thesaurus is now available in CA/CAPplus  
NEWS 9 JUN 02 The first reclassification of IPC codes now complete in  
INPADOC  
NEWS 10 JUN 26 TULSA/TULSA2 reloaded and enhanced with new search and  
and display fields  
NEWS 11 JUN 28 Price changes in full-text patent databases EPFULL and PCTFULL  
NEWS 12 JUL 11 CHEMSAFE reloaded and enhanced  
NEWS 13 JUL 14 FSTA enhanced with Japanese patents  
NEWS 14 JUL 19 Coverage of Research Disclosure reinstated in DWPI  
NEWS 15 AUG 09 INSPEC enhanced with 1898-1968 archive  
NEWS 16 AUG 28 ADISCTI Reloaded and Enhanced  
NEWS 17 AUG 30 CA(SM)/CAPplus(SM) Austrian patent law changes  
  
NEWS EXPRESS JUNE 30 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.01b, CURRENT  
MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP),  
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 26 JUNE 2006.  
  
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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 23:33:52 ON 04 SEP 2006

=> file reg

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

2.31

2.31

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 23:40:33 ON 04 SEP 2006  
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DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 3 SEP 2006 HIGHEST RN 905815-43-2

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predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of  
experimental property data in the original document. For information  
on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/UG/regprops.html>

=>  
Uploading C:\Program Files\Stnexp\Queries\09830559.str

L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

=> d l1  
L1 HAS NO ANSWERS  
L1 STR

\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT \*  
Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

=> s l1  
SAMPLE SEARCH INITIATED 23:41:35 FILE 'REGISTRY'  
SAMPLE SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 12300 TO ITERATE

16.3% PROCESSED 2000 ITERATIONS 0 ANSWERS  
INCOMPLETE SEARCH (SYSTEM LIMIT EXCEEDED)  
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

FULL FILE PROJECTIONS: ONLINE \*\*COMPLETE\*\*  
BATCH \*\*COMPLETE\*\*  
PROJECTED ITERATIONS: 239355 TO 252645  
PROJECTED ANSWERS: 0 TO 0

L2 0 SEA SSS SAM L1

=> search l1  
ENTER TYPE OF SEARCH (SSS), CSS, FAMILY, OR EXACT:.  
ENTER SCOPE OF SEARCH (SAMPLE), FULL, RANGE, OR SUBSET:full  
FULL SEARCH INITIATED 23:41:42 FILE 'REGISTRY'  
FULL SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 244764 TO ITERATE

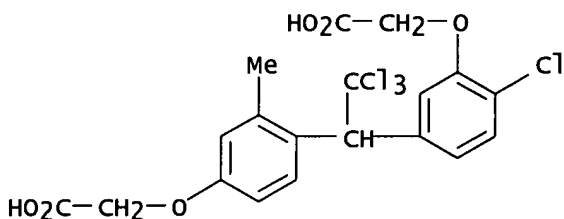
100.0% PROCESSED 244764 ITERATIONS 1 ANSWERS

SEARCH TIME: 00.00.03

L3 1 SEA SSS FUL L1

=> d 13

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 RN 256379-90-5 REGISTRY  
 ED Entered STN: 18 Feb 2000  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[1-[3-(carboxymethoxy)-4-chlorophenyl]-2,2,2-trichloroethyl]-3-methylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
 FS 3D CONCORD  
 MF C19 H16 Cl4 O6  
 SR CA  
 LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS



\*\*PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT\*\*

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)  
 1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

=> file caplus  
 COST IN U.S. DOLLARS  
 FULL ESTIMATED COST

SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
169.72	172.03

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 23:42:27 ON 04 SEP 2006  
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 FILE LAST UPDATED: 3 Sep 2006 (20060903/ED)

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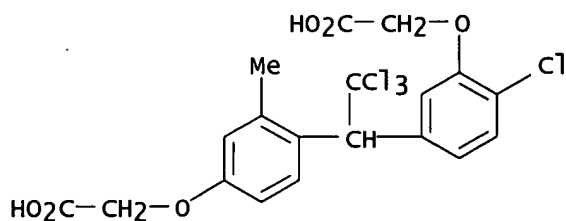
<http://www.cas.org/infopolicy.html>

=> s 13

L4 1 L3

=> d 14 fbib ab hitstr

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 1999:780157 CAPLUS  
 DN 132:122347  
 TI Synthesis and antimicrobial screening of 1,1,1-trichloro-2-[3-(carboxymethoxy)-4-chlorophenyl]-2-(carboxyaryl/carboxymethoxyaryl)ethanes  
 AU Purohit, D. M.; Shah, V. H.  
 CS Chemistry Department, Saurashtra University, Rajkot, 360005, India  
 SO Journal of the Institution of Chemists (India) (1999), 71(1), 37-39  
 CODEN: JOICA7; ISSN: 0020-3254  
 PB Institution of Chemists (India)  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB Title compds. such as I were prepared from benzyl alc. derivative II and substituted benzenes in the presence of concentrated sulfuric acid. The products were active against Gram pos. and neg. bacteria and fungi.  
 IT 256379-90-5P  
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)  
 (preparation and antimicrobial activity of)  
 RN 256379-90-5 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[1-[3-(carboxymethoxy)-4-chlorophenyl]-2,2,2-trichloroethyl]-3-methylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=>

=> file reg

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

ENTRY

TOTAL

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

9.25

181.28

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)

SINCE FILE

ENTRY

TOTAL

SESSION

CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE

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-0.75

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 23:48:01 ON 04 SEP 2006

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=>  
Uploading C:\Program Files\Stnexp\Queries\09830559c.str

L5 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

=> d 15  
L5 HAS NO ANSWERS  
L5 STR

\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT \*  
Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

=> s 15  
SAMPLE SEARCH INITIATED 23:48:29 FILE 'REGISTRY'  
SAMPLE SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 13212 TO ITERATE

15.1% PROCESSED 2000 ITERATIONS 2 ANSWERS  
INCOMPLETE SEARCH (SYSTEM LIMIT EXCEEDED)  
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

FULL FILE PROJECTIONS: ONLINE \*\*COMPLETE\*\*  
BATCH \*\*COMPLETE\*\*  
PROJECTED ITERATIONS: 257354 TO 271126  
PROJECTED ANSWERS: 46 TO 482

L6 2 SEA SSS SAM L5

=> search 15  
ENTER TYPE OF SEARCH (SSS), CSS, FAMILY, OR EXACT: .  
ENTER SCOPE OF SEARCH (SAMPLE), FULL, RANGE, OR SUBSET: full  
FULL SEARCH INITIATED 23:48:39 FILE 'REGISTRY'  
FULL SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 263279 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED 263279 ITERATIONS 491 ANSWERS  
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.07

L7 491 SEA SSS FUL L5

=> file caplus  
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
167.38	348.66

FULL ESTIMATED COST

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
0.00	-0.75

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FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 23:48:59 ON 04 SEP 2006  
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FILE LAST UPDATED: 3 Sep 2006 (20060903/ED)

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=> s 17  
L8 168 L7

=> d 18 fbib ab hitstr 1-168

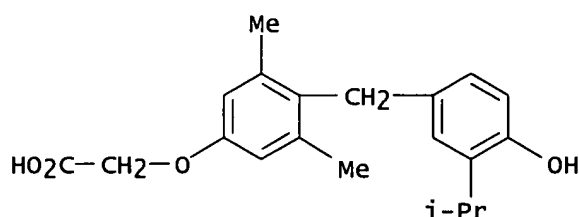
L8 ANSWER 1 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
AN 2006:637799 CAPLUS  
DN 145:56261  
TI The thyroid hormone receptor- $\beta$  agonist GC-1 induces cell proliferation in rat liver and pancreas  
AU Columbano, Amedeo; Pibiri, Monica; Deidda, Manuela; Cossu, Costanza; Scanlan, Thomas S.; Chiellini, Grazia; Muntoni, Sandro; Ledda-Columbano, Giovanna M.  
CS Department of Toxicology, Oncology and Molecular Pathology Unit, University of Cagliari, Cagliari, 09124, Italy  
SO Endocrinology (2006), 147(7), 3211-3218  
CODEN: ENDOAO; ISSN: 0013-7227  
PB Endocrine Society  
DT Journal  
LA English  
AB Thyroid hormones regulate cell growth, cell differentiation, and metabolic functions via interaction with the thyroid hormone nuclear receptors (TRs). Recently, a small class of halogen-free high-affinity thyroid hormone agonists has been developed that are highly selective for the TR $\beta$  subtype. Because of the selective hyperthyroidism generated by one of these agonists, GC-1, this compound has the potential to be developed as a new therapeutic agent for the treatment of a variety of metabolic disturbances, including lipid disorders and obesity; thus, it becomes



important to determine whether GC-1 has other unknown effects on potential target organs. The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of GC-1 on cell proliferation in rat liver and pancreas. Rats treated with GC-1 (50 or 100 µg/100 g) were killed at different time points.

Hepatic and pancreatic cell proliferation was monitored by immunohistochem. determination of bromodeoxyuridine incorporation. The expression of cell cycle-related genes was analyzed by Northern and Western anal. The results show that GC-1 strongly stimulates rat hepatocyte proliferation in the absence of tissue injury. Although GC-1-induced hepatocyte proliferation was associated with a rapid increase in cyclin D1 mRNA levels, no change in the expression of c-jun and c-fos was observed. GC-1 also induced massive pancreatic cell proliferation. The results indicate that the TRβ-selective agonist GC-1 is a strong mitogen for hepatocytes and pancreatic acinar cells. Furthermore, they suggest that the TRβ receptor is the mediator for the mitogenic activity of thyroid hormone and other thyromimetics.

IT 211110-63-3, GC-1  
 RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (thyroid hormone receptor-β agonist GC-1 induction of cell proliferation in rat liver and pancreas)  
 RN 211110-63-3 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

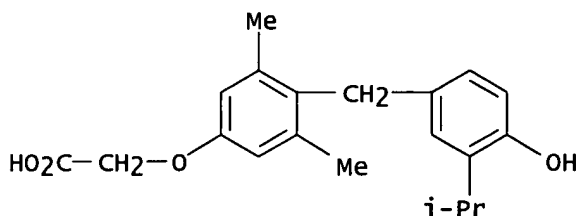


RE.CNT 47 THERE ARE 47 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

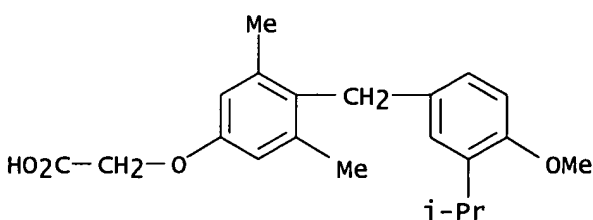
L8 ANSWER 2 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 2006:600032 CAPLUS  
 DN 145:203061  
 TI A Functionally Orthogonal Ligand-Receptor Pair Created by Targeting the Allosteric Mechanism of the Thyroid Hormone Receptor  
 AU Hassan, A. Quamrul; Koh, John T.  
 CS Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, University of Delaware, Newark, DE, 19716, USA  
 SO Journal of the American Chemical Society (2006), 128(27), 8868-8874  
 CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863  
 PB American Chemical Society  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB Nuclear receptors are ligand-dependent transcription factors that are of interest as potential tools to artificially regulate gene expression. Ligand binding induces a conformational change involving helix-12 which forms part of the dimerization interface used to bind transcriptional coactivators. When triiodothyronine (T3) binds the thyroid hormone receptor (TR) it indirectly contacts helix-12 through intermediary residues His(435) and Phe(451) termed a His-Phe switch. The mutant TRβ(H435A) is nonresponsive to physiol. concns. of T3 but can be activated by the synthetic hormone analog QH2 which potently activates His

435→Ala mutant at concns. that do not activate the wild-type receptors TR $\alpha$  and TR $\beta$ . QH2 does not show antagonist behavior with the wild-type TRs. QH2's functionally orthogonal behavior with TR $\beta$ (H435A) is preserved on the three consensus thyroid hormone response elements.

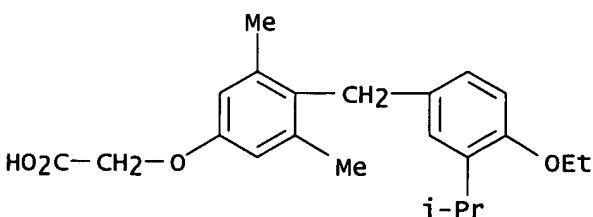
IT 211110-63-3, GC-1  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (functionally orthogonal ligand-receptor pair created by targeting allosteric mechanism of thyroid hormone receptor)  
 RN 211110-63-3 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 904925-48-0P 904925-49-1P 904925-50-4P  
 904925-51-5P 904925-52-6P 904925-53-7P  
 904925-54-8P  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)  
 (functionally orthogonal ligand-receptor pair created by targeting allosteric mechanism of thyroid hormone receptor)  
 RN 904925-48-0 CAPLUS  
 CN INDEX NAME NOT YET ASSIGNED

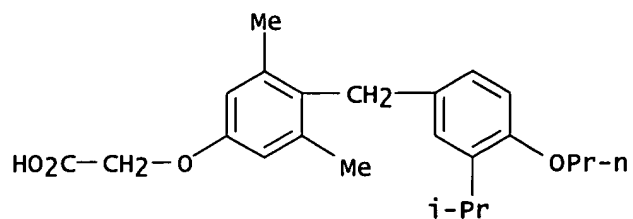


RN 904925-49-1 CAPLUS  
 CN INDEX NAME NOT YET ASSIGNED

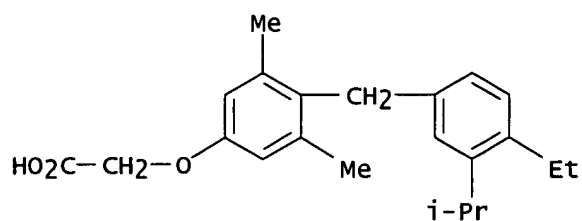


RN 904925-50-4 CAPLUS

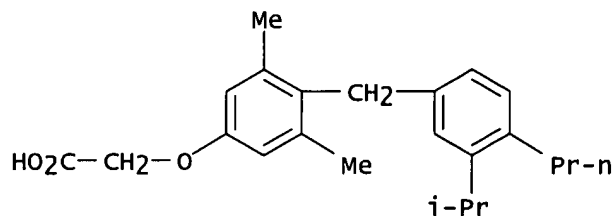
CN INDEX NAME NOT YET ASSIGNED



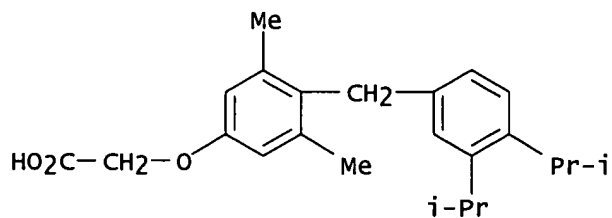
RN 904925-51-5 CAPLUS  
CN INDEX NAME NOT YET ASSIGNED



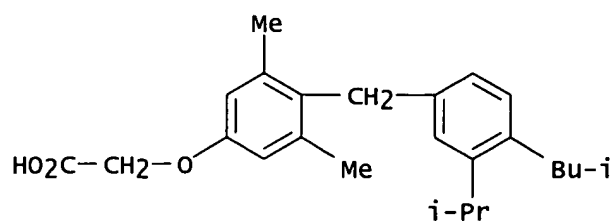
RN 904925-52-6 CAPLUS  
CN INDEX NAME NOT YET ASSIGNED



RN 904925-53-7 CAPLUS  
CN INDEX NAME NOT YET ASSIGNED



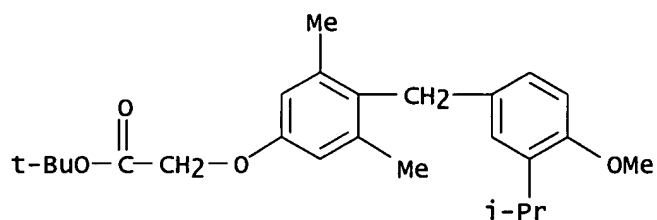
RN 904925-54-8 CAPLUS  
CN INDEX NAME NOT YET ASSIGNED



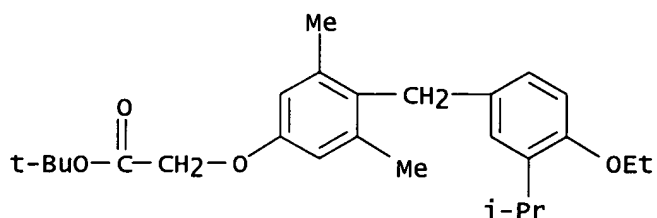
IT 904925-71-9 904925-72-0 904925-73-1  
904925-78-6 904925-79-7 904925-80-0  
904925-81-1

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(functionally orthogonal ligand-receptor pair created by targeting  
allosteric mechanism of thyroid hormone receptor)

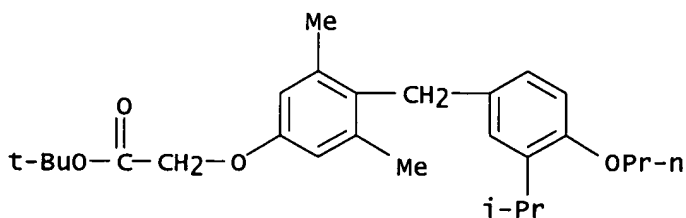
RN 904925-71-9 CAPLUS  
CN INDEX NAME NOT YET ASSIGNED



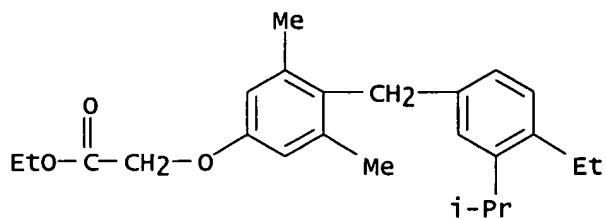
RN 904925-72-0 CAPLUS  
CN INDEX NAME NOT YET ASSIGNED



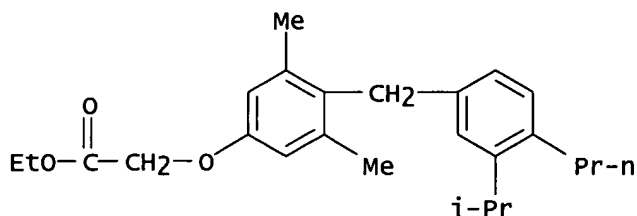
RN 904925-73-1 CAPLUS  
CN INDEX NAME NOT YET ASSIGNED



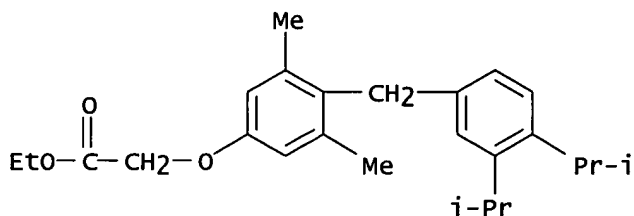
RN 904925-78-6 CAPLUS  
CN INDEX NAME NOT YET ASSIGNED



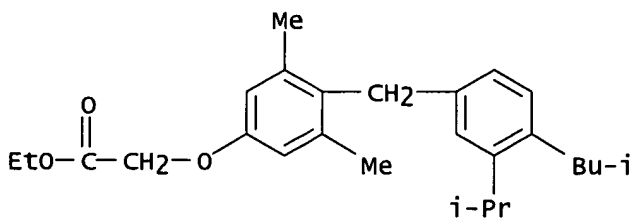
RN 904925-79-7 CAPLUS  
CN INDEX NAME NOT YET ASSIGNED



RN 904925-80-0 CAPLUS  
CN INDEX NAME NOT YET ASSIGNED



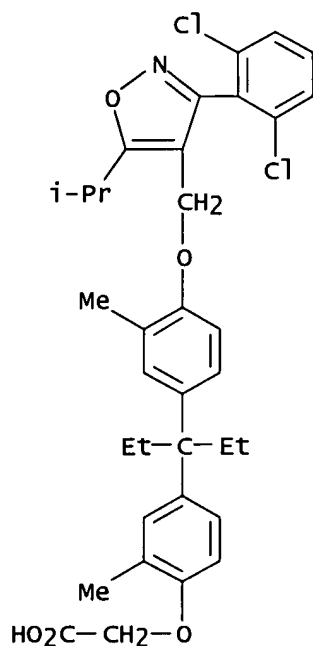
RN 904925-81-1 CAPLUS  
CN INDEX NAME NOT YET ASSIGNED



RE.CNT 37 THERE ARE 37 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
AN 2006:453901 CAPLUS  
DN 145:145324  
TI Diphenylmethane skeleton as a multi-template for nuclear receptor ligands:  
Preparation of FXR and PPAR ligands

AU Kainuma, Masahiko; Kasuga, Jun-ichi; Hosoda, Shinnosuke; Wakabayashi, Ken-ichi; Tanatani, Aya; Nagasawa, Kazuo; Miyachi, Hiroyuki; Makishima, Makoto; Hashimoto, Yuichi  
 CS Institute of Molecular and Cellular Biosciences, University of Tokyo, 1-1-1 Yayoi, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, 113-0032, Japan  
 SO Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters (2006), 16(12), 3213-3218  
 CODEN: BMCLE8; ISSN: 0960-894X  
 PB Elsevier B.V.  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB Novel, potent farnesoid X receptor (FXR) and peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor  $\alpha$  (PPAR $\alpha$ ) agonists were obtained by using a diphenylmethane skeleton as a substitute for a steroid skeleton.  
 IT 898253-45-7P  
 RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)  
 (preparation of diphenylmethane ethers as farnesoid X receptor (FXR) and peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor  $\alpha$  (PPAR $\alpha$ ) agonists)  
 RN 898253-45-7 CAPLUS  
 CN INDEX NAME NOT YET ASSIGNED



RE.CNT 21 THERE ARE 21 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 2006:410214 CAPLUS  
 DN 144:422710  
 TI Photoacid generation type photoresist component with acid-cleavable dissolution inhibiting groups  
 IN Shiono, Daiju; Hirayama, Taku; Ogata, Toshiyuki; Hada, Hideo  
 PA Tokyo Ohka Kogyo Co., Ltd., Japan  
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 58 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DT Patent  
 LA Japanese  
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2006046383	A1	20060504	WO 2005-JP18143	20050930
	W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
	RW:	AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			

JP 2004-315601 A 20041029  
 JP 2004-378248 A 20041227  
 JP 2005-50722 A 20050225  
 JP 2005-212904 A 20050722

AB Disclosed is a resist composition containing a compound obtained by substituting a part or all of hydrogen atoms in the phenolic hydroxyl groups of a polyvalent phenolic compound (a) which has two or more phenolic hydroxyl groups and a mol. weight of 300-2500 with at least one group selected from the group consisting of acid-cleavable dissoln. inhibiting groups represented by the general formulas  $-(CH_2)n'CO_2R_1$  or  $-CHR_3OR_2$  below (wherein R1 and R2 independently represent a branched or cyclic alkyl group which may contain a heteroatom, R3 represents a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group, and n' represents an integer of 1-3).

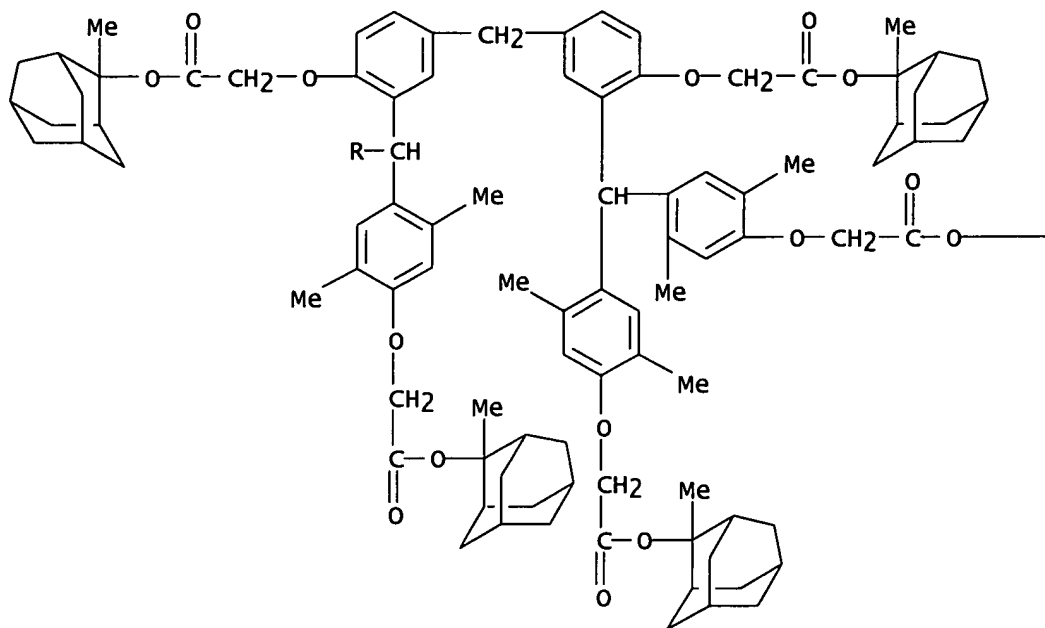
IT 884498-07-1 884498-08-2 884498-14-0

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (photoacid generation type photoresist component with acid-cleavable dissoln. inhibiting groups)

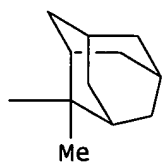
RN 884498-07-1 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, 2,2',2'',2'''-[methylenebis[[6-[2-[(2-methyltricyclo[3.3.1.1<sup>3,7</sup>]dec-2-yl)oxy]-2-oxoethoxy]-3,1-phenylene]methyldynebis[(2,5-dimethyl-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]]tetrakis-, tetrakis(2-methyltricyclo[3.3.1.1<sup>3,7</sup>]dec-2-yl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

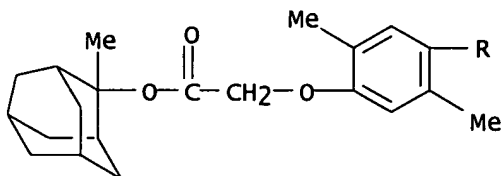
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



PAGE 2-A

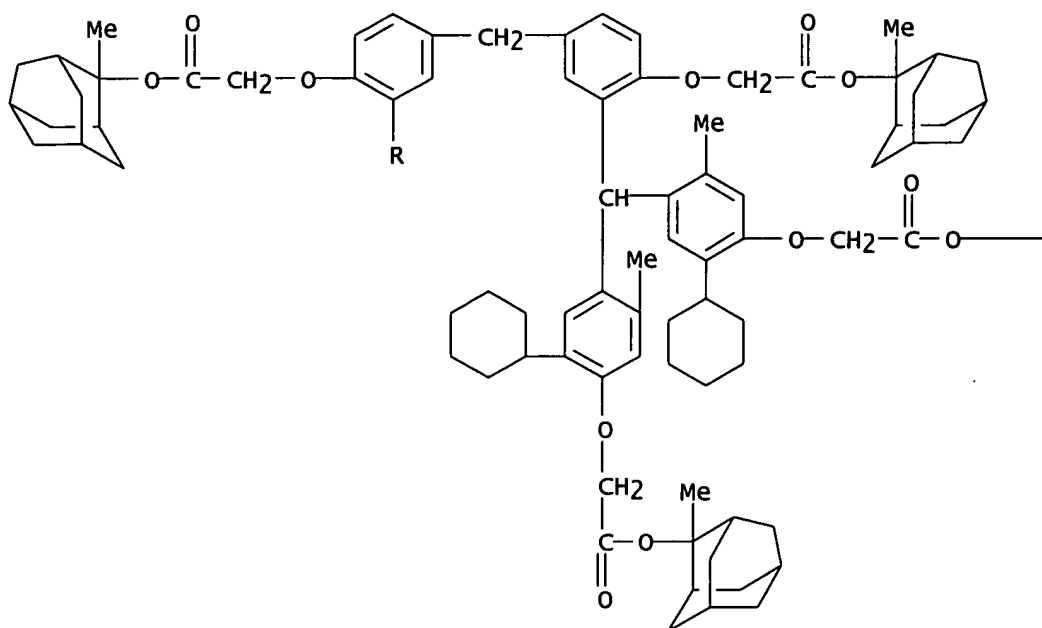


RN 884498-08-2 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2',2'',2'''-[methylenebis[[6-[2-[(2-methyltricyclo[3.3.1.1<sup>3,7</sup>]dec-2-yl)oxy]-2-oxoethoxy]-3,1-phenylene]methyldiynabis[(2-cyclohexyl-5-methyl-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]]tetrakis-, tetrakis(2-methyltricyclo[3.3.1.1<sup>3,7</sup>]dec-2-yl)

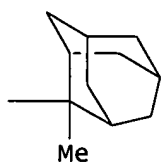


ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

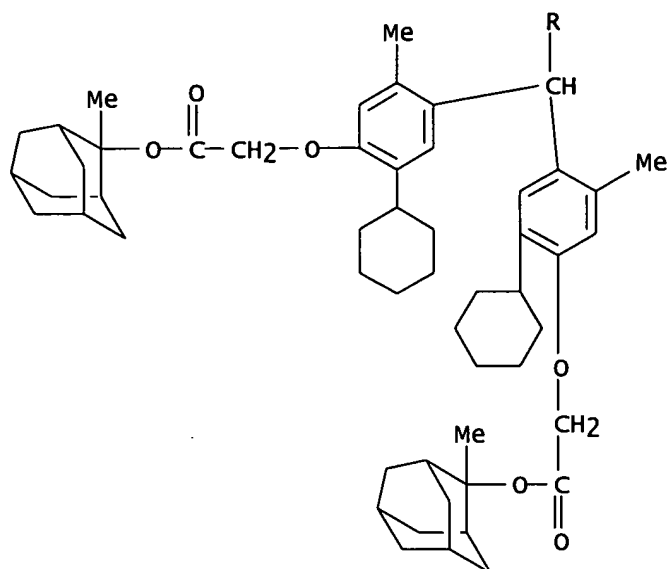
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

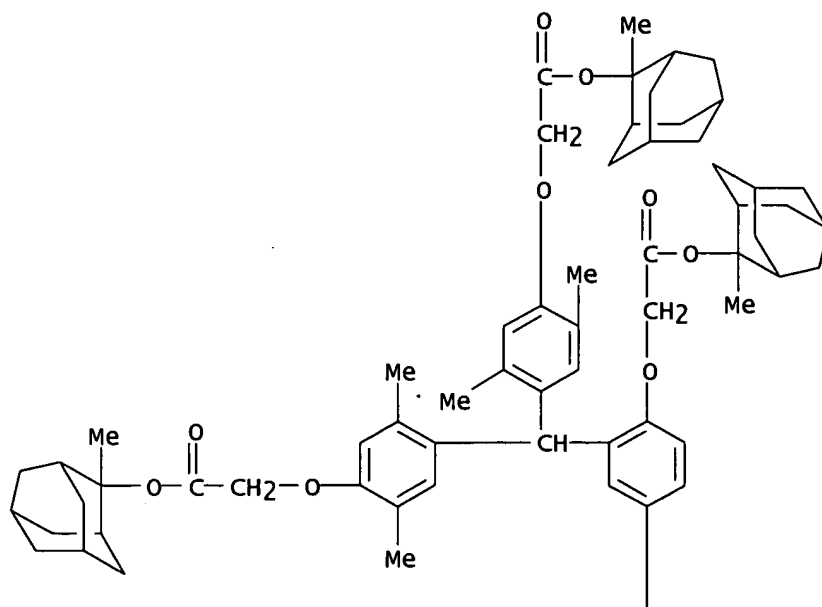


PAGE 2-A

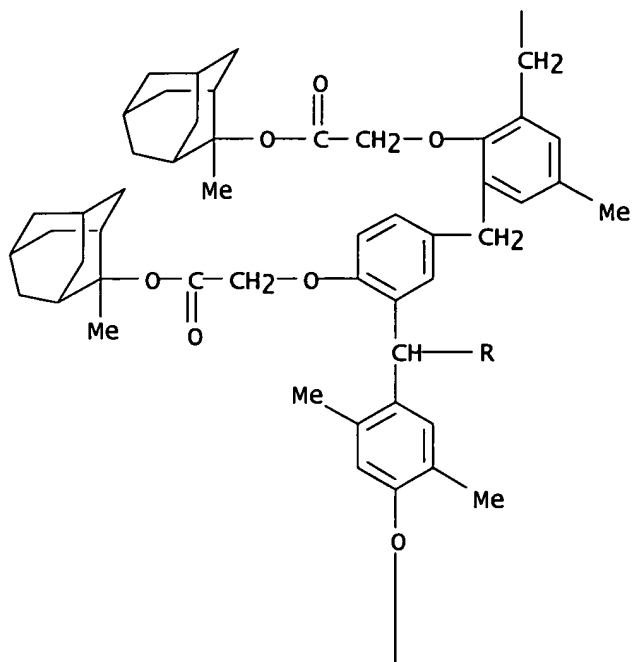


RN 884498-14-0 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2',2'',2'''-[[[5-methyl-2-[2-[(2-methyltricyclo[3.3.1.1<sup>3,7</sup>]dec-2-yl)oxy]-2-oxoethoxy]-1,3-phenylene]bis[methylene[6-[2-[(2-methyltricyclo[3.3.1.1<sup>3,7</sup>]dec-2-yl)oxy]-2-oxoethoxy]-3,1-phenylene]methylidenebis[(2,5-dimethyl-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]]tetrakis-, tetrakis(2-methyltricyclo[3.3.1.1<sup>3,7</sup>]dec-2-yl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

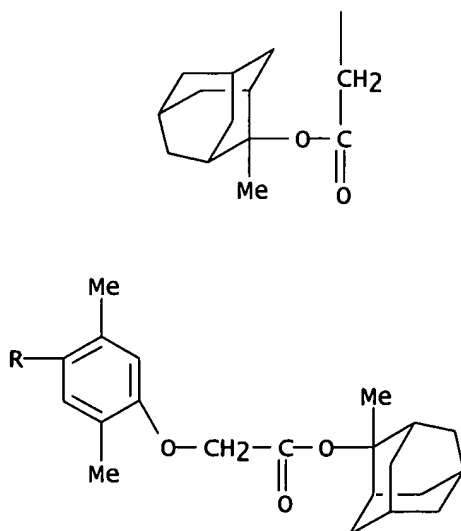
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A



PAGE 3-A



RE.CNT 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2006:374223 CAPLUS  
 DN 144:412501  
 TI Preparation of 3(5)-acylaminopyrazole derivatives for use as therapeutic agents, particularly antitumor agents  
 IN Pevarello, Paolo; Orsini, Paolo; Traquandi, Gabriella; Varasi, Mario; Fritzen, Edward L.; Warpehoski, Martha A.; Pierce, Betsy S.; Brasca, Maria Grabriella  
 PA Pharmacia Italia S.p.A., Italy; Pharmacia & Upjohn Company LLC  
 SO U.S., 41 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 372,831, abandoned.  
 CODEN: USXXAM  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 7034049	B1	20060425	US 2002-48486	20020501
				US 1999-372831	B2 19990812
				WO 2000-US6699	W 20000505
	WO 2001012189	A1	20010222	WO 2000-US6699	20000505
	W:			AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW	
	RW:			GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG	
	US 6218418	B1	20010417	US 1999-372831	A 19990812
				US 2000-667603	20000922
				US 1999-372831	A1 19990812
				US 2000-560400	A1 20000428

## PATENT FAMILY INFORMATION:

FAN 2001:137023

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2001012189	A1	20010222	WO 2000-US6699	20000505
	W:			AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW	
	RW:			GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG	
	CA 2383555	AA	20010222	US 1999-372831	A 19990812
				CA 2000-2383555	20000505
				US 1999-372831	A 19990812
				WO 2000-US6699	W 20000505
	AU 2000049714	A5	20010313	AU 2000-49714	20000505
				US 1999-372831	A 19990812
				WO 2000-US6699	W 20000505
	EP 1202733	A1	20020508	EP 2000-931906	20000505
	EP 1202733	B1	20051005		
	R:			AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL	
				US 1999-372831	A 19990812
				WO 2000-US6699	W 20000505
	BR 2000013143	A	20020611	BR 2000-13143	20000505
				US 1999-372831	A 19990812
				WO 2000-US6699	W 20000505
	JP 2003507329	T2	20030225	JP 2001-516535	20000505

			US 1999-372831	A 19990812
			WO 2000-US6699	W 20000505
EE 200200065	A	20030415	EE 2002-65	20000505
			US 1999-372831	A 19990812
			WO 2000-US6699	W 20000505
NZ 517237	A	20040227	NZ 2000-517237	20000505
			US 1999-372831	A 19990812
			WO 2000-US6699	W 20000505
AT 305782	E	20051015	AT 2000-931906	20000505
			US 1999-372831	A 19990812
			WO 2000-US6699	W 20000505
ES 2249270	T3	20060401	ES 2000-931906	20000505
			US 1999-372831	A 19990812
US 6218418	B1	20010417	US 2000-667603	20000922
			US 1999-372831	A1 19990812
			US 2000-560400	A1 20000428
NO 2002000684	A	20020403	NO 2002-684	20020211
			US 1999-372831	A 19990812
			WO 2000-US6699	W 20000505
HR 2002000128	A1	20030430	HR 2002-128	20020212
			US 1999-372831	A 19990812
			WO 2000-US6699	W 20000505
ZA 2002001511	A	20030311	ZA 2002-1511	20020222
			US 1999-372831	A 19990812
BG 106480	A	20020930	BG 2002-106480	20020305
			US 1999-372831	A 19990812
			WO 2000-US6699	W 20000505
US 7034049	B1	20060425	US 2002-48486	20020501
			US 1999-372831	B2 19990812
			WO 2000-US6699	W 20000505

OS MARPAT 144:412501

AB Compds. (e.g., N-(5-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)-2,2-diphenylacetamide) which are 3-amino-pyrazole derivs. represented by formula I (wherein R = C3-C6 cycloalkyl group optionally substituted by a straight or branched C1-C6 alkyl or arylalkyl group; R1 = a straight or branched C1-C6 alkyl, C2-C4 alkenyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, heterocyclyl, aryl, arylalkyl, arylcarbonyl, aryloxyalkyl or arylalkenyl group, each of which may be optionally further substituted) are claimed. A process for preparing the 3-aminopyrazole derivs. comprises: (a) reacting RCO<sub>2</sub>R<sub>2</sub> (R<sub>2</sub> = alkyl), with MeCN in the presence of a basic agent, to obtain RC(O)CH<sub>2</sub>CN; (b) reacting RC(O)CH<sub>2</sub>CN with hydrazine hydrate to obtain an 3-amino-5-R-1H-pyrazole; (c) oxidizing the 3-amino-5-R-1H-pyrazole to obtain the nitro analog; (d) reacting the nitro compound with tert-butoxycarbonyl anhydride (Boc<sub>2</sub>O) to obtain the N-Boc derivative which was reduced; (e) reacting this amino compound with R1C(O)X (X = OH or a suitable leaving group) to obtain the N1-Boc-protected I; and (g) hydrolyzing this intermediate in an acidic medium to obtain I. The compds. are useful for the treatment of cancer, cell proliferative disorders, Alzheimer's disease, viral infections, auto-immune diseases or neurodegenerative diseases (no data is given). Pharmaceutical compns. containing I are also claimed.

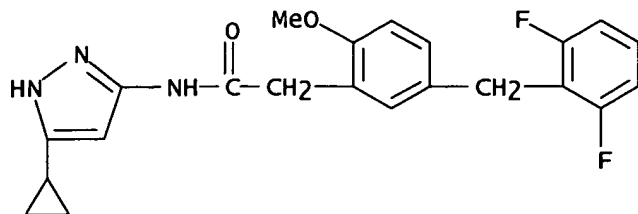
IT 326822-92-8P, N-(5-Cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)-2-[5-(2,6-difluorobenzyl)-2-methoxyphenyl]acetamide

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(preparation of 3(5)-acylaminopyrazole derivs. for use as therapeutic agents, particularly antitumor agents)

RN 326822-92-8 CAPLUS

CN Benzeneacetamide, N-(5-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)-5-[(2,6-difluorophenyl)methyl]-2-methoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

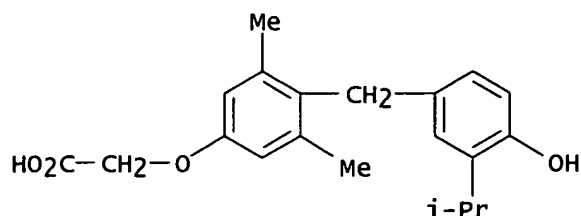
L8 ANSWER 6 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
AN 2006:269747 CAPLUS  
DN 144:286715  
TI Thyroid hormone analogs and their polymeric conjugates, alone or in  
combination with other drugs, as modifiers of angiogenesis  
IN Mousa, Shaker A.; Davis, Faith B.; Davis, Paul J.  
PA Ordway Research Institute, USA  
SO PCT Int. Appl., 163 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2  
DT Patent  
LA English  
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006031922	A2	20060323	WO 2005-US32813	20050915
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM US 2004-943072 A2 20040915 US 2005-670534P P 20050413				

AB Disclosed are methods of treating subjects having conditions related to angiogenesis including administering an effective amount of a polymeric form of thyroid hormone, or an antagonist thereof, to promote or inhibit angiogenesis in the subject. Compns. of the polymeric forms of thyroid hormone, or thyroid hormone analogs, are also disclosed. Imaging agents are also claimed for diagnosing a neurodegenerative disease comprising a labeled thyroid hormone analog that binds to transthyretin.

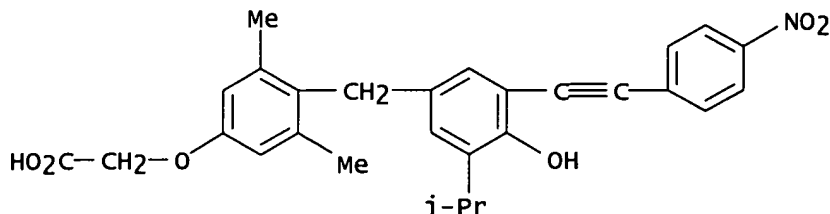
IT 211110-63-3, 3,5-Dimethyl-4-(4'-hydroxy-3'-isopropylbenzyl)phenoxyacetic acid  
 RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); DMA (Drug mechanism of action); PAC (Pharmacological activity); PKT (Pharmacokinetics); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (thyroid hormone analogs and their polymeric conjugates, alone or in combination with other drugs, as modifiers of angiogenesis)

RN 211110-63-3 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



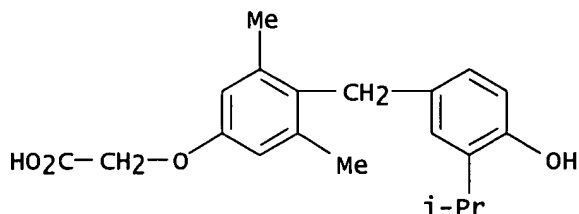
L8 ANSWER 7 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 2006:259105 CAPLUS  
 DN 144:364308  
 TI Analysis of thyroid hormone receptor  $\beta$ A mRNA expression in *Xenopus laevis* tadpoles as a means to detect agonism and antagonism of thyroid hormone action  
 AU Opitz, Robert; Lutz, Ilka; Nguyen, Ngoc-Ha; Scanlan, Thomas S.; Kloas, Werner  
 CS Department of Inland Fisheries, Leibniz-Institute of Freshwater Ecology and Inland Fisheries, Berlin, D-12587, Germany  
 SO Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology (2006), 212(1), 1-13  
 CODEN: TXAPA9; ISSN: 0041-008X  
 PB Elsevier  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB Amphibian metamorphosis represents a unique biol. model to study thyroid hormone (TH) action in vivo. In this study, we examined the utility of thyroid hormone receptors  $\alpha$  (TR $\alpha$ ) and  $\beta$ A (TR $\beta$ A) mRNA expression patterns in *Xenopus laevis* tadpoles as mol. markers indicating modulation of TH action. During spontaneous metamorphosis, only moderate changes were evident for TR $\alpha$  gene expression whereas a marked up-regulation of TR $\beta$ A mRNA occurred in hind limbs (prometamorphosis), head (late prometamorphosis), and tail tissue (metamorphic climax). Treatment of premetamorphic tadpoles with 1 nM 3,5,3'-triiodothyronine (T3) caused a rapid induction of TR $\beta$ A mRNA in head and tail tissue within 6 to 12 h which was maintained for at least 72 h after initiation of T3 treatment. Developmental stage had a strong influence on the responsiveness of tadpole tissues to induce TR $\beta$ A mRNA during 24 h treatment with thyroxine (0, 1, 5, 10 nM T4) or T3 (0, 1, 5, 10 nM). Premetamorphic tadpoles were highly sensitive in their response to T4 and T3 treatments, whereas sensitivity to TH was decreased in early prometamorphic tadpoles and strongly diminished in late prometamorphic tadpoles. To examine the utility of TR $\beta$ A gene expression anal. for detection of agonistic and antagonistic effects on T3 action, mRNA expression was assessed in premetamorphic tadpoles after 48 h of treatment with the synthetic agonist GC-1 (0, 10, 50, 250 nM), the synthetic antagonist NH-3 (0, 40, 200, 1000 nM), and binary combinations of NH-3 (0, 40, 200, 1000 nM) and T3 (1 nM). All tested concns. of GC-1 as well as the highest concentration of NH-3 caused an up-regulation of TR $\beta$ A expression. Co-treatment with NH-3 and T3 revealed strong antagonistic effects by NH-3 on T3-induced TR $\beta$ A mRNA up-regulation. Results of this study suggest that TR $\beta$ A mRNA expression anal. could serve as a sensitive mol. testing approach to study effects of environmental compds. on the thyroid system in *X. laevis* tadpoles.  
 IT 447415-26-1, NH 3  
 RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study) (NH 3; thyroid hormone receptor  $\beta$ A mRNA expression in *Xenopus laevis* tadpoles as a means to detect agonism and antagonism of thyroid hormones)

RN	447415-26-1	CAPLUS	
CN	Acetic acid, [4-[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)-5-[(4-nitrophenyl)ethynyl]phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)		



IT 211110-63-3, GC-1  
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)  
(thyroid hormone receptor  $\beta$ A mRNA expression in *Xenopus laevis*  
tadpoles as a means to detect agonism and antagonism of thyroid  
hormones)

RN	211110-63-3	CAPLUS
CN	Acetic acid, [4-[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)	



RE.CNT 40 THERE ARE 40 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 8 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
AN 2006:192211 CAPLUS  
DN 144:254238  
TI Preparation of phosphonic acid-containing liver-selective thyromimetics  
effective against metabolic diseases  
IN Erion, Mark D.; Jiang, Hongjian; Boyer, Serge H.  
PA USA  
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 253 pp., Cont.-in-part of Appl. No.  
PCT/US04/039024.  
CODEN: USXXCO  
DT Patent  
LA English  
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2006046980	A1	20060302	US 2005-137773	20050526
				US 2003-523830P	P 20031119
				US 2004-598524P	P 20040803
	WO 2005051298	A2	20050609	WO 2004-US39024	A2 20041119
	WO 2005051298	A3	20050811	WO 2004-US39024	20041119
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH,				



CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD,  
 GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC,  
 LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI,  
 NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY,  
 TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW,  
 RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM,  
 AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK,  
 EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO,  
 SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR,  
 NE, SN, TD, TG

US 2003-523830P P 20031119  
 US 2004-598524P P 20040803

## PATENT FAMILY INFORMATION:

FAN 2005:490263

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2005051298	A2	20050609	WO 2004-US39024	20041119
	WO 2005051298	A3	20050811		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
				US 2003-523830P	P 20031119
				US 2004-598524P	P 20040803
	AU 2004293013	A1	20050609	AU 2004-293013	20041119
				US 2003-523830P	P 20031119
				US 2004-598524P	P 20040803
	CA 2546601	AA	20050609	WO 2004-US39024	W 20041119
				CA 2004-2546601	20041119
				US 2003-523830P	P 20031119
				US 2004-598524P	P 20040803
				WO 2004-US39024	W 20041119
	EP 1689383	A2	20060816	EP 2004-811701	20041119
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, HR, IS, YU				
				US 2003-523830P	P 20031119
				US 2004-598524P	P 20040803
				WO 2004-US39024	W 20041119
	US 2006046980	A1	20060302	US 2005-137773	20050526
				US 2003-523830P	P 20031119
				US 2004-598524P	P 20040803
				WO 2004-US39024	A2 20041119

OS MARPAT 144:254238

AB The present invention relates to phosphonic acid-containing T3 mimetics (shown as I; other related Markush structures described in claims; variables defined below; e.g. [[3,5-dimethyl-4-(4'-hydroxy-3'-isopropylbenzyl)phenoxy]methyl]phosphonic acid (shown as II)), stereoisomers, pharmaceutically acceptable salts, co-crystals, and prodrugs thereof and pharmaceutically acceptable salts and co-crystals of the prodrugs, as well as their preparation and uses for preventing and/or treating metabolic diseases such as obesity, NASH, hypercholesterolemia and hyperlipidemia, as well as associated conditions such as atherosclerosis, coronary heart disease, impaired glucose tolerance, metabolic syndrome X

and diabetes. For I: G = O-, -S-, -Se-, -S(O)-, -S(O)2-, -CH2-, -CF2-, -CHF-, -C(O)-, -CH(OH)-, -NH-, and -N(C1-C4 alkyl)- or CH2 linked to any of the preceding groups; T = -(CRA2)k-, -CRb:CRb(CRA2)n-, -(CRA2)nCRb:CRb-, -(CRA2)CRb:CRb(CRA2)-, -O(CRb2)(CRA2)n-, -S(CRb2)(CRA2)n-, -N(Rc)(CRb2)(CRA2)n-, -N(Rb)C(O)(CRA2)n-, -(CRA2)nCH(NRbRc)-, -C(O)(CRA2)m-, -(CRA2)mC(O)-, -(CRA2)C(O)(CRA2)n-, -(CRA2)nC(O)(CRA2)-, -C(O)NH(CRb2)(CRA2)p- and -(CH2)nC(O)N(Rb)C(Ra)2-; k = 0-4; m = 0-3; n = 0-2; p = 0-1. Each Ra = H, (un)substituted -C1-C4 alkyl, halogen, -OH, (un)substituted -OC1-C4 alkyl, -OCF3, (un)substituted -SC1-C4 alkyl, -NRbRc, (un)substituted C2-C4 alkenyl, and (un)substituted C2-C4 alkynyl; each Rb = H and (un)substituted C1-C4 alkyl; each Rc = H and (un)substituted C1-C4 alkyl, (un)substituted C(O)C1-C4 alkyl, and -C(O)H; R1 and R2 = halogen, (un)substituted C1-C4 alkyl, (un)substituted S-C1-C3 alkyl, (un)substituted C2-C4 alkenyl, (un)substituted C2-C4 alkynyl, -CF3, -OCF3, (un)substituted OC1-C3 alkyl, and cyano; R3 and R4 = H, halogen, -CF3, -OCF3, cyano, (un)substituted C1-C12 alkyl, (un)substituted C2-C12 alkenyl, (un)substituted C2-C12 alkynyl, (un)substituted (CRA2)maryl, (un)substituted (CRA2)mcycloalkyl, (un)substituted (CRA2)mheterocycloalkyl, -ORd, -SRd, -S(O)Re, -S(O)2Re, -S(O)2NRfRg, -C(O)NRfRg, -C(O)ORh, -C(O)Re, -N(Rb)C(O)Re, -N(Rb)C(O)NRfRg, -N(Rb)S(O)2Re, -N(Rb)S(O)2NRfRg, and -NRfRg. R5 = OH, (un)substituted OC1-C6 alkyl, -OC(O)Re, -OC(O)ORh, -F, -NHC(O)Re, -NHS(O)Re, -NHS(O)2Re, -NHC(S)NH(Rh), and -NHC(O)NH(Rh); X is P(O)(YR11)(Y'R11); Y and Y' = O-, and -NRV-; addnl. details including provisos are given in the claims. Although the methods of preparation are not claimed, >60 example preps. are included. For example, II was prepared in 2 steps (64 and 95 %) starting from 3,5-dimethyl-4-(4-methoxymethoxy-3-isopropylbenzyl)phenol and di-Et p-tosyloxymethylphosphonate to give di-Et [[3,5-dimethyl-4-(4-methoxymethoxy-3-isopropylbenzyl)phenoxy]methyl]phosphonate, which was conversion to the acid. Thyroid hormone receptor  $\alpha 1$  and  $\beta 1$  binding affinities for many examples of I and prodrugs are tabulated; the I exhibited good to excellent affinity whereas the prodrugs has poor affinity. Both II and [3,5-dimethyl-4-(4'-hydroxy-3'-isopropylbenzyl)phenoxy]acetic acid (III) were comparable to T3 with regard to their thyromimetic effect in the liver; however T3 and II did not produce a significant effect in the heart unlike the other 2 compds. Other tests on examples of I or prodrugs showed: improved therapeutic index, serum cholesterol-lowering activity without undesirable effects on heart weight or endogenous thyroid axis, prodrug activation in rat liver microsomes and good affinity for the microsomal enzyme(s) catalyzing their activation, prodrug activation by human liver S9 and in fresh rat hepatocytes, adequate systemic exposure of II maintained over 8 h after oral administration of prodrug to rats, liver distribution following oral administration, enhancement of oxygen consumption in rats, tissue distribution and pharmacokinetics of III vs. II, decrease in hepatic fat content, glucose-lowering activity, lack of mediated induction of  $\alpha$ -MHC hnRNA and repression of  $\beta$ -MHC hnRNA compared to T3 and non-selective mimetics like III, lack of significant chronotropic and inotropic effects in a normal SD rat.

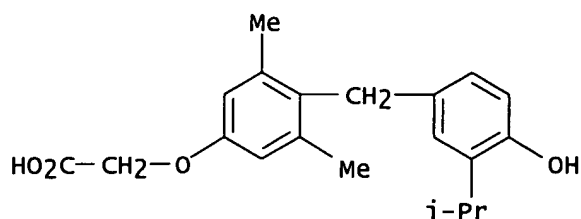
IT 211110-63-3, [3,5-Dimethyl-4-(4-hydroxy-3-isopropylbenzyl)phenoxy]acetic acid

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); PKT (Pharmacokinetics); BIOL (Biological study)

(comparison compound; preparation of phosphonic acid-containing liver-selective thyromimetics effective against metabolic diseases)

RN 211110-63-3 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



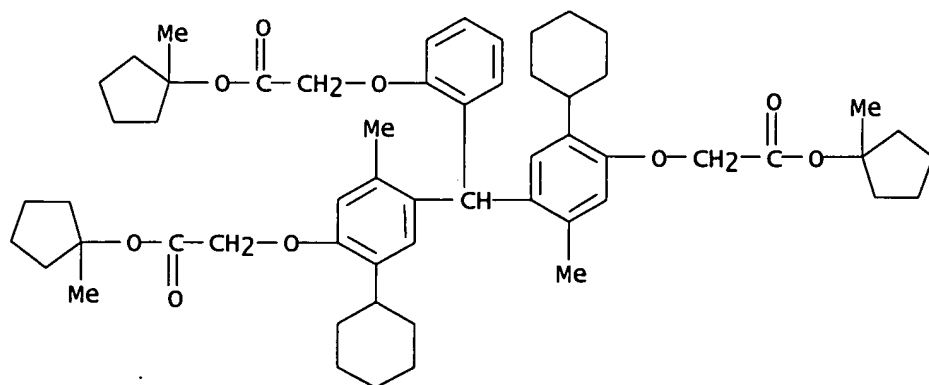
L8 ANSWER 9 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 2005:1310610 CAPLUS  
 DN 144:36660  
 TI Trisphenoltrioxymethylcarboxylic acids and their tertiary cyclopentyl esters  
 IN Nishikawa, Atsushi; Yoshitomo, Akira; Morita, Hitoshi  
 PA Honshu Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., Japan  
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 12 pp.  
 CODEN: JKXXAF  
 DT Patent  
 LA Japanese  
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2005343797	A2	20051215	JP 2004-161951	20040531
				JP 2004-161951	20040531

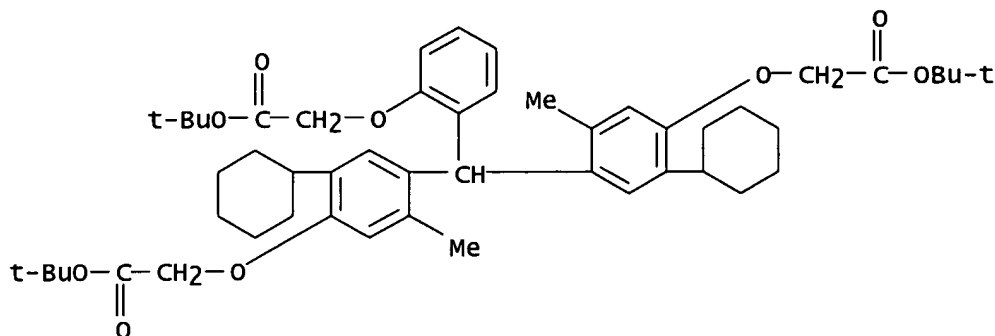
OS MARPAT 144:36660  
 AB Title acids and esters, useful for photoresists for semiconductor device fabrication, etc., are I (R = H; R1 = H, C1-3 alkyl) and I (R = II; R1 = same as above; R2 = C1-3 alkyl), resp. Thus, 1,1-di(2-methyl-4-hydroxy-5-cyclohexylphenyl)-1-(2-hydroxyphenyl)methane was substituted with tert-Bu chloroacetate, hydrolyzed, and esterified with 1-methylcyclopentan-1-ol to give a corresponding cyclopentyl ester II.

IT 740839-96-7P  
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)  
 (preparation of trisphenoltrioxymethylcarboxylic acids and their tertiary cyclopentyl esters for photoresists)

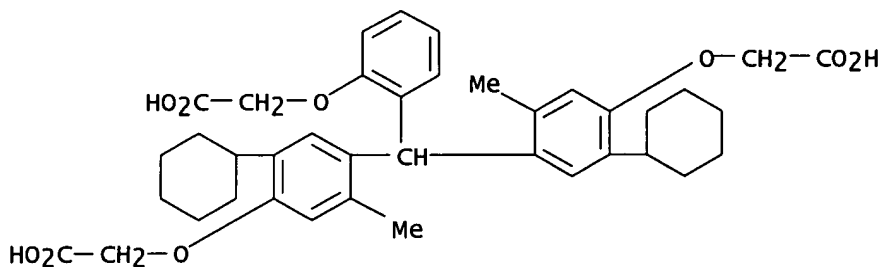
RN 740839-96-7 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[[2-[2-[(1-methylcyclopentyl)oxy]-2-oxoethoxy]phenyl]methylene]bis[(2-cyclohexyl-5-methyl-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, bis(1-methylcyclopentyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 262285-37-0P 870480-91-4P  
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (preparation of trisphenoltrioxymethylcarboxylic acids and their tertiary cyclopentyl esters for photoresists)  
 RN 262285-37-0 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[[2-[2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)-2-oxoethoxy]phenyl]methylene]bis[(2-cyclohexyl-5-methyl-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, bis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 870480-91-4 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[[2-(carboxymethoxy)phenyl]methylene]bis[(2-cyclohexyl-5-methyl-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 10 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 2005:1265236 CAPLUS  
 DN 144:29764  
 TI Positive resist composition and compound used therein  
 IN Nitta, Kazuyuki  
 PA Japan  
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 17 pp.  
 CODEN: USXXCO  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2005266340	A1	20051201	US 2005-137164	20050525
				JP 2004-161983	A 20040531
	JP 2005345538	A2	20051215	JP 2004-161983	20040531
	CN 1704846	A	20051207	CN 2005-10074388	20050526

EP 1602977 A1 20051207 JP 2004-161983 A 20040531  
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,  
 IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK,  
 BA, HR, IS, YU EP 2005-104527 20050526

JP 2004-161983 A 20040531

OS MARPAT 144:29764

AB A pos. resist composition includes a resin component (A) which contains an acid dissociable dissoln. inhibiting group and displays increased alkali solubility under the action of acid, an acid generator component (B) that generates acid on exposure, and a compound (C) represented by a general formula I (wherein, each R1 group and each R3 group represents, independently, a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group of 1 to 3 carbon atoms, or a cycloalkyl group of 4 to 6 carbon atoms, provided at least one of the R1 and R3 groups is a cycloalkyl group of 4 to 6 carbon atoms, n represents an integer from 1 to 3, R2 represents an alkyl group of 1 to 3 carbon atoms, and X represents an alkylene group of either 4 or 5 carbon atoms).

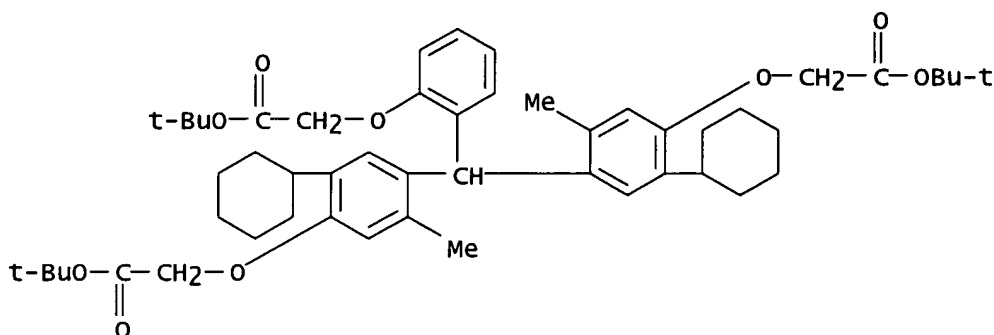
IT 262285-37-0P 870480-91-4P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(invention's compound for pos. resist composition)

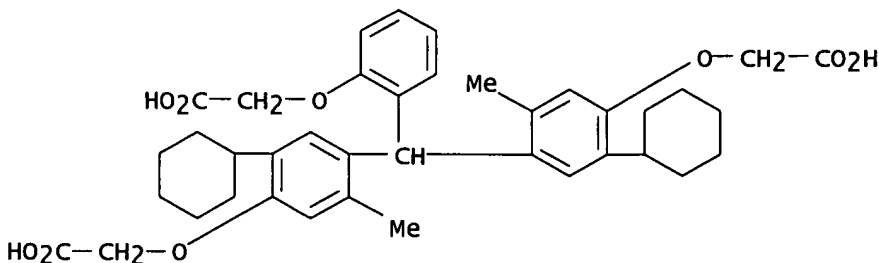
RN 262285-37-0 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[[2-[2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)-2-oxoethoxy]phenyl]methylene]bis[(2-cyclohexyl-5-methyl-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, bis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 870480-91-4 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[[2-(carboxymethoxy)phenyl]methylene]bis[(2-cyclohexyl-5-methyl-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



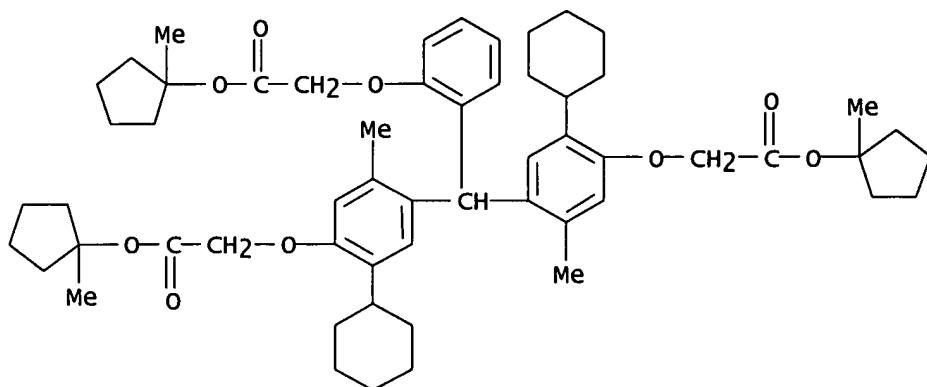
IT 740839-96-7P 870480-92-5P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material)

use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
(invention's compound for pos. resist composition)

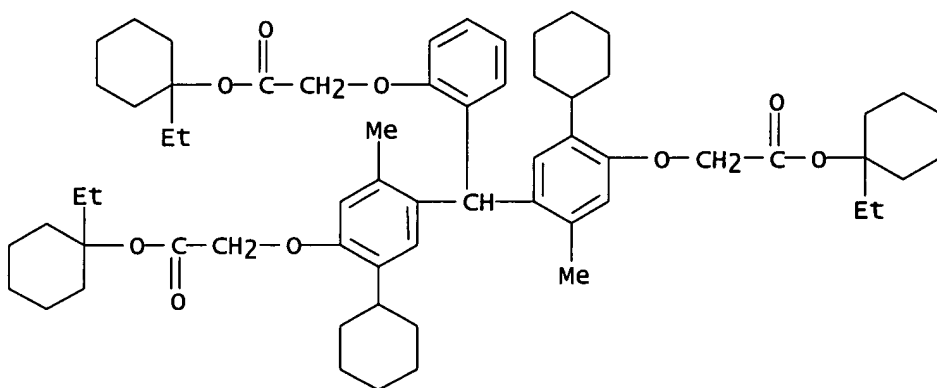
RN 740839-96-7 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[[2-[2-[(1-methylcyclopentyl)oxy]-2-oxoethoxy]phenyl]methylene]bis[(2-cyclohexyl-5-methyl-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, bis(1-methylcyclopentyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 870480-92-5 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[[2-[2-[(1-ethylcyclohexyl)oxy]-2-oxoethoxy]phenyl]methylene]bis[(2-cyclohexyl-5-methyl-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, bis(1-ethylcyclohexyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 11 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2005:1260415 CAPLUS

DN 144:64451

TI Molecular dynamics simulations of ligand dissociation from thyroid hormone receptors: evidence of the likeliest escape pathway and its implications for the design of novel ligands

AU Martinez, Leandro; Webb, Paul; Polikarpov, Igor; Skaf, Munir S.

CS Instituto de Quimica, Universidade Estadual de Campinas - UNICAMP, Campinas, 13084-862, Brazil

SO Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (2006), 49(1), 23-26

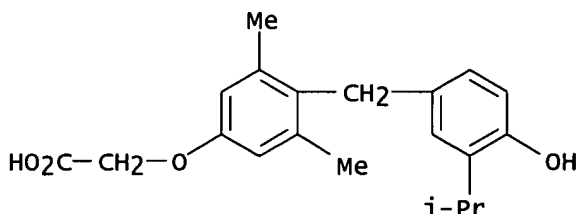
CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623

PB American Chemical Society

DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB Steered mol. dynamics simulations of ligand dissociation from Thyroid hormone receptors indicate that dissociation is favored via rearrangements in a mobile part of the LBD comprising H3, the loop between H1 and H2, and nearby  $\beta$ -sheets, contrary to current models in which the H12 is mostly involved. Dissociation is facilitated in this path by the interaction of the hydrophilic part of the ligand with external water mols., suggesting strategies to enhance ligand binding affinity.

IT 211110-63-3, GC1  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PYP (Physical process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)  
 (mol. dynamics simulations of ligand dissociation from thyroid hormone receptors in relation to likeliest escape pathway and implications for design of novel ligands)

RN 211110-63-3 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 26 THERE ARE 26 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 12 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 2005:1159836 CAPLUS  
 DN 143:416553  
 TI Different configurations of specific thyroid hormone response elements mediate opposite effects of thyroid hormone and GC-1 on gene expression  
 AU Gloss, Bernd; Giannocco, Gisele; Swanson, Eric A.; Moriscot, Anselmo S.; Chiellini, Grazia; Scanlan, Thomas; Baxter, John D.; Dillmann, Wolfgang H.  
 CS Division of Endocrinology and Metabolism, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA, 92093, USA  
 SO Endocrinology (2005), 146(11), 4926-4933  
 CODEN: ENDOAO; ISSN: 0013-7227  
 PB Endocrine Society  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB T3 regulates transcription of the rat sarcoendoplasmic reticulum calcium ATPase in the heart. The T3 effect is mediated by three differently configured T3 response elements (TREs). Here the authors report the mutation of each individual TRE in the promoter and the contribution of each TRE on gene expression. Mutation of TRE1, a direct repeat element, exerted the strongest T3 response, compared with TRE2 and TRE3, which are inverted palindromes. The isolated TRE2 and TRE3, which showed no response (TRE2) or were weakly pos. with T3 (TRE3), became strong neg. regulatory elements with the T3 analog GC-1. The authors found that TRE1 recruits corepressor complexes containing nuclear receptor corepressor and histone deacetylase 3 in the absence of ligand, and steroid receptor coactivator-1-containing coactivator complexes with both T3 and GC-1. TRE3 bound the same corepressor complexes without ligand but showed only a weak

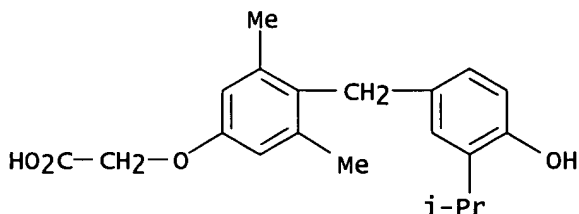
association with steroid receptor coactivator-1 with T3 and a strong association with corepressor complexes with GC-1. Thus, GC-1 appears to control cofactor association differentially on these two sarcoendoplasmic reticulum calcium ATPase TREs, which could be the mechanism of ligand-dependent transcriptional activation and repression observed with the isolated TRE1 and TRE3 elements. Because the x-ray crystal structures of GC-1 and T3 complexed with the TR ligand binding domain are superimposable, the results imply that GC-1 and T3 induce differential effects on the receptor that are not evident in the static structures but must occur in the dynamic setting of receptor function. These results have implications for selective modulation of receptor function by agonist ligands.

IT 211110-63-3, GC-1

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
(different configurations of specific thyroid hormone response elements of sarcoendoplasmic reticulum calcium ATPase mediate opposite effects of thyroid hormone and GC-1 on gene expression)

RN 211110-63-3 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 30 THERE ARE 30 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 13 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2005:1155548 CAPLUS

DN 143:416204

TI Use of phenylacetamides as non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors for treating retroviral infections

PA Roche Palo Alto LLC, USA

SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 67 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2005239880	A1	20051027	US 2005-112590	20050422
				US 2004-565116P	P 20040423
	WO 2005102989	A1	20051103	WO 2005-EP4048	20050415
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT,				



RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML,  
MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 2004-565116P P 20040423  
US 2004-565117P P 20040423

## PATENT FAMILY INFORMATION:

FAN 2005:1155549

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2005239881	A1	20051027	US 2005-112591	20050422
				US 2004-565117P	P 20040423
	WO 2005102989	A1	20051103	WO 2005-EP4048	20050415
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
				US 2004-565116P	P 20040423
				US 2004-565117P	P 20040423

OS MARPAT 143:416204

AB Title compds. I [X1 = O, S, CH<sub>2</sub>, C(O); R1 and R2 independently = H, alkyl, haloalkyl, etc. or together R1 and R2 are -O-CH:CH- or -O-CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>- with provisions; R3 and R4 independently = H, alkoxy, alkylthio, etc.; R5 = alkyl, haloalkyl, cycloalkyl aryl or heteroaryl; Ar = (un)substituted aryl or heteroaryl; R6 = H, alkyl; addnl. details are given in the claims] and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, are prepared and disclosed as inhibitors of non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase for use in treating or preventing an HIV infection, or treating AIDS or ARC. Although the methods of preparation are not claimed, .apprx.60 example preps. are included. For example, II was prepared by hydrolysis of III followed by chlorination and subsequent amidation using 4-aminobenzenesulfonamide. The inhibitory activity of I towards HIV1-RT was evaluated using radioactivity assay and it was revealed that selected compds. of the invention possessed IC<sub>50</sub> values = 0.0045-0.027.

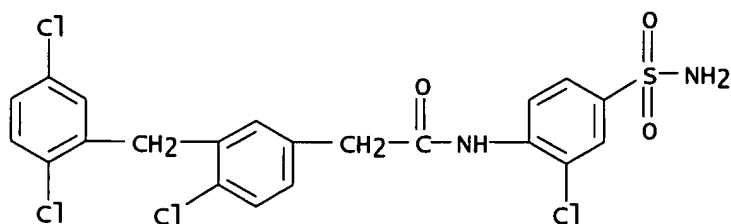
IT 868070-55-7P, 2-[4-Chloro-3-(2,5-dichlorobenzyl)phenyl]-N-(2-chloro-4-sulfamoylphenyl)acetamide

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(drug candidate; use of phenylacetamides as non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors for treating retroviral infections)

RN 868070-55-7 CAPLUS

CN Benzeneacetamide, N-[4-(aminosulfonyl)-2-chlorophenyl]-4-chloro-3-[(2,5-dichlorophenyl)methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 14 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 2005:1021730 CAPLUS  
 DN 143:326089  
 TI Preparation of bisphenyl compounds useful as vitamin D3 receptor agonists  
 IN Wallace, David; Arrhenius, Thomas; Russell, Anna; Liu, Dingguo; Xing, Amy;  
 Tith, Sovouthy; Hou, Zheng; Takahashi, Tadakatsu; Ono, Yoshiyuki;  
 Kashiwagi, Hirotaka; Shimizu, Kazuki; Ikura, Hitoshi  
 PA Chugai Seiyaku Kabushiki Kaisha, Japan; et al.  
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 645 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2005087700	A2	20050922	WO 2005-US7747	20050308
	W:				
	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW:				
	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				

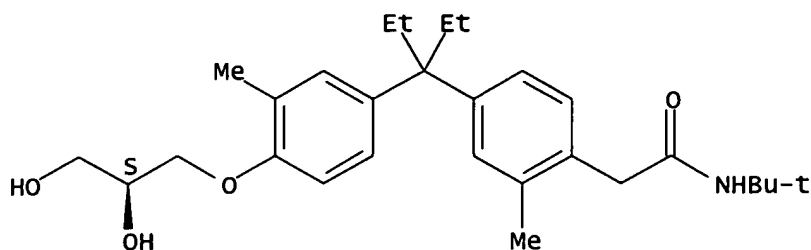
US 2006025474	A1	20060202	US 2004-551193P	P	20040308
			US 2005-76584		20050308
			US 2004-551193P	P	20040308

OS MARPAT 143:326089  
 AB Title compds. I [X = (un)substituted methylene, ethylene, vinylene, NH, etc.; Y = CO<sub>2</sub>R<sub>8</sub>; CONH<sub>2</sub> and derivs., S-alkyl, etc.; W = OH, CO<sub>2</sub>H, O-SO<sub>2</sub>-CF<sub>3</sub>, etc.; R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub> = independently (un)substituted cyclo/alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, etc.; R<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>4</sub>, R<sub>5</sub>, R<sub>6</sub> = independently H, halo, (un)substituted cyclo/alkyl; with provisos; and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts and prodrugs] were prepared as vitamin D receptor modulators, particularly vitamin D<sub>3</sub> agonists. Thus, O-alkylation of phenol II (preparation given) with 4-bromomethylbenzoic acid Me ester and saponification gave bisphenyl (E)-III. Bisphenyl compds. I show similar properties of 1,25(OH)<sub>2</sub>D<sub>3</sub>, but with reduced serum calcium level, and may be used to treat psoriasis, secondary hyperparathyroidism, etc.

IT 865239-02-7P, N-tert-Butyl-2-[4-[1-[4-[(S)-2,3-dihydroxypropyl]oxy]-3-methylphenyl]-1-ethylpropyl]-2-methylphenyl]acetamide  
 RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
 (drug candidate; preparation of bisphenyl compds. useful as vitamin D<sub>3</sub> receptor agonists)

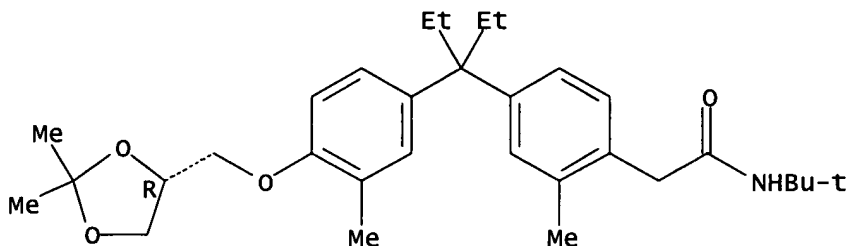
RN 865239-02-7 CAPLUS  
 CN Benzeneacetamide, 4-[1-[4-[(2S)-2,3-dihydroxypropoxy]-3-methylphenyl]-1-ethylpropyl]-N-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



IT 865239-08-3P, N-tert-Butyl-2-[4-[1-[4-[(R)-2,2-dimethyl-  
[1,3]dioxolan-4-yl]methoxy]-3-methylphenyl]-1-ethylpropyl]-2-  
methylphenyl]acetamide  
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT  
(Reactant or reagent)  
(intermediate; preparation of bisphenyl compds. useful as vitamin D3  
receptor agonists)  
RN 865239-08-3 CAPLUS  
CN Benzeneacetamide, 4-[1-[4-[[4(R)-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl]]methoxy]-3-  
methylphenyl]-1-ethylpropyl]-N-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2-methyl- (9CI) (CA  
INDEX NAME)

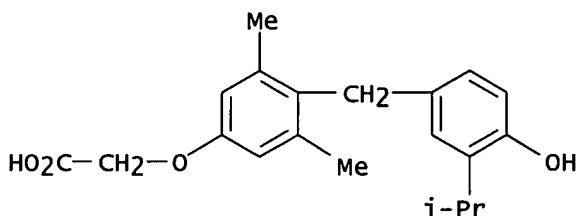
Absolute stereochemistry.



L8 ANSWER 15 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
AN 2005:997778 CAPLUS  
DN 144:143127  
TI Clinical prospects for new thyroid hormone analogues  
AU Ocasio, Cory A.; Scanlan, Thomas S.  
CS Chemistry and Chemical Biology Graduate Program and the Departments of  
Pharmaceutical Chemistry and Cellular and Molecular Pharmacology,  
University of California-San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, USA  
SO Current Opinion in Endocrinology & Diabetes (2005), 12(5), 363-370  
CODEN: CENDES; ISSN: 1068-3097  
PB Lippincott Williams & Wilkins  
DT Journal; General Review  
LA English  
AB A review. Purpose of review: Scientists have been studying  
liver-selective thyroid hormone analogs developed between the late 1980s  
through the late 1990s to validate their utility in treating  
hypercholesterolemia, diabetes, atherosclerosis, and obesity. Several  
thyromimetics with agonistic or antagonist properties have recently been  
developed and their clin. utility is being explored. This review presents  
the progress of several thyromimetics with potential clin. utility and  
provides an assessment of the potential of second-generation thyromimetics  
with varying pharmacol. profiles. Recent findings: GC-1 exhibits  
cholesterol-lowering effects in hypothyroid mice, cholesterol-fed rats,  
and cynomolgus monkeys. DITPA (3,5-diiodothyropropionic acid) is

currently being investigated for use in treating congestive heart failure. In rat and rabbit postinfarction models, DITPA administration in combination with captopril or as monotherapy caused an increase in cardiac output and a decrease in left ventricular end-diastolic pressure without chronotropic or significant metabolic effects. DITPA treatment induces arteriolar growth and improves maximal perfusion potential of hypertrophied myocardium surviving a myocardial infarction. Thyroid hormone receptor- $\beta$ -selective agonists, GC-24, KB-141, and KAT-681, as well as the thyroid hormone receptor- $\alpha$ -selective and thyroid hormone receptor- $\beta$ -selective antagonists dronedarone and NH-3 show promise in treating hypercholesterolemia, hyperlipidemia, hepatocarcinogenesis, heart failure, and hyperthyroidism. Summary: Thyroid hormone receptors orchestrate a diverse array of physiologic activities in an isoform-specific manner. These activities include fetal and postnatal development, regulation of lipid inventory, and effects on cardiac performance. As a result, thyroid hormone analogs that selectively modulate thyroid hormone receptor isoforms serve as potential therapeutics in treating several metabolic and cardiac-related diseases.

IT 211110-63-3, GC-1  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (GC-1 exhibited cholesterol-lowering effect in hypothyroid mice, cholesterol-fed rat and cynomolgus monkey)  
 RN 211110-63-3 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

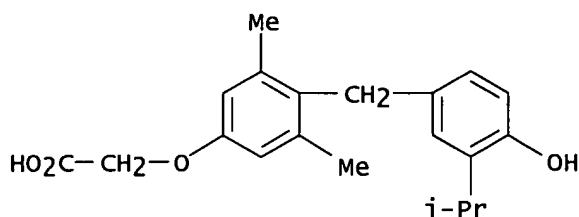


RE.CNT 78 THERE ARE 78 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 16 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 2005:886863 CAPLUS  
 DN 143:360328  
 TI The proangiogenic action of thyroid hormone analogue GC-1 is initiated at an integrin  
 AU Mousa, Shaker A.; O'Connor, Laura J.; Bergh, Joel J.; Davis, Faith B.; Scanlan, Thomas S.; Davis, Paul J.  
 CS Pharmaceutical Research Institute at Albany, Albany College of Pharmacy, Albany, NY, USA  
 SO Journal of Cardiovascular Pharmacology (2005), 46(3), 356-360  
 CODEN: JPCPDT; ISSN: 0160-2446  
 PB Lippincott Williams & Wilkins  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB Our early reported investigations have demonstrated potent proangiogenic effects of L-thyroxine (T4) and 3,5,3'-triiodo-L-thyronine (T3) in the chick chorioallantoic membrane (CAM) model. Tetraiodothyroacetic acid (tetrac) blocks T4 binding to plasma membranes and its pro-angiogenic effect. T4/T3 stimulates expression of fibroblast growth factor 2 (FGF2) in endothelial cells. Thyroid hormone (T4/T3) is principally responsible for transcriptional activation mediated by nuclear thyroid hormone

receptors TR $\beta$  and TR $\alpha$ . In contrast, the hormone analog GC-1 also stimulates transcriptional activation via TR $\beta$ 1. In the present study, we have defined the effect of GC-1, compared with T4 and T4-agarose, on angiogenesis in the CAM assay. GC-1 demonstrated a proangiogenic effect similar to that of T4 and T4-agarose. Tetrac inhibited GC-1- and T4-induced angiogenesis, indicating dependence on T4 and GC-1 binding to plasma membranes. The effects of GC-1, T4-agarose, and FGF2 were blocked by PD 98059, a mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) pathway inhibitor. Addnl., the  $\alpha\beta$ 3 integrin antagonist XT199 inhibited angiogenesis induced by T4-agarose, GC-1, or FGF2. Thus, the proangiogenic effects of GC-1 and T4 are initiated at the plasma membrane, require interaction with  $\alpha\beta$ 3 integrin receptor, and are dependent on MAPK activation.

IT 211110-63-3, GC-1  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (proangiogenic effects of GC-1 and T4 initiated at plasma membrane,  
 required interaction with  $\alpha\beta$ 3 integrin receptor, and  
 dependent on MAPK activation)  
 RN 211110-63-3 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-  
 dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 19 THERE ARE 19 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 17 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 2005:683712 CAPLUS  
 DN 143:206190  
 TI Selective thyroid receptor modulation by GC-1 reduces serum lipids and  
 stimulates steps of reverse cholesterol transport in euthyroid mice  
 AU Johansson, Lisen; Rudling, Mats; Scanlan, Thomas S.; Lundasen, Thomas;  
 Webb, Paul; Baxter, John; Angelin, Bo; Parini, Paolo  
 CS Metabolism Unit, Center for Metabolism and Endocrinology, Department of  
 Medicine, NOVUM, Karolinska Institute at Karolinska University  
 Hospital-Huddinge, Stockholm, SE-141 86, Swed.  
 SO Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of  
 America (2005), 102(29), 10297-10302  
 CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424  
 PB National Academy of Sciences  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB Thyroid hormones [predominantly 3,5,3'-triiodo-L-thyronine (T3)] regulate  
 cholesterol and lipoprotein metabolism, but cardiac effects restrict their use  
 as hypolipidemic drugs. T3 binds to thyroid hormone receptors (TRs)  
 $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ . TR $\beta$  is the predominant isoform in liver, whereas  
 T3 effects on heart rate are mediated mostly by TR $\alpha$ . Drugs that  
 target TR $\beta$  or exhibit tissue-selective uptake may improve plasma  
 lipid levels while sparing the heart. Here, the authors asked how the  
 TR $\beta$ - and liver uptake-selective agonist GC-1 influences cholesterol  
 and triglyceride metabolism in euthyroid mice. GC-1 treatment reduced serum

cholesterol levels by 25% and serum triglycerides by 75% in chow-fed mice and also attenuated diet-induced hypercholesterolemia. GC-1 reduced plasma high-d. lipoprotein cholesterol levels; increased expression of the hepatic high-d. lipoprotein receptor, SR-BI; stimulated activity of cholesterol 7 $\alpha$ -hydroxylase; and increased fecal excretion of bile acids. Collectively, these results suggest that GC-1 stimulates important steps in reverse cholesterol transport. Use of TR $\beta$  and uptake selective agonists such as GC-1 should be further explored as a strategy to improve lipid metabolism in dyslipoproteinemia.

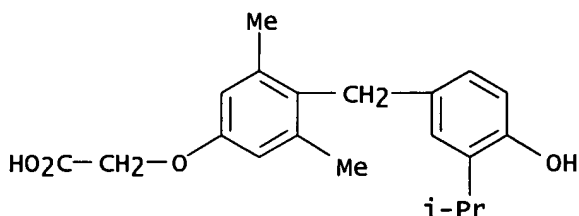
IT 211110-63-3, GC-1

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(thyroid receptor modulation by liver uptake-selective agonist GC-1 reduces serum lipids and stimulates steps of reverse cholesterol transport in euthyroid mice)

RN 211110-63-3 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 62 THERE ARE 62 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 18 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2005:493577 CAPLUS

DN 143:43688

TI Preparation of non-steroidal vitamin D receptor modulators

IN Bunel, Emilio Enrique; Gajewski, Robert Peter; Jones, Charles David; Lu, Jianliang; Nagpal, Sunil; Ma, Tianwei; Yee, Ying Kwong

PA Eli Lilly and Company, USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 164 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2005051893	A2	20050609	WO 2004-US37182	20041116
	WO 2005051893	A3	20050714		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				

US 2003-523301P P 20031120

CA 2544501 AA 20050609 CA 2004-2544501 20041116  
 US 2003-523301P P 20031120  
 WO 2004-US37182 W 20041116  
 EP 1687258 A2 20060809 EP 2004-800873 20041116  
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,  
 IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, IS  
 US 2003-523301P P 20031120  
 WO 2004-US37182 W 20041116

OS MARPAT 143:43688

AB Non-steroidal compds., such as I [R, R1 = H, alkyl; RR1 = cycloalkyl; R2, R3 = H, alkyl; -X-Y- = linking group, such as -C.tplbond.C-, -CH:CH-, -(CH2)2-, -CH(Me)CH2-, -CH2CO-, -CH2O-, -CH(Me)CO-, etc.], were prepared for use in pharmaceutical compns. with vitamin D receptor (VDR) modulating activity for treatment of disease states characterized by abnormal calcium regulation, abnormal cell proliferation, abnormal cell differentiation, abnormal immune response, dermatol. conditions, neurodegeneration, inflammation, and vitamin D sensitivity, and particularly for use in the treatment of bone disease and psoriasis. These VDR modulators are claimed for use in the treatment of specific disease states which include, but are not limited to, acne, actinic keratosis, alopecia, Alzheimer's disease, benign prostatic hyperplasia, bladder cancer, bone maintenance in zero gravity, bone fracture, cancers of the breast, colon, skin and prostate, Crohn's disease, type I diabetes, host-graft rejection, hypercalcemia, type II diabetes, leukemia, multiple sclerosis, myelodysplastic syndrome, insufficient sebum secretion, osteomalacia, osteoporosis, insufficient dermal firmness, insufficient dermal hydration, psoriatic arthritis, renal osteodystrophy, rheumatoid arthritis, scleroderma, systemic lupus erythematosus, skin cell damage from mustard vesicants, ulcerative colitis, vitiligo and wrinkles. Thus, II was prepared via a multistep synthesis starting from 4-HO-3-MeC6H3C(OH)(CH2Me)2, Me-2-C6H4OH, Me3SiC.tplbond.CH, cyclopentanone and  $\alpha$ -aminoisobutyric acid Me ester hydrochloride. The prepared compds. were tested for their effect on VDR activity.

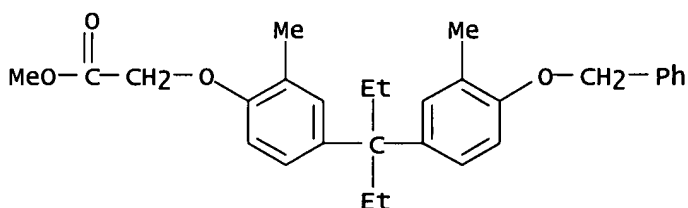
IT 853247-96-8P 853248-05-2P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(preparation of non-steroidal vitamin D receptor modulators)

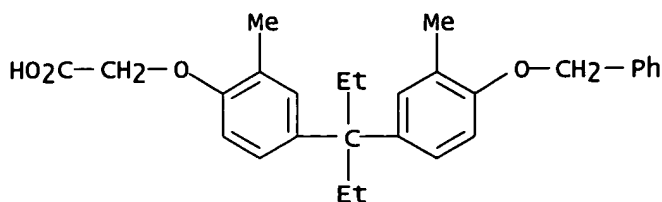
RN 853247-96-8 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, [4-[1-ethyl-1-[3-methyl-4-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]propyl]-2-methylphenoxy]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 853248-05-2 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, [4-[1-ethyl-1-[3-methyl-4-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]propyl]-2-methylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 19 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 2005:490263 CAPLUS  
 DN 143:43967  
 TI Preparation of phosphonic acid-containing liver-selective thyromimetics  
 effective against metabolic diseases  
 IN Erion, Mark D.; Jiang, Hongjian; Boyer, Serge H.  
 PA Metabasis Therapeutics, Inc., USA  
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 532 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2005051298	A2	20050609	WO 2004-US39024	20041119
	WO 2005051298	A3	20050811		
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	RW:				
	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
				US 2003-523830P	P 20031119
				US 2004-598524P	P 20040803
AU	2004293013	A1	20050609	AU 2004-293013	20041119
				US 2003-523830P	P 20031119
				US 2004-598524P	P 20040803
				WO 2004-US39024	W 20041119
CA	2546601	AA	20050609	CA 2004-2546601	20041119
				US 2003-523830P	P 20031119
				US 2004-598524P	P 20040803
				WO 2004-US39024	W 20041119
EP	1689383	A2	20060816	EP 2004-811701	20041119
	R:				
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				US 2004-598524P	P 20040803
				WO 2004-US39024	W 20041119
US	2006046980	A1	20060302	US 2005-137773	20050526
				US 2003-523830P	P 20031119
				US 2004-598524P	P 20040803
				WO 2004-US39024	A2 20041119

## PATENT FAMILY INFORMATION:

FAN 2006:192211

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI	US 2006046980	A1	20060302	US 2005-137773	20050526
				US 2003-523830P	P 20031119
				US 2004-598524P	P 20040803
				WO 2004-US39024	A2 20041119
				WO 2004-US39024	20041119
	WO 2005051298	A2	20050609		
	WO 2005051298	A3	20050811		
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				US 2003-523830P	P 20031119
				US 2004-598524P	P 20040803

OS MARPAT 143:43967

AB The present invention relates to phosphonic acid-containing T3 mimetics (shown as I; variables defined below; e.g. [[3,5-dimethyl-4-(4'-hydroxy-3'-isopropylbenzyl)phenoxy]methyl]phosphonic acid (shown as II)), stereoisomers, pharmaceutically acceptable salts, co-crystals, and prodrugs thereof and pharmaceutically acceptable salts and co-crystals of the prodrugs, as well as their preparation and uses for preventing and/or treating metabolic diseases such as obesity, NASH, hypercholesterolemia and hyperlipidemia, as well as associated conditions such as atherosclerosis, coronary heart disease, impaired glucose tolerance, metabolic syndrome x and diabetes. For I: G = O-, -S-, -S(O)-, -S(O)2-, -CH2-, -CF2-, -CHF-, -C(O)-, -CH(OH)-, -NH-, and -N(C1-C4 alkyl)-; T = -(Cra2)k-, -CRb:CRb(Cra2)n-, -(Cra2)nCRb:CRb-, -(Cra2)CRb:CRb(Cra2)-, -O(CRb2)(Cra2)n-, -S(CRb2)(Cra2)n-, -N(Rc)(CRb2)(Cra2)n-, -N(Rb)C(O)(Cra2)n-, -(Cra2)nCH(NRbRc)-, -C(O)(Cra2)m-, -(Cra2)mC(O)-, (Cra2)C(O)(Cra2)n-, -(Cra2)nC(O)(Cra2)-, and -C(O)NH(CRb2)(Cra2)p-; k = 0-4; m = 0-3; n = 0-2; p = 0-1. Each Ra = H, (un)substituted -C1-C4 alkyl, halogen, -OH, (un)substituted -OC1-C4 alkyl, -OCF3, (un)substituted -SC1-C4 alkyl, -NRbRc, (un)substituted C2-C4 alkenyl, and (un)substituted C2-C4 alkynyl; each Rb = H and (un)substituted C1-C4 alkyl; each Rc = H and (un)substituted C1-C4 alkyl, (un)substituted C(O)C1-C4 alkyl, and -C(O)H; R1 and R2 = halogen, (un)substituted C1-C4 alkyl, (un)substituted S-C1-C3 alkyl, (un)substituted C2-C4 alkenyl, (un)substituted C2-C4 alkynyl, -CF3, -OCF3, (un)substituted OC1-C3 alkyl, and cyano; R3 and R4 = H, halogen, -CF3, -OCF3, cyano, (un)substituted C1-C12 alkyl, (un)substituted C2-C12 alkenyl, (un)substituted C2-C12 alkynyl, (un)substituted (Cra2)maryl, (un)substituted (Cra2)mcycloalkyl, (un)substituted (Cra2)mheterocycloalkyl, -ORd, -SRd, -S(O)2Re, -S(O)2NRfRg, -C(O)NRfRg, -C(O)ORh, -C(O)Re, -N(Rb)C(O)Re, -N(Rb)C(O)NRfRg, -N(Rb)S(O)2Re, -N(Rb)S(O)2NRfRg, and -NRfRg. R5 = OH, (un)substituted OC1-C6 alkyl, -OC(O)Re, -OC(O)ORh, -F, -NHC(O)Re, -NHS(O)Re, -HS(O)2Re, -NHC(S)NH(Rh), and -NHC(O)NH(Rh); X is P(O)(YR11)(Y'R11); Y and Y' = O-, and -NRV-; addnl. details including provisos are given in the claims. Although the methods of preparation are not claimed, >60 example prepsns. are included. For example, II was prepared in 2 steps (64 and 95 %) starting from 3,5-dimethyl-4-(4-methoxymethoxy-3-isopropylbenzyl)phenol and di-Et p-tosyloxymethylphosphonate to give di-Et [[3,5-dimethyl-4-(4-methoxymethoxy-3-isopropylbenzyl)phenoxy]methyl]phosphonate, which was conversion to the acid. Thyroid hormone receptor  $\alpha 1$  and  $\beta 1$  binding affinities for many examples of I and prodrugs are tabulated; the I exhibited good to excellent affinity whereas the prodrugs has poor

affinity. Both II and [3,5-dimethyl-4-(4'-hydroxy-3'-isopropylbenzyl)phenoxy]acetic acid (III) were comparable to T3 with regard to their thyromimetic effect in the liver; however T3 and II did not produce a significant effect in the heart unlike the other 2 compds. Other tests on examples of I or prodrugs showed: improved therapeutic index, serum cholesterol-lowering activity without undesirable effects on heart weight or endogenous thyroid axis, prodrug activation in rat liver microsomes and good affinity for the microsomal enzyme(s) catalyzing their activation, prodrug activation by human liver S9 and in fresh rat hepatocytes, adequate systemic exposure of II maintained over 8 h after oral administration of prodrug to rats, liver distribution following oral administration, enhancement of oxygen consumption in rats, tissue distribution and pharmacokinetics of III vs. II, decrease in hepatic fat content, glucose-lowering activity, lack of mediated induction of  $\alpha$ -MHC hnRNA and repression of  $\beta$ -MHC hnRNA compared to T3 and non-selective mimetics like III, lack of significant chronotropic and inotropic effects in a normal SD rat.

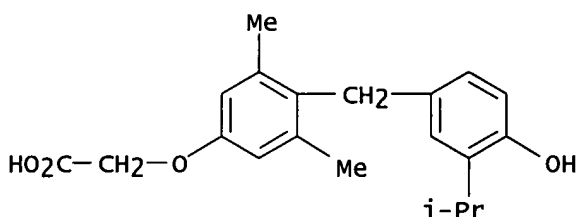
IT 211110-63-3, [3,5-Dimethyl-4-(4-hydroxy-3-isopropylbenzyl)phenoxy]acetic acid

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); PKT (Pharmacokinetics); BIOL (Biological study)

(comparison compound; preparation of phosphonic acid-containing liver-selective thyromimetics)

RN 211110-63-3 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 20 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2005:283330 CAPLUS

DN 142:330277

TI Thyroid hormone analogs and their polymeric conjugates, alone or in combination with other drugs, as modifiers of angiogenesis

IN Mousa, Shaker A.; Davis, Faith B.; Davis, Paul J.

PA Ordway Research Institute, USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 72 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2005027895	A2	20050331	WO 2004-US30583	20040915
	WO 2005027895	A3	20050506		
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 SN, TD, TG

AU 2004273986 A1 20050331 US 2003-502721P P 20030915  
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 WO 2004-US30583 W 20040915  
 CA 2539288 AA 20050331 CA 2004-2539288 20040915  
 US 2003-502721P P 20030915  
 WO 2004-US30583 W 20040915  
 EP 1670449 A2 20060621 EP 2004-784443 20040915  
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 US 2003-502721P P 20030915  
 WO 2004-US30583 W 20040915

AB Disclosed are methods of treating subjects having conditions related to angiogenesis including administering an effective amount of a polymeric form of thyroid hormone, or an antagonist thereof, to promote or inhibit angiogenesis in the subject. Compns. of the polymeric forms of thyroid hormone, or thyroid hormone analogs, are also disclosed.

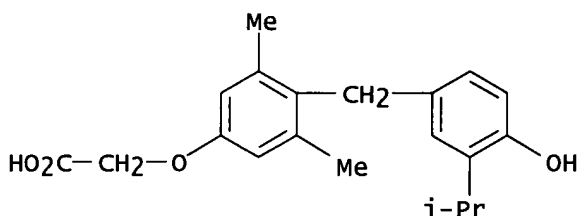
IT 211110-63-3, GC-1 211110-63-3D, GC-1, polyvinyl alc. conjugates

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(thyroid hormone analogs and their polymeric conjugates, alone or in combination with other drugs, as modifiers of angiogenesis)

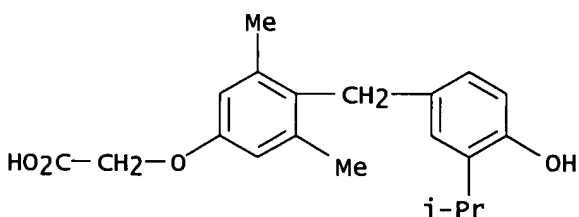
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CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

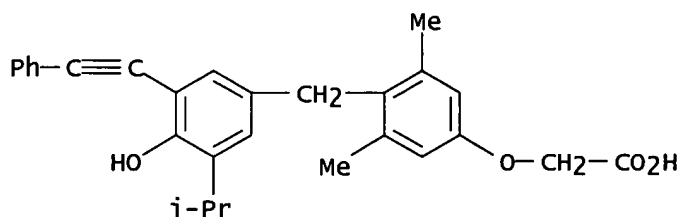


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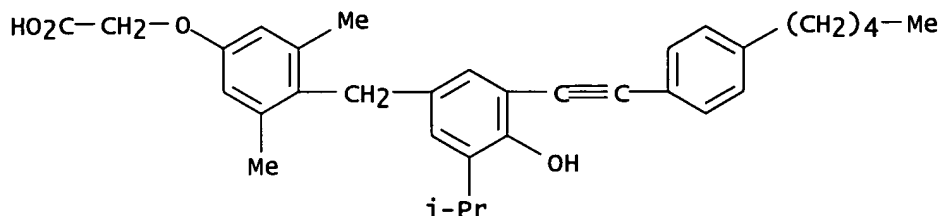
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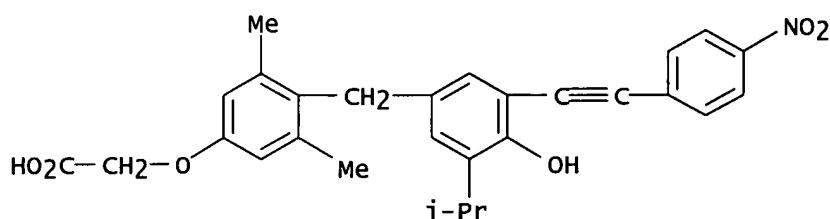
AN 2005:226829 CAPLUS  
 DN 142:441282  
 TI Hammett Analysis of Selective Thyroid Hormone Receptor Modulators Reveals Structural and Electronic Requirements for Hormone Antagonists  
 AU Nguyen, Ngoc-Ha; Apriletti, James W.; Baxter, John D.; Scanlan, Thomas S.  
 CS Program in Chemistry and Chemical Biology, Departments of Pharmaceutical Chemistry and Cellular and Molecular Pharmacology, University of California, San Francisco, CA, 94143-0446, USA  
 SO Journal of the American Chemical Society (2005), 127(13), 4599-4608  
 CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863  
 PB American Chemical Society  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 OS CASREACT 142:441282  
 AB Selective thyroid hormone modulators that function as isoform-selective agonists or antagonists of the thyroid hormone receptors (TRs) might be therapeutically useful in diseases associated with aberrant hormone signaling. The most potent thyroid hormone antagonist reported to date is NH-3. To explore the significance of the 5'-p-nitroaryl moiety of NH-3 and understand what chemical features are important to confer antagonism, we sought to expand the structure-activity relationship data for the class of 5'-phenylethynyl GC-1 derivs. Herein, we describe an improved synthetic route utilizing palladium-catalyzed chemical for efficient access to a series of 5'-phenylethynyl compds. with varying size and electronic properties. We prepared and tested sixteen analogs for TR binding and transactivation activity. Substitution at the 5'-position decreased binding affinity, but retained TR $\beta$ -selectivity. In transactivation assays, the analogs displayed a spectrum of agonist, antagonist, and mixed agonist/antagonist activity that correlated with electronic character in a Hammett anal. between  $\sigma$  substituent value and TR modulation. Analogs NH-5, NH-7, NH-9, NH-11, and NH-23 displayed full antagonist activity with reduced potency compared to NH-3, indicating the nitro group is not required for antagonism. However, para-substitution with strong electron withdrawing properties on the 5'-aryl extension is important for antagonist activity, and antagonist potency-but not ligand receptor binding-was found to correlate linearly with the sigma values for the electron withdrawing substituents.  
 IT 447415-19-2 447415-22-7 447415-26-1  
 447415-29-4  
 RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (Hammett anal. of selective thyroid hormone receptor modulators reveals structural and electronic requirements for hormone antagonists)  
 RN 447415-19-2 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)-5-(phenylethynyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



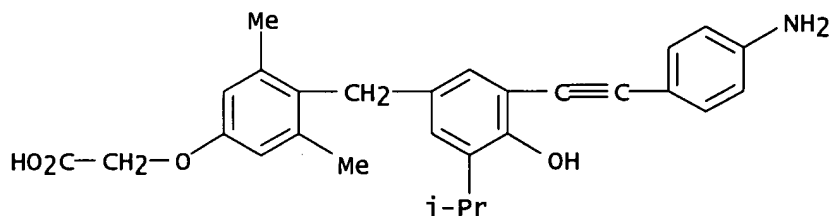
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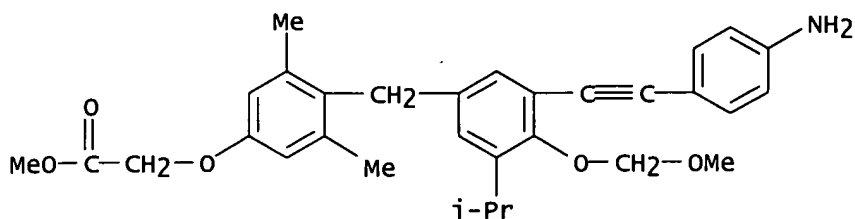
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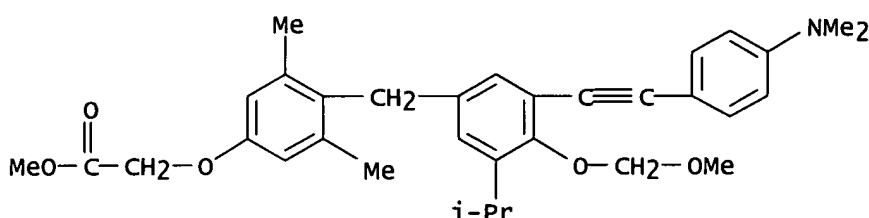
RN 447415-29-4 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[3-[(4-aminophenyl)ethynyl]-4-hydroxy-5-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



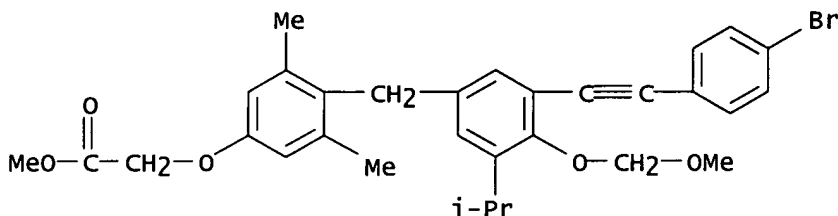
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 RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (Hammett anal. of selective thyroid hormone receptor modulators reveals structural and electronic requirements for hormone antagonists)  
 RN 446312-37-4 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[3-[(4-aminophenyl)ethynyl]-4-(methoxymethoxy)-5-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 851227-29-7 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[3-[[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]ethynyl]-4-(methoxymethoxy)-5-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 851227-34-4 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[3-[[4-(bromophenyl)ethynyl]-4-(methoxymethoxy)-5-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

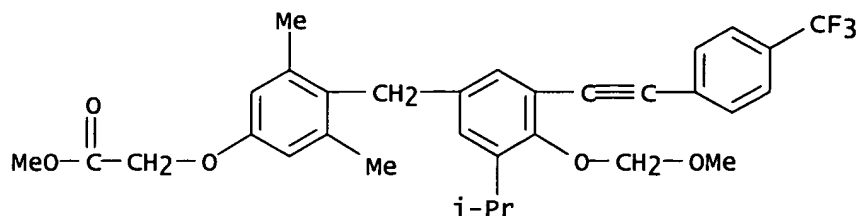


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 851227-26-4P 851227-27-5P 851227-28-6P  
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 851227-33-3P 851227-35-5P 851227-36-6P  
 851227-37-7P 851227-38-8P 851227-39-9P  
 851227-40-2P 851227-41-3P 851227-42-4P  
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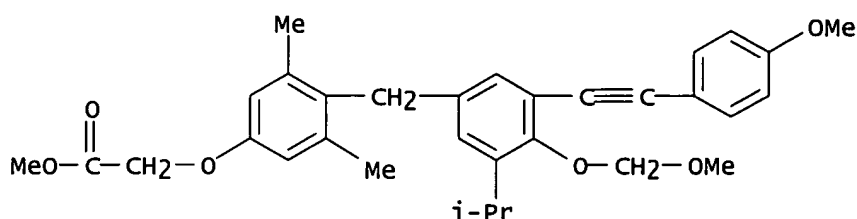
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)

(Hammett anal. of selective thyroid hormone receptor modulators reveals structural and electronic requirements for hormone antagonists)

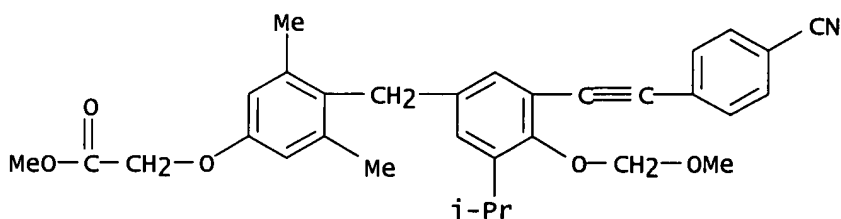
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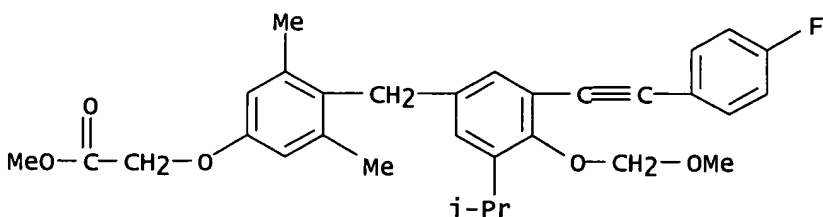
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RN 851227-25-3 CAPLUS  
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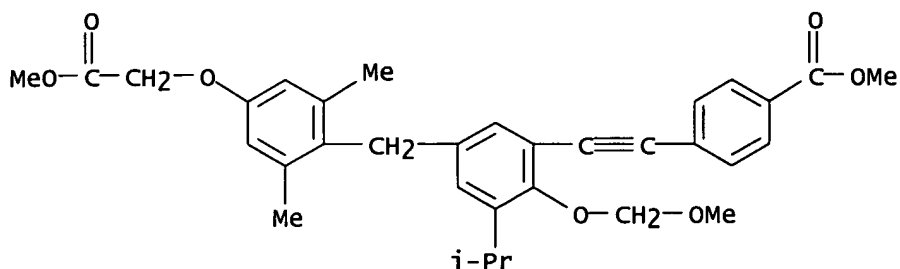


RN 851227-26-4 CAPLUS  
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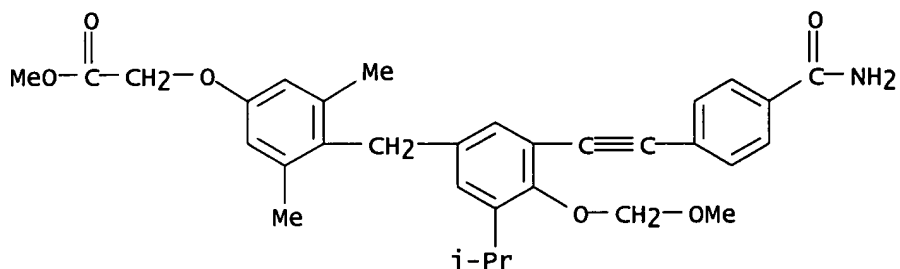


RN 851227-27-5 CAPLUS  
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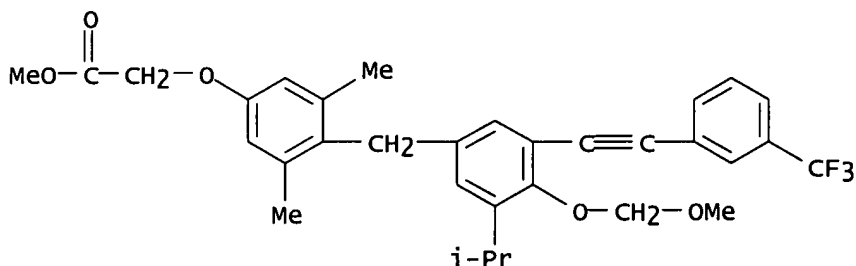
dimethylphenyl]methyl]-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]ethynyl]-, methyl ester  
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 851227-28-6 CAPLUS  
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(CA INDEX NAME)

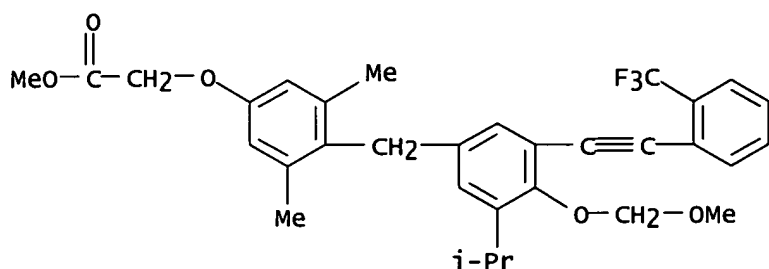


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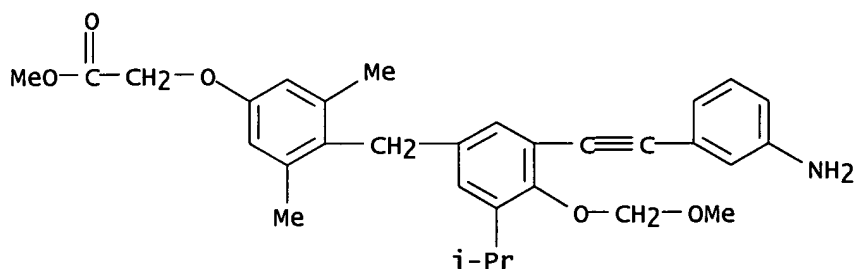


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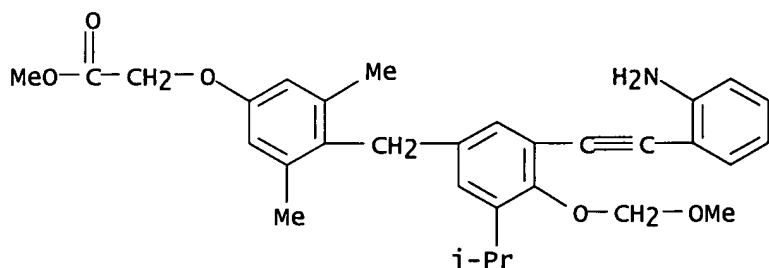




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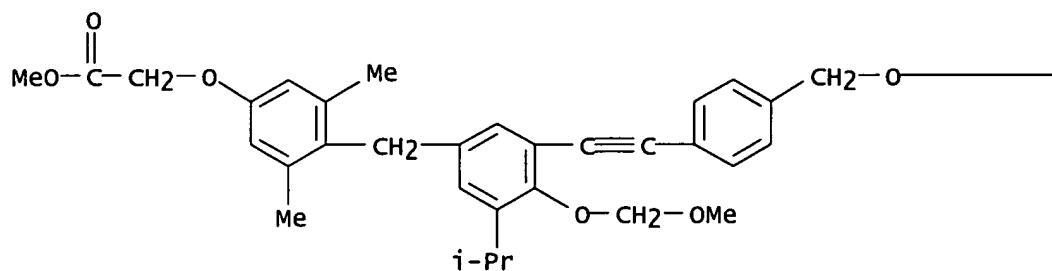


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RN 851227-35-5 CAPLUS  
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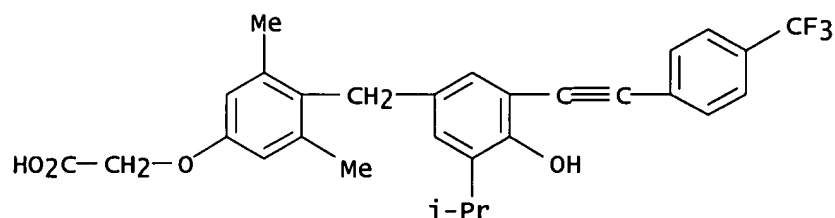
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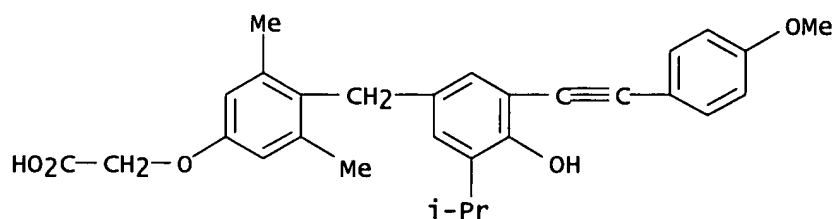
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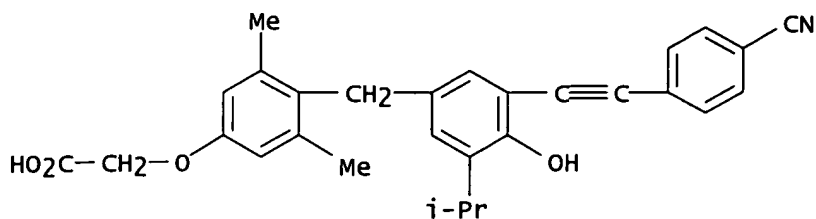
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 (CA INDEX NAME)



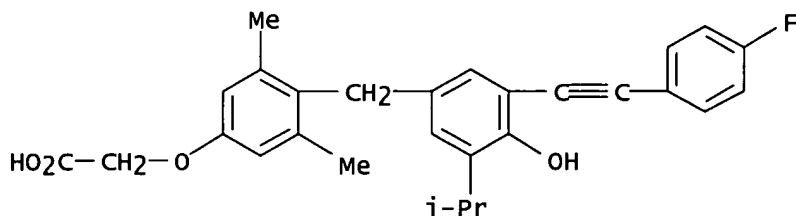
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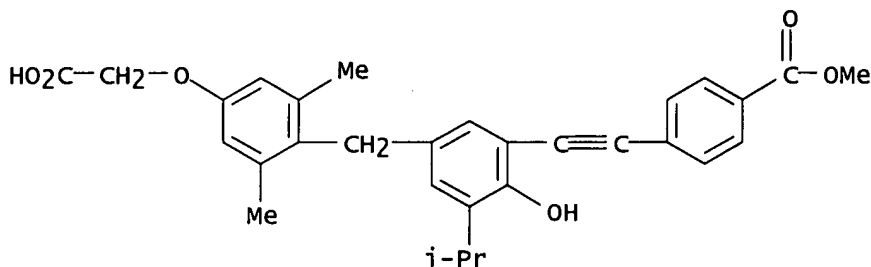
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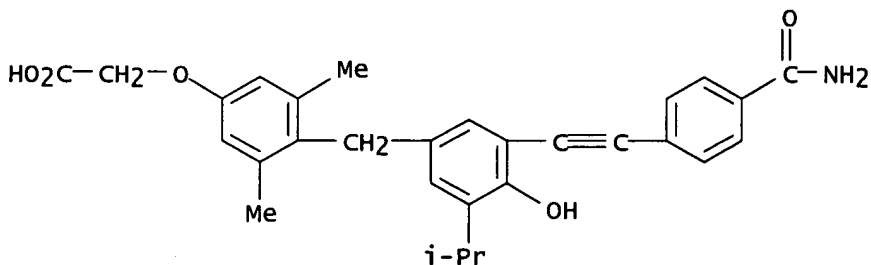
RN 851227-39-9 CAPLUS  
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RN 851227-40-2 CAPLUS  
 CN Benzoic acid, 4-[[5-[[4-(carboxymethoxy)-2,6-dimethylphenyl]methyl]-2-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]ethynyl]-, 1-methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

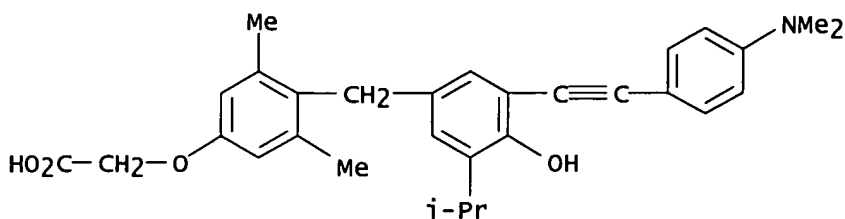


RN 851227-41-3 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[3-[[4-(aminocarbonyl)phenyl]ethynyl]-4-hydroxy-5-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

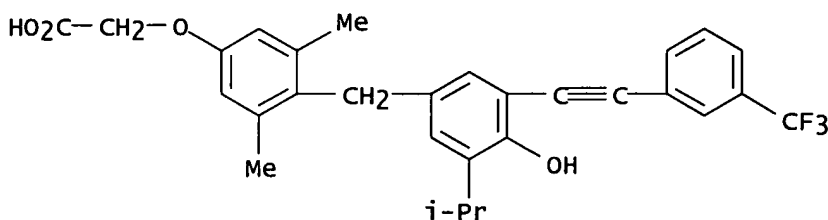


RN 851227-42-4 CAPLUS

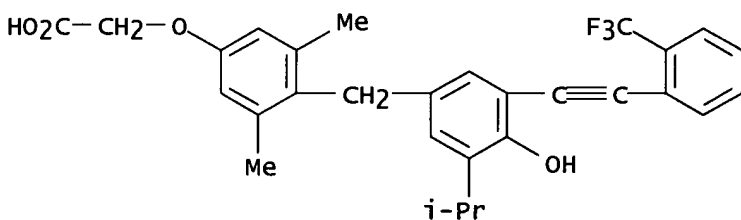
CN Acetic acid, [4-[[3-[[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]ethynyl]-4-hydroxy-5-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



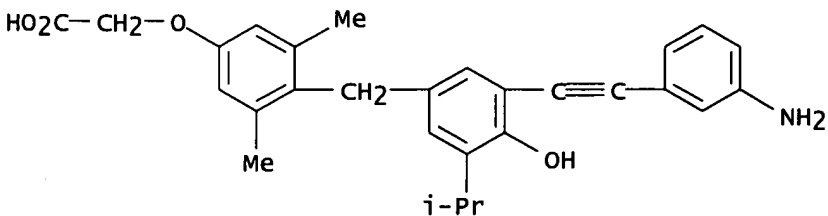
RN 851227-43-5 CAPLUS  
CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)-5-[[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethynyl]phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI)  
(CA INDEX NAME)



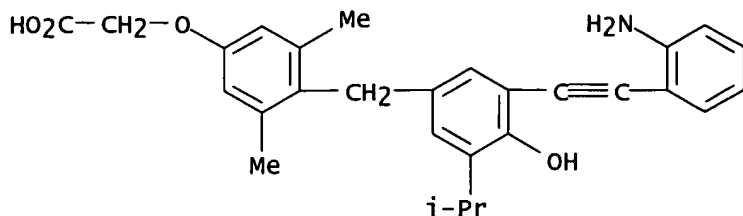
RN 851227-44-6 CAPLUS  
CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)-5-[[2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethynyl]phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI)  
(CA INDEX NAME)



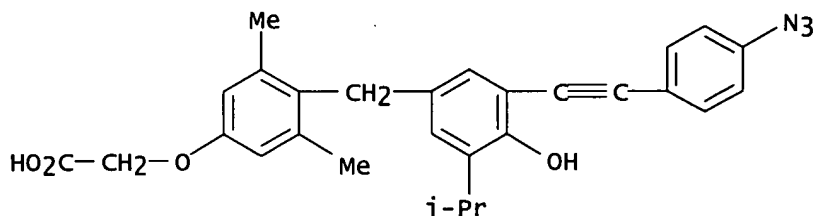
RN 851227-45-7 CAPLUS  
CN Acetic acid, [4-[[3-[(3-aminophenyl)ethynyl]-4-hydroxy-5-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 851227-46-8 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[3-[(2-aminophenyl)ethynyl]-4-hydroxy-5-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



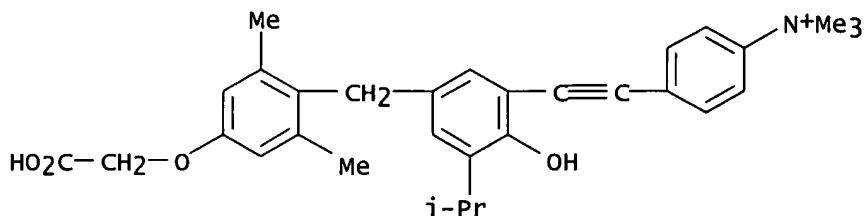
RN 851227-48-0 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[3-[(4-azidophenyl)ethynyl]-4-hydroxy-5-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 851227-50-4 CAPLUS  
 CN Benzenaminium, 4-[[5-[[4-(carboxymethoxy)-2,6-dimethylphenyl]methyl]-2-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]ethynyl]-N,N,N-trimethyl-, salt with trifluoromethanesulfonic acid (1:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

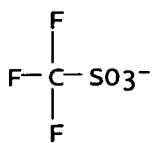
CM 1

CRN 851227-49-1  
 CMF C31 H36 N 04

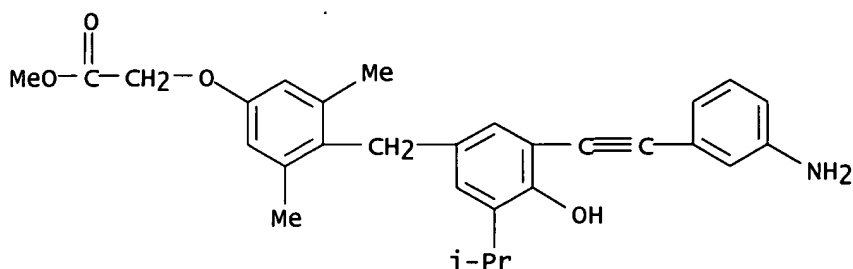


CM 2

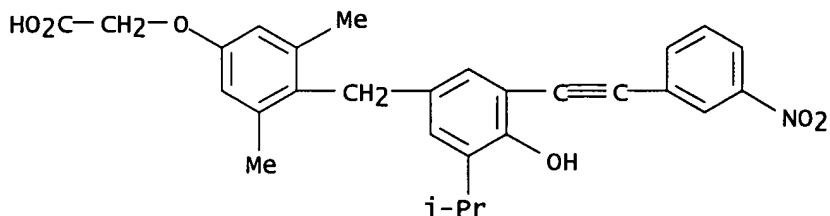
CRN 37181-39-8  
 CMF C F3 O3 S



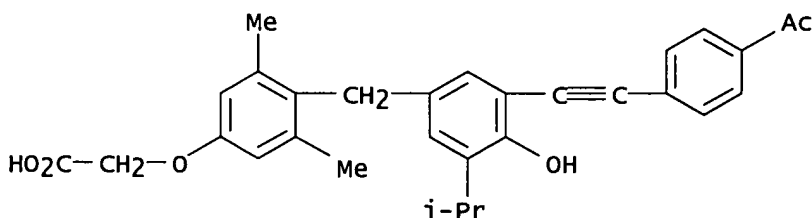
RN 851227-51-5 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[3-[(3-aminophenyl)ethynyl]-4-hydroxy-5-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



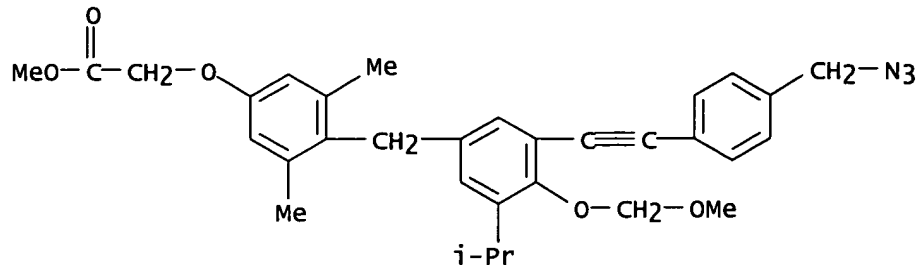
RN 851227-52-6 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)-5-[(3-nitrophenyl)ethynyl]phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



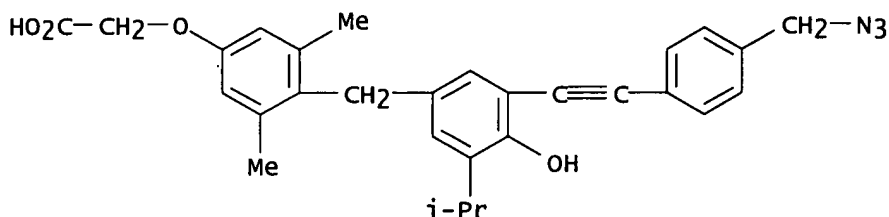
RN 851227-53-7 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[3-[(4-acetylphenyl)ethynyl]-4-hydroxy-5-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



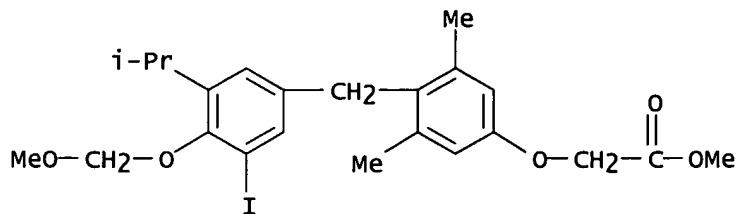
RN 851227-54-8 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[3-[[4-(azidomethyl)phenyl]ethynyl]-4-(methoxymethoxy)-5-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



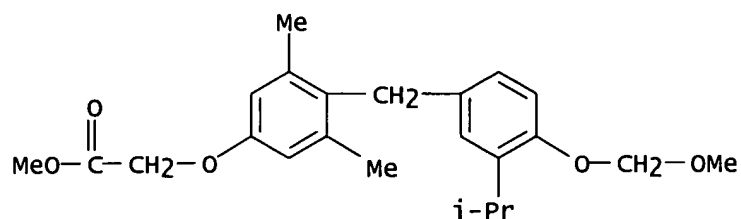
RN 851227-55-9 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[3-[[4-(azidomethyl)phenyl]ethynyl]-4-hydroxy-5-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



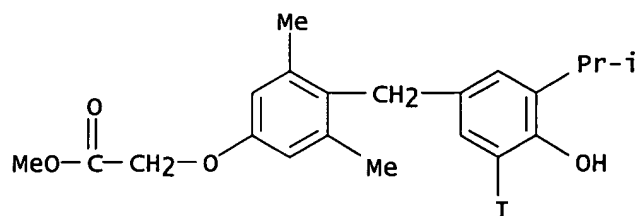
IT 446312-35-2P 851227-20-8P 851227-21-9P  
 851227-47-9P 863639-45-6P 863639-82-1P  
 863640-00-0P 863640-01-1P 863640-02-2P  
 863640-03-3P 863640-04-4P 863640-05-5P  
 863640-08-8P 863640-10-2P 863640-11-3P  
 863640-39-5P 863640-46-4P 863640-48-6P  
 863640-99-7P 863641-31-0P 863642-22-2P  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT  
 (Reactant or reagent)  
 (Hammett anal. of selective thyroid hormone receptor modulators reveals  
 structural and electronic requirements for hormone antagonists)  
 RN 446312-35-2 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[3-iodo-4-(methoxymethoxy)-5-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



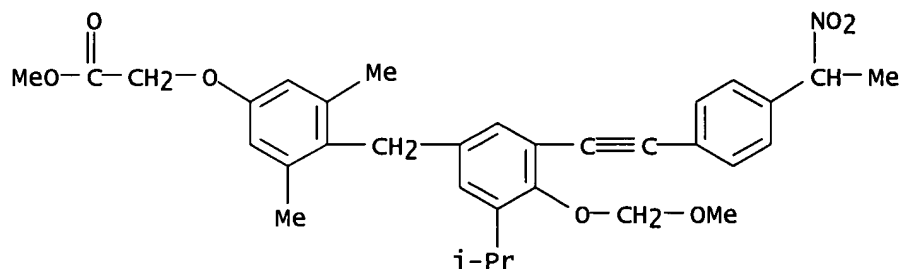
RN 851227-20-8 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-(methoxymethoxy)-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



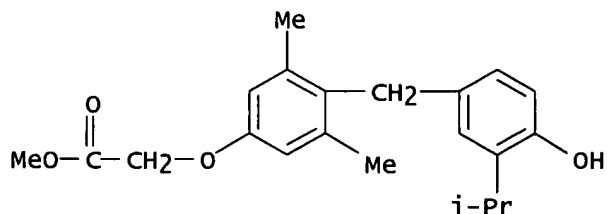
RN 851227-21-9 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-hydroxy-3-iodo-5-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 851227-47-9 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-(methoxymethoxy)-3-(1-methylethyl)-5-[[4-(1-nitroethyl)phenyl]ethynyl]phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



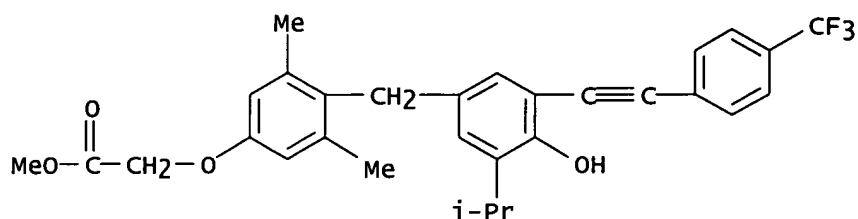
RN 863639-45-6 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



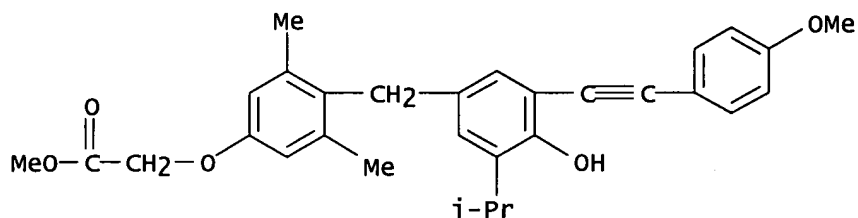
RN 863639-82-1 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)-5-[[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethynyl]phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



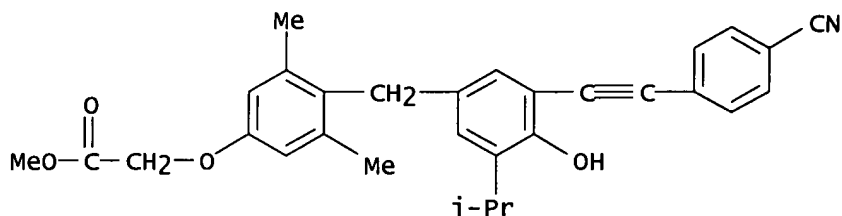
methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



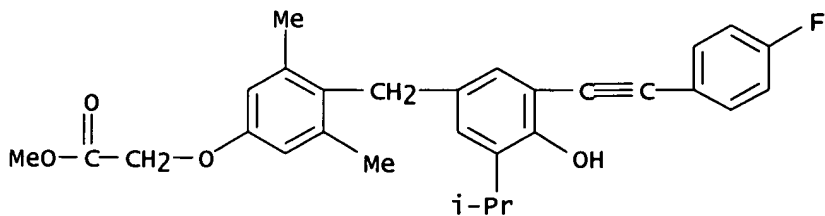
RN 863640-00-0 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-hydroxy-3-[(4-methoxyphenyl)ethynyl]-5-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



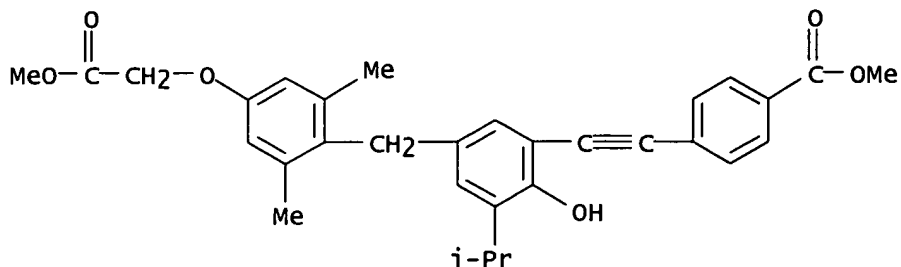
RN 863640-01-1 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[3-[(4-cyanophenyl)ethynyl]-4-hydroxy-5-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



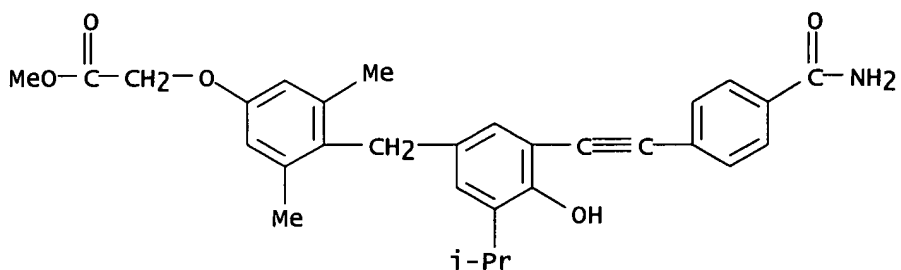
RN 863640-02-2 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[3-[(4-fluorophenyl)ethynyl]-4-hydroxy-5-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



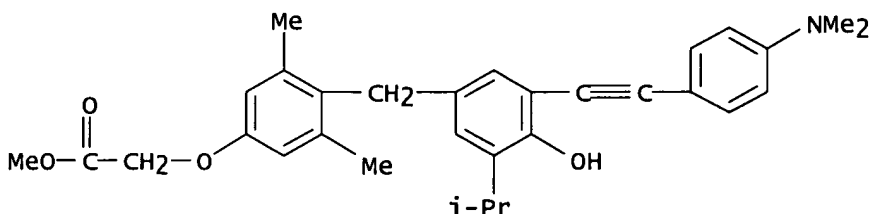
RN 863640-03-3 CAPLUS  
 CN Benzoic acid, 4-[[2-hydroxy-5-[[4-(2-methoxy-2-oxoethoxy)-2,6-dimethylphenyl]methyl]-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]ethynyl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



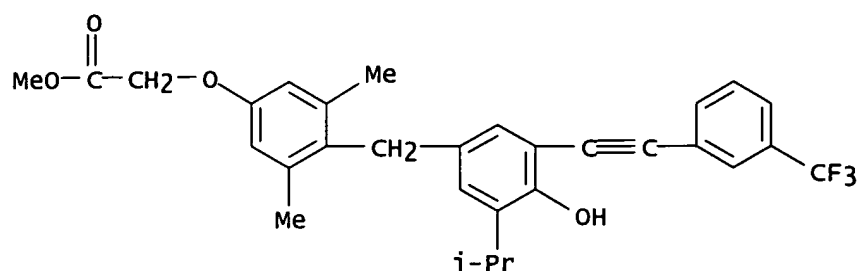
RN 863640-04-4 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[3-[[4-(aminocarbonyl)phenyl]ethynyl]-4-hydroxy-5-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



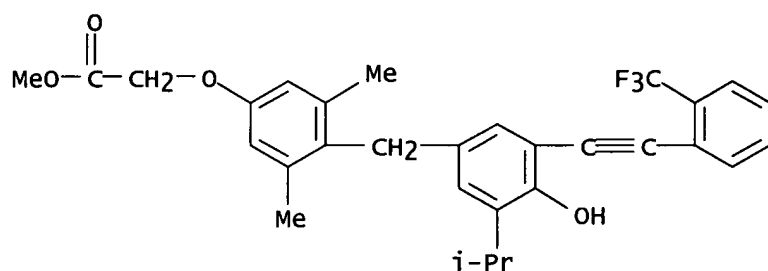
RN 863640-05-5 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[3-[[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]ethynyl]-4-hydroxy-5-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



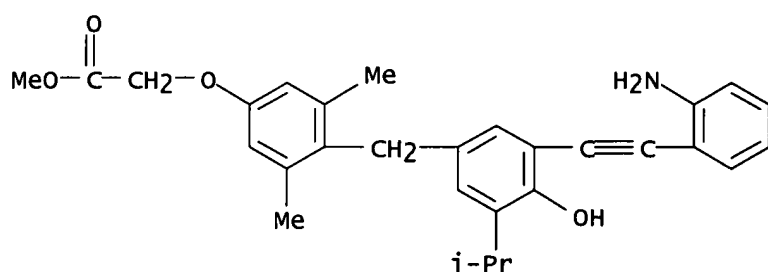
RN 863640-08-8 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)-5-[[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethynyl]phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



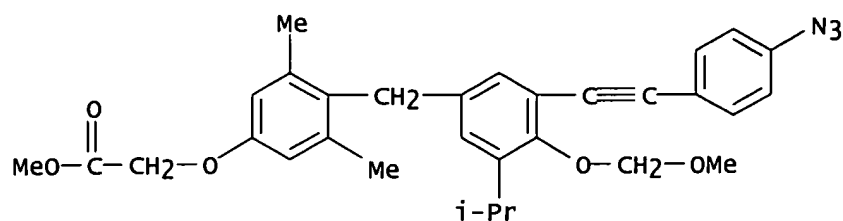
RN 863640-10-2 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)-5-[[2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethynyl]phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



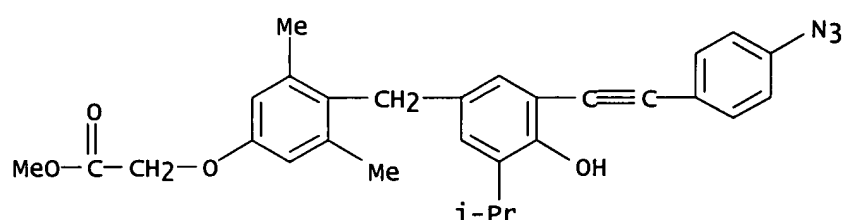
RN 863640-11-3 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[3-[(2-aminophenyl)ethynyl]-4-hydroxy-5-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



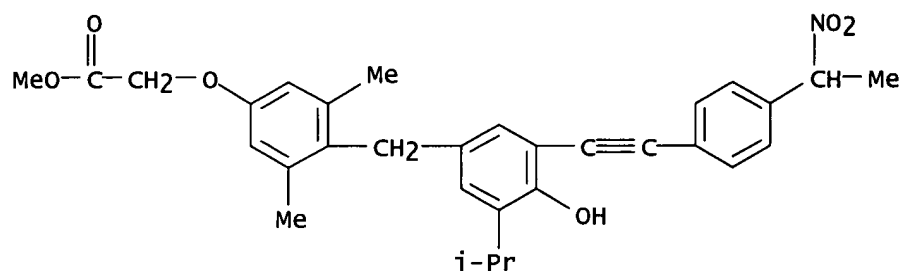
RN 863640-39-5 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[3-[(4-azidophenyl)ethynyl]-4-(methoxymethoxy)-5-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



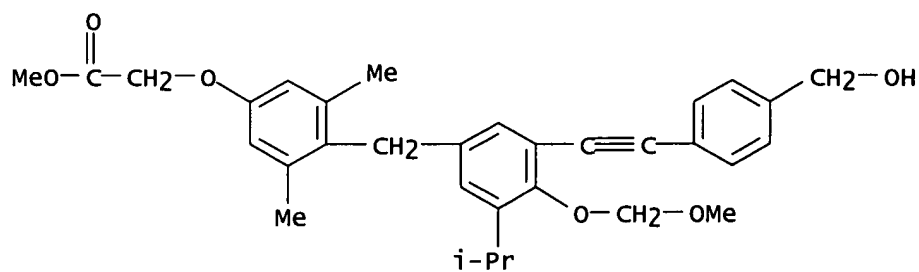
RN 863640-46-4 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[3-[(4-azidophenyl)ethynyl]-4-hydroxy-5-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



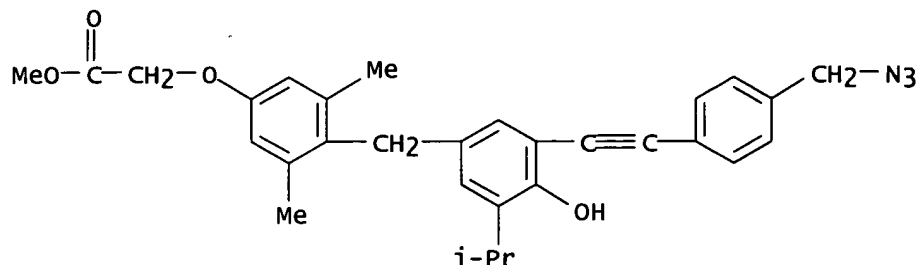
RN 863640-48-6 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)-5-[[4-(1-nitroethyl)phenyl]ethynyl]phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



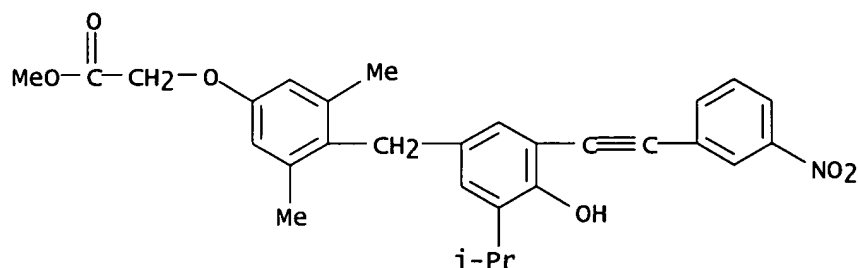
RN 863640-99-7 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[3-[[4-(hydroxymethyl)phenyl]ethynyl]-4-(methoxymethoxy)-5-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 863641-31-0 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[3-[[4-(azidomethyl)phenyl]ethynyl]-4-hydroxy-5-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 863642-22-2 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)-5-[(3-nitrophenyl)ethynyl]phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 50 THERE ARE 50 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 22 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 2005:205091 CAPLUS  
 DN 142:329982  
 TI Mutant-Selective Thyromimetics for the Chemical Rescue of Thyroid Hormone Receptor Mutants Associated with Resistance to Thyroid Hormone  
 AU Shi, Youheng; Ye, Haifen; Link, Kristian H.; Putnam, Marc C.; Hubner, Isaac; Dowdell, Sarah; Koh, John T.  
 CS Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, University of Delaware, Newark, DE, 19716, USA  
 SO Biochemistry (2005), 44(12), 4612-4626  
 CODEN: BICHAW; ISSN: 0006-2960  
 PB American Chemical Society  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB The thyroid hormone receptors (TRs) are ligand-dependent transcription factors that control the expression of multiple genes involved in development and homeostasis in response to thyroid hormone (triiodothyronine, T3). Mutations to TR $\beta$  that reduce or abolish ligand-dependent transactivation function are associated with resistance to thyroid hormone (RTH), an autosomal dominant human genetic disease. A series of neutral alc.-based compds., based on the halogen-free thyromimetic GC-1, have been designed, synthesized, and evaluated in

cell-based assays for their ability to selectively rescue three of the most common RTH-associated mutations (i.e., Arg 320 → Cys, Arg 320 → His, and Arg 316 → His) that affect the basic carboxylate-binding arginine cluster of TR $\beta$ . Several analogs show improved potency and activity in the mutant receptors relative to the parent compound GC-1. Most significantly, two of these mutant-complementing thyromimetics show high potency and activity with a strong preference for the mutant receptors over wild-type TR $\alpha$  (wt), that is associated with the cardiotoxic actions of T3. The compds. were evaluated in reporter gene assays using the four common thyroid hormone response elements, DR4, PAL, F2 (LAP), and TSH, and show activities and selectivities consistent with their unique potential as agents to selectively rescue thyroid function to these RTH-associated mutants.

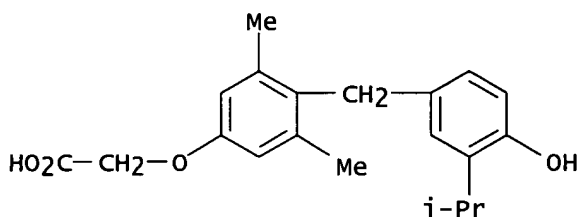
IT 211110-63-3

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)

(preparation and structure-activity of mutant-selective thyromimetics for chemical rescue of thyroid hormone receptor mutants associated with resistance to thyroid hormone)

RN 211110-63-3 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 49 THERE ARE 49 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 23 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2005:152810 CAPLUS

DN 142:330121

TI The thyroid hormone receptor  $\beta$ -specific agonist GC-1 selectively affects the bone development of hypothyroid rats

AU Freitas, Fatima R. S.; Capelo, Luciane P.; O'Shea, Patrick J.; Jorgetti, Vanda; Moriscot, Anselmo S.; Scanlan, Thomas S.; Williams, Graham R.; Zorn, Telma M. T.; Gouveia, Cecilia H. A.

CS Department of Anatomy, Institute of Biomedical Sciences, University of Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil

SO Journal of Bone and Mineral Research (2005), 20(2), 294-304

CODEN: JBMREJ; ISSN: 0884-0431

PB American Society for Bone and Mineral Research

DT Journal

LA English

AB We investigated the effects of GC-1, a TR $\beta$ -selective agonist, on bone development of hypothyroid rats. Whereas T3 reverted the IGF-I deficiency and the skeletal defects caused by hypothyroidism, GC-1 had no effect on serum IGF-I or on IGF-I protein expression in the epiphyseal growth plate of the femur, but induced selective effects on bone development. Our findings indicate that T3 exerts some essential effects on bone development that are mediated by TR $\beta$ 1. Introduction: We investigated the role of the thyroid hormone receptor  $\beta$ 1 (TR $\beta$ 1) on skeletal development of rats using the TR $\beta$ -selective agonist GC-1. Materials

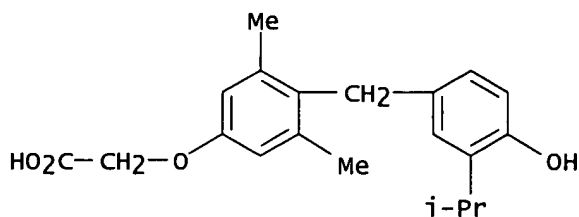
and Methods: Twenty-one-day-old female rats (n = 6/group) were rendered hypothyroid (Hypo) and treated for 5 wk with 0.3 ug/100 g BW/day of T3 (1xT3), 5xT3, or equimolar doses of GC-1 (1xGC-1 and 5xGC-1). Serum triiodothyronine (T3), thyroxine (T4), TSH, and insulin-like growth factor (IGF)-I concns. were determined by RIA. BMD and longitudinal bone growth were determined by DXA. Trabecular bone histomorphometry and epiphyseal growth plate (EGP) morphometry were performed in the distal femur. Expressions of IGF-I protein and of collagen II and X mRNA were evaluated by immunohistochem. and in situ hybridization, resp. To determine hormonal effects on ossification, skeletal preps. of hypothyroid-, 5xGC-1-, and 5xT3-treated neonatal rats were compared. Results: Hypothyroidism impaired longitudinal body growth and BMD gain, delayed ossification, reduced the number of hypertrophic chondrocytes (HCs; 72% vs. Euthyroid [Eut] rats; p < 0.001), and resulted in disorganized columns of EGP chondrocytes. Serum IGF-I was 67% reduced vs. Eut rats (p < 0.001), and the expression of IGF-I protein and collagen II and X mRNA were undetectable in the EGP of Hypo rats. T3 completely or partially normalized all these parameters. In contrast, GC-1 did not influence serum concns. or EGP expression of IGF-I, failed to reverse the disorganization of proliferating chondrocyte columns, and barely affected longitudinal growth. Nevertheless, GC-1 induced ossification, HC differentiation, and collagen II and X mRNA expression and increased EGP thickness to Eut values. GC-1-treated rats had higher BMD gain in the total tibia, total femur, and in the femoral diaphysis than Hypo animals (p < 0.05). These changes were associated with increased trabecular volume (48%, p < 0.01), mineralization apposition rate (2.3-fold, p < 0.05), mineralizing surface (4.3-fold, p < 0.01), and bone formation rate (10-fold, p < 0.01). Conclusions: Treatment of hypothyroid rats with the TR $\beta$ -specific agonist GC-1 partially reverts the skeletal development and maturation defects resultant of hypothyroidism. This finding suggests that TR $\beta$ 1 has an important role in bone development.

IT 211110-63-3, GC-1

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
(thyroid hormone receptor  $\beta$ -specific agonist GC-1 and T3  
selectively affects bone development of hypothyroid rats)

RN 211110-63-3 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 51 THERE ARE 51 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 24 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2005:71624 CAPLUS

DN 142:335975

TI Hydrogen Bonded Dimers of Triurea Derivatives of Triphenylmethanes

AU Rudzevich, Yuliya; Rudzevich, Valentyn; Schollmeyer, Dieter; Thondorf, Iris; Boehmer, Volker

CS Abteilung Lehramt Chemie, Fachbereich Chemie und Pharmazie, Johannes Gutenberg-Universitaet Mainz, Mainz, D-55099, Germany

SO Organic Letters (2005), 7(4), 613-616

CODEN: ORLEF7; ISSN: 1523-7060

PB American Chemical Society

DT Journal

LA English

OS CASREACT 142:335975

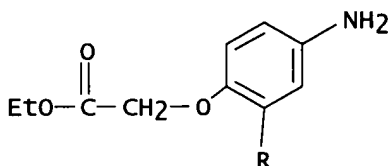
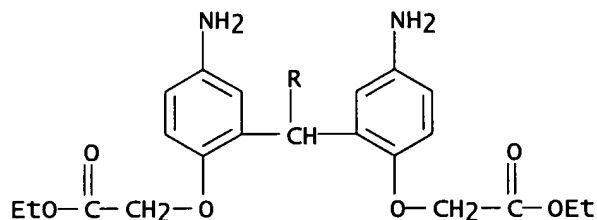
AB Tri-(2-alkoxy-5-ureido-phenyl)methanes represent a novel self-complementary motif forming hydrogen bonded homo- and heterodimers in nonpolar, aprotic solvents as evidenced by <sup>1</sup>H NMR and ESI-mass spectra and by the formation of heterodimers. MD simulations suggest the formation of hydrogen bonds of different strength in agreement with NMR data. The dimerization does not interfere with that of tetraurea calix[4]arenes. A combination of both motifs may be used therefore to build up larger structures via self-assembly processes.

IT 848415-85-0P 848415-86-1P 848415-88-3P

RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(hydrogen bonded dimers of triurea derivs. of triphenylmethanes)

RN 848415-85-0 CAPLUS

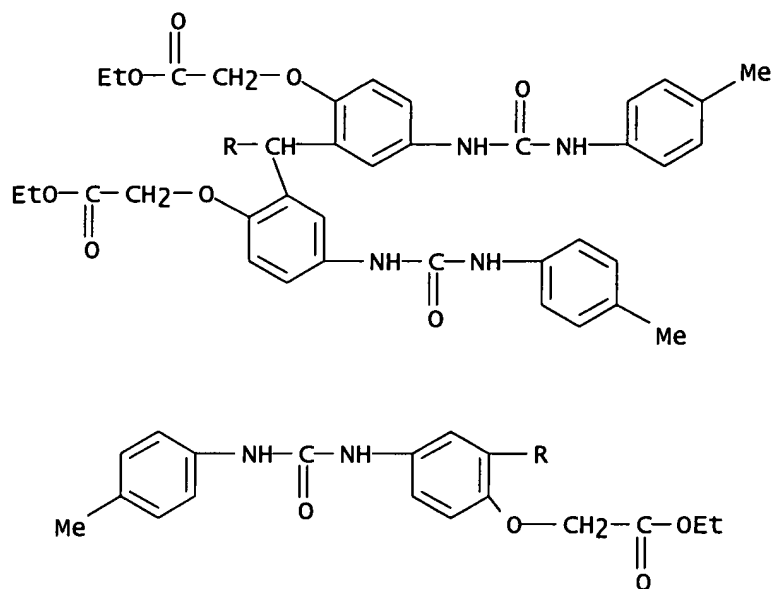
CN Acetic acid, 2,2',2''-[methylidynetris[(4-amino-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]tris-, triethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 848415-86-1 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, 2,2',2''-[methylidynetris[[4-[[[(4-methylphenyl)amino]carbonyl]amino]-2,1-phenylene]oxy]]tris-, triethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

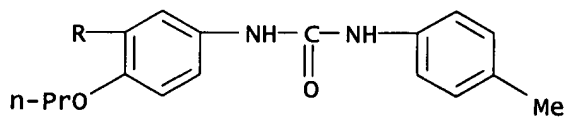
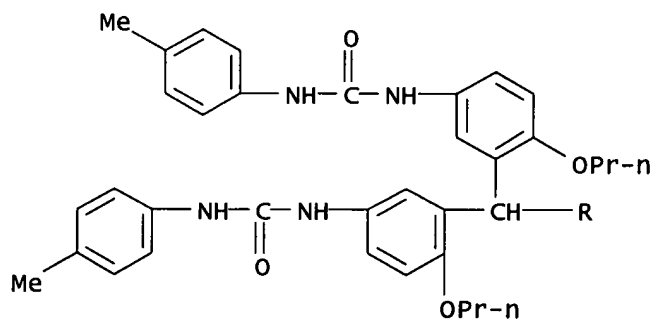




RN 848415-88-3 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2',2''-[methylidynetris[[4-[[[(4-methylphenyl)amino]carbonyl]amino]-2,1-phenylene]oxy]]tris-, triethyl ester, compd. with N,N',N'''-[methylidynetris(4-propoxy-3,1-phenylene)]tris[N'-(4-methylphenyl)urea] (1:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

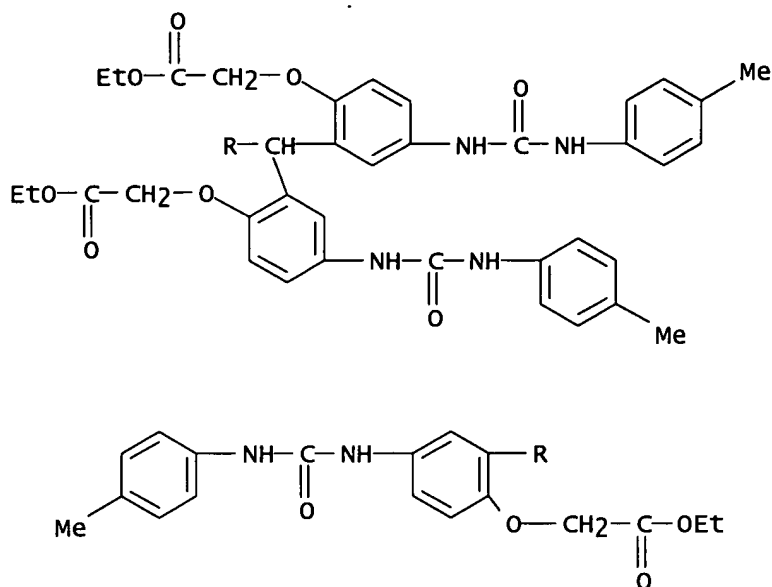
CRN 848415-87-2  
 CMF C52 H58 N6 O6



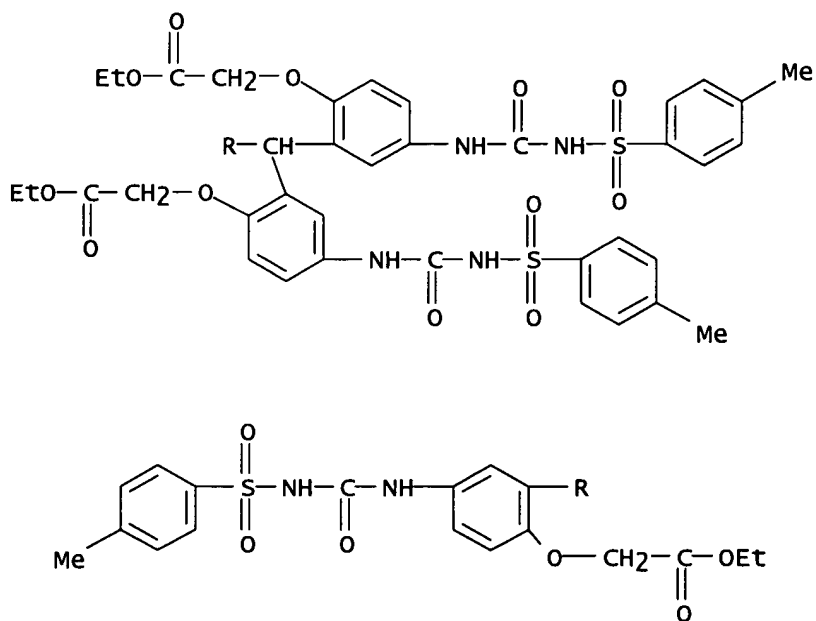
CM 2

CRN 848415-86-1

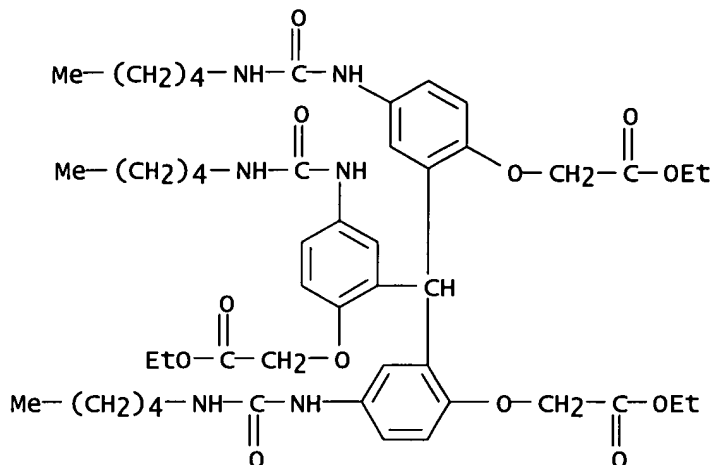
CMF C55 H58 N6 O12



IT 862251-45-4P 862251-64-7P  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
 (hydrogen bonded dimers of triurea derivs. of triphenylmethanes)  
 RN 862251-45-4 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2',2''-[methylidynetris[[4-[[[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]amino]carbonyl]amino]-2,1-phenylene]oxy]]tris-, triethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 862251-64-7 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2',2''-[methylidynetris[[4-[[[(pentylamino)carbonyl]amino]-2,1-phenylene]oxy]]tris-, triethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 27 THERE ARE 27 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 25 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 2004:1080620 CAPLUS  
 DN 142:32908  
 TI A method for creating nuclear receptor activity-modulating pharmaceuticals  
 IN Fletterick, Robert J.; Borngraeber, Sabine; Baxter, John D.; Scanlan, Thomas S.; Chiellini, Grazia; Webb, Paul  
 PA The Regents of the University of California, USA  
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 39 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 317,034.  
 CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent  
 LA English

FAN.CNT 4

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2004253648	A1	20041216	US 2003-732901	20031209
				US 2002-317034	A2 20021210
				US 2003-453608P	P 20030310
				US 2003-526931P	P 20031203
	US 2004110154	A1	20040610	US 2002-317034	20021210

PATENT FAMILY INFORMATION:

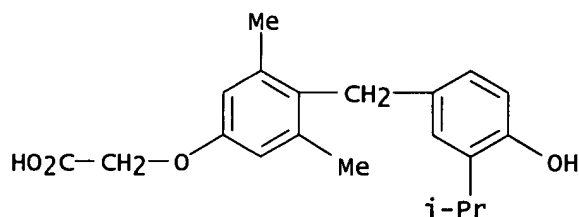
FAN 2004:473214

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2004110154	A1	20040610	US 2002-317034	20021210
	WO 2004052302	A2	20040624	WO 2003-US39257	20031209
	WO 2004052302	A3	20040902		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW  
 RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE,

	ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
				US 2002-317034	A 20021210
				US 2003-453608P	P 20030310
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WO 2004052303	A3	20050506			
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RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
				US 2002-317034	A 20021210
				US 2003-453608P	P 20030310
				US 2003-526931P	P 20031203
AU 2003300852	A1	20040630		AU 2003-300852	20031209
				US 2002-317034	A 20021210
				US 2003-453608P	P 20030310
				US 2003-526931P	P 20031203
				WO 2003-US39257	W 20031209
AU 2003302741	A1	20040630		AU 2003-302741	20031209
				US 2002-317034	A 20021210
				US 2003-453608P	P 20030310
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US 2004253648	A1	20041216		US 2003-732901	20031209
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				US 2003-526931P	P 20031203
FAN 2004:513495					
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RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
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				US 2003-453608P	P 20030310
				US 2003-526931P	P 20031203
US 2004110154	A1	20040610		US 2002-317034	20021210
AU 2003300852	A1	20040630		AU 2003-300852	20031209
				US 2002-317034	A 20021210
				US 2003-453608P	P 20030310
				US 2003-526931P	P 20031203
				WO 2003-US39257	W 20031209
FAN 2004:513496					
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
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PI WO 2004052303 A2 20040624 WO 2003-US39258 20031209  
 WO 2004052303 A3 20050506  
 W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW  
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 US 2002-317034 A 20021210  
 US 2003-453608P P 20030310  
 US 2003-526931P P 20031203  
 US 2004110154 A1 20040610 US 2002-317034 20021210  
 AU 2003302741 A1 20040630 AU 2003-302741 20031209  
 US 2002-317034 A 20021210  
 US 2003-453608P P 20030310  
 US 2003-526931P P 20031203  
 WO 2003-US39258 W 20031209  
 AB Methods for screening, identifying and/or designing agents that modulate nuclear receptors are provided. These agents contact a site on a nuclear receptor involved in dimer/heterodimer formation, cofactor mol. interactions, and/or folding, which is termed the nuclear receptor dimer/heterodimer regulatory site (DHRS). Methods employing the DHRS are included, along with nuclear receptor:agent complexes and libraries of agents.  
 IT 211110-63-3, GC-1  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (method for creating nuclear receptor activity-modulating pharmaceuticals)  
 RN 211110-63-3 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

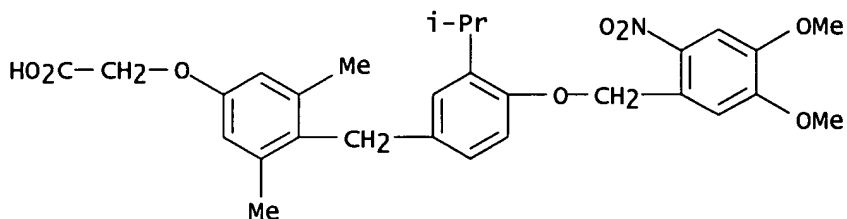


L8 ANSWER 26 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 2004:891818 CAPLUS  
 DN 142:32381  
 TI Photo-caged agonists of the nuclear receptors RAR $\gamma$  and TR $\beta$  provide unique time-dependent gene expression profiles for light-activated gene patterning  
 AU Link, Kristian H.; Cruz, Federico G.; Ye, Hai-Fen; O'Reilly, Kathryn E.; Dowdell, Sarah; Koh, John T.  
 CS Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, University of Delaware, Newark, DE, 19176, USA  
 SO Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry (2004), 12(22), 5949-5959  
 CODEN: BMECEP; ISSN: 0968-0896  
 PB Elsevier Ltd.

DT Journal  
 LA English  
 OS CASREACT 142:32381  
 AB Light-activated gene expression systems hold promise as new tools for studying spatial and temporal gene patterning in multicellular systems. Photo-caged forms of nuclear receptor agonists have recently been shown to mediate photo-dependent transcription in mammalian cells, however, because intracellularly released agonists can rapidly diffuse out of cells, the photo-initiated transcription response is only transient and limited to only a few hours in reported examples. Herein the authors describe a photo-caged thyroid hormone receptor agonist that provides a robust 36 h transcription response to a single irradiation event. These findings are in contrast to a closely related system, which uses a caged retinoic acid receptor agonist, which provides only a short transcription response. Comparison of the two systems, show that the duration of transcription response is not controlled by the rate of diffusion of free ligand out of the cell, but perhaps by the duration of ligand-induced transcription/stability of the active transcription complex.

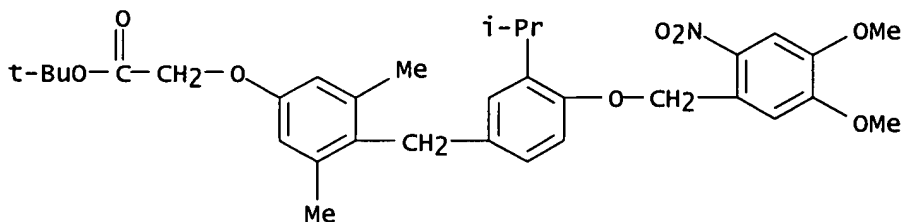
IT 807380-39-8P  
 RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
 (photo-caged agonists of nuclear receptors RAR $\gamma$  and TR $\beta$  provide unique time-dependent gene expression profiles for light-activated gene patterning)

RN 807380-39-8 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-[(4,5-dimethoxy-2-nitrophenyl)methoxy]-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

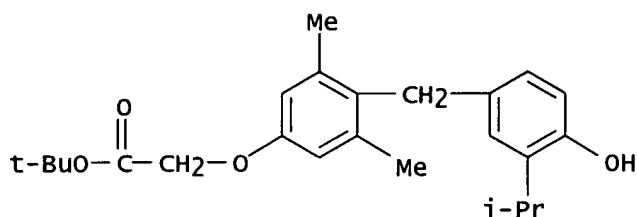


IT 807380-89-8P  
 RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (photo-caged agonists of nuclear receptors RAR $\gamma$  and TR $\beta$  provide unique time-dependent gene expression profiles for light-activated gene patterning)

RN 807380-89-8 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-[(4,5-dimethoxy-2-nitrophenyl)methoxy]-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]-, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 218431-09-5  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (photo-caged agonists of nuclear receptors RAR $\gamma$  and TR $\beta$   
 provide unique time-dependent gene expression profiles for  
 light-activated gene patterning)  
 RN 218431-09-5 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-  
 dimethylphenoxy]-, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 52 THERE ARE 52 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 27 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 2004:646815 CAPLUS  
 DN 141:408883  
 TI Thyroid hormone-dependent seasonality in American tree sparrows (*Spizella arborea*): effects of GC-1, a thyroid receptor  $\beta$ -selective agonist, and of iopanoic acid, a deiodinase inhibitor  
 AU Mishra, M. K.; Wilson, F. E.; Scanlan, T. S.; Chiellini, G.  
 CS Division of Biology, Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS, 66506, USA  
 SO Journal of Comparative Physiology, B: Biochemical, Systemic, and Environmental Physiology (2004), 174(6), 471-479  
 CODEN: JPBPDJ; ISSN: 0174-1578  
 PB Springer GmbH  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB To explore the role of TH in the control of seasonality [i.e., photoperiodic testicular growth, photorefractoriness, and postnuptial (prebasic) molt] in American tree sparrows (*Spizella arborea*), the authors performed expts. in which THX males were simultaneously photostimulated and given TH replacement therapy. In the first experiment, equimolar concns. (1X = 1.3 nmol) of T4, T3, or GC-1, an iodine-free TR $\beta$  agonist, were administered s.c. daily during the first 21 days of photostimulation. Two addnl. THX groups received GC-1 at 0.1X or 10X, and THX and THI control groups received vehicle. In the second experiment, T4 or T3, alone or in combination with the deiodinase inhibitor IOP, was injected i.m. twice daily during the first 14 days of photostimulation. In both expts., end points were testis length and molt score. In the first experiment, THI birds given vehicle and THX birds given T4 replacement therapy exhibited all three components of seasonality. THX birds given T3 or GC-1 (1X or 10X) showed a subdued photoperiodic testicular response, but they did not become photorefractory or initiate molt. THX birds that received 0.1X GC-1 or vehicle exhibited none of the components of seasonality. These data are consistent with the hypothesis that photoperiodic testicular growth, a vernal component of seasonality, is a TR $\beta$ -mediated response and suggest that T4 may activate TR $\beta$  more efficiently than does T3 or GC-1. By contrast, the failure both of T3 and of GC-1, but not of T4, to program photostimulated THX males for photorefractoriness and postnuptial molt suggests that autumnal components of seasonality may be TR $\alpha$ -mediated responses solely to T4. In the second experiment, IOP

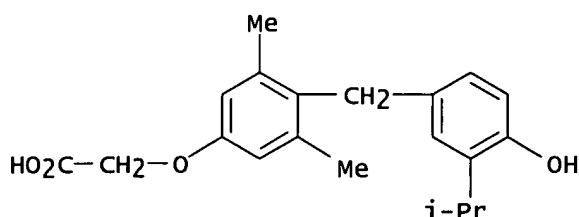
administered alone had no significant impact on seasonality. THX birds that received T4 with or without IOP showed all components of seasonality, whereas birds that received T3 with or without IOP showed only photoperiodic testicular growth. These results challenge the widely held view that T4 is merely a prohormone for T3 and support the emerging view that T4 has intrinsic hormonal activity. Because IOP augmented the photoperiodic testicular response in T3-treated THX birds, T3 may act either independently or co-dependently with T4 in programming vernal seasonal events.

IT 211110-63-3, GC-1

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
(thyroid hormone receptor  $\beta$ -selective agonist GC-1 effect on seasonality in American tree sparrows *Spizella arborea*)

RN 211110-63-3 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 47 THERE ARE 47 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 28 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2004:610156 CAPLUS

DN 141:156925

TI Preparation of diphenylmethane derivatives as vitamin D receptor modulators for use in vesicant treatment

IN Nagpal, Sunil; Yee, Ying Kwong

PA Eli Lilly and Company, USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 347 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2004063345	A2	20040729	WO 2004-US5	20040107
	WO 2004063345	A3	20060112		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW:	AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
				US 2003-439580P	P 20030110
EP 1587906	A2	20051026	EP 2004-700550		20040107
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				



			US 2003-439580P	P	20030110
			WO 2004-US5	W	20040107
US 2006094778	A1	20060504	US 2005-538142		20050608
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			WO 2004-US5	W	20040107

OS MARPAT 141:156925

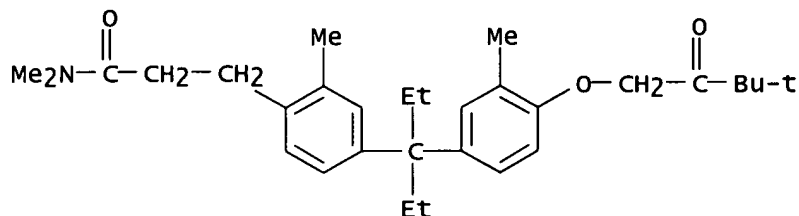
AB Title compds. I [R and R3 independently = alkyl, fluoroalkyl, or together form a (un)substituted (un)saturated carbocyclic ring; R1 and R2 independently = H, halo, alkyl, fluoroalkyl, alkoxy, etc.; Z1 = alkyl group linked via hydroxyalkyl, alkyloxy, thioalkyl, alkylcarbonyl, etc.; Z2 = CO<sub>2</sub>H, CO<sub>2</sub>Me, CO<sub>2</sub>Et, CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H, etc.], their pharmaceutically acceptable salts and compns. thereof, are prepared and disclosed as vitamin D receptor modulators. Thus, e.g., II was prepared by reaction of two equivalent of o-cresol with 3-pentanone, followed by mono O-alkylation with 3,3-dimethyl-1-bromo-2-butanone, O-sulfonation with triflic anhydride, carbonyl reduction and desulfonation/carbonylation. In assays to determine vitamin D receptor (VDR) modulating activity, compds. of the invention possessed EC<sub>50</sub> values (nm) from 1-562. The present invention relates to a method of treating or preventing damage to human skin cells by chemical vesicants by administering a non-secosteroidal, di-Ph compound with VDR modulating activity.

IT 700821-49-4P

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)  
(preparation of diphenylmethane derivs. with vitamin D receptor modulator activity for vesicant treatment)

RN 700821-49-4 CAPLUS

CN Benzenepropanamide, 4-[1-[4-(3,3-dimethyl-2-oxobutoxy)-3-methylphenyl]-1-ethylpropyl]-N,N,2-trimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 700820-77-5P 700820-78-6P 700820-79-7P  
 700820-80-0P 700820-81-1P 700820-82-2P  
 700820-83-3P 700820-84-4P 700820-85-5P  
 700820-86-6P 700820-87-7P 700820-88-8P  
 700821-13-2P 700821-14-3P 700821-15-4P  
 700821-16-5P 700821-17-6P 700821-18-7P  
 700821-19-8P 700821-20-1P 700821-21-2P  
 700821-22-3P 700821-23-4P 700821-24-5P  
 700821-25-6P 700821-26-7P 700821-27-8P  
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 700821-34-7P 700821-35-8P 700821-36-9P  
 700821-43-8P 700821-44-9P 700821-45-0P  
 700821-46-1P 700821-47-2P 700821-48-3P  
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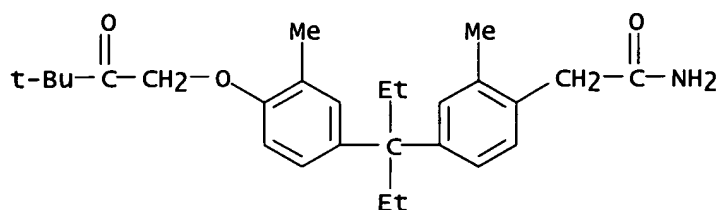
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(preparation of diphenylmethane derivs. with vitamin D receptor modulator activity for vesicant treatment)

activity for vesicant treatment)

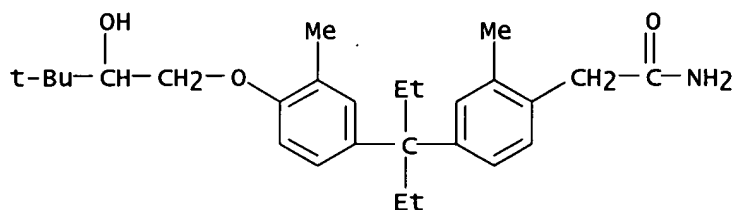
RN 700820-77-5 CAPLUS

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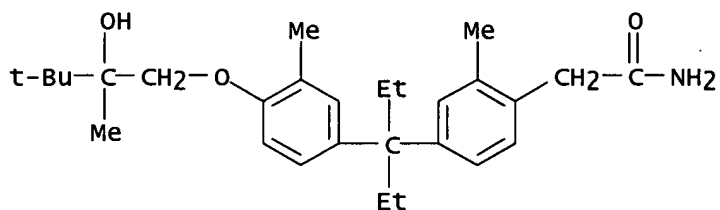
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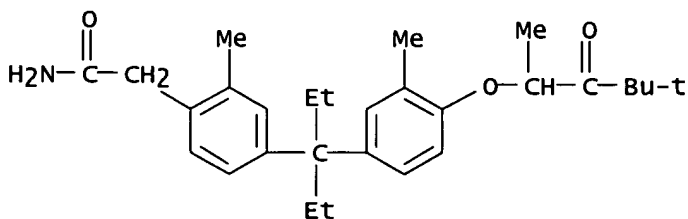
RN 700820-79-7 CAPLUS

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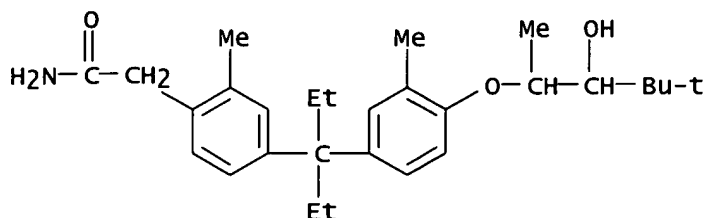
RN 700820-80-0 CAPLUS

CN Benzeneacetamide, 4-[1-ethyl-1-[3-methyl-4-(1,3,3-trimethyl-2-oxobutoxy)phenyl]propyl]-2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



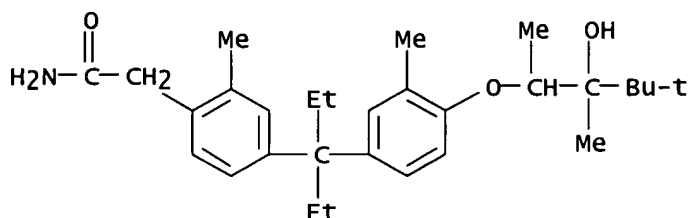
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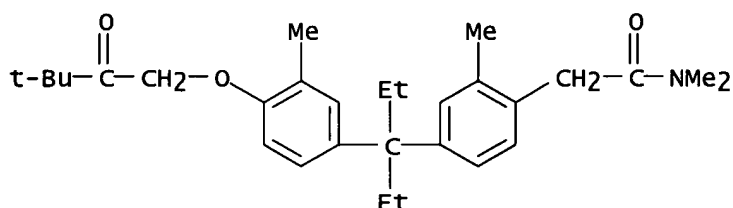
RN 700820-82-2 CAPLUS

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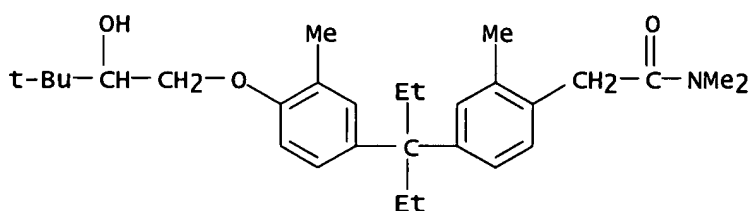
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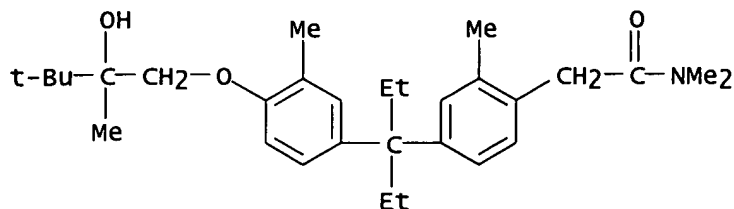
RN 700820-84-4 CAPLUS

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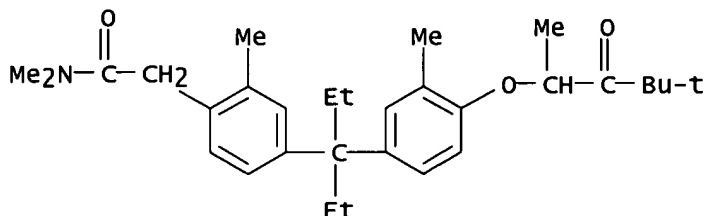
RN 700820-85-5 CAPLUS

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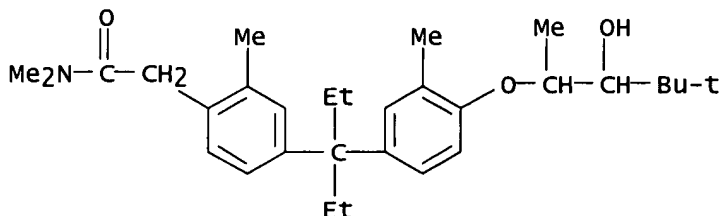
RN 700820-86-6 CAPLUS

CN Benzeneacetamide, 4-[1-ethyl-1-[3-methyl-4-(1,3,3-trimethyl-2-oxobutoxy)phenyl]propyl]-N,N,2-trimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



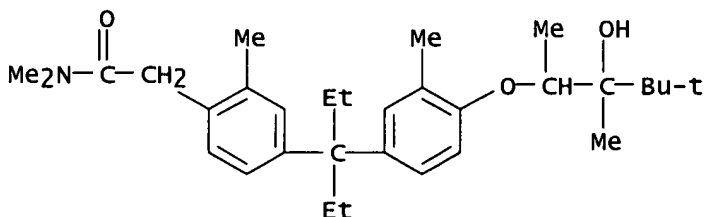
RN 700820-87-7 CAPLUS

CN Benzeneacetamide, 4-[1-ethyl-1-[4-(2-hydroxy-1,3,3-trimethylbutoxy)-3-methylphenyl]propyl]-N,N,2-trimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 700820-88-8 CAPLUS

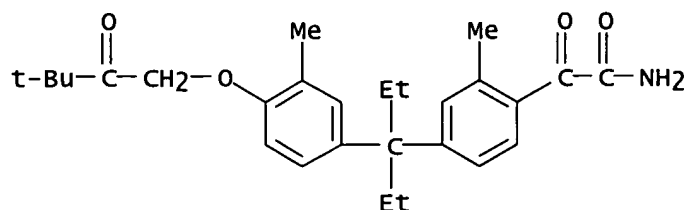
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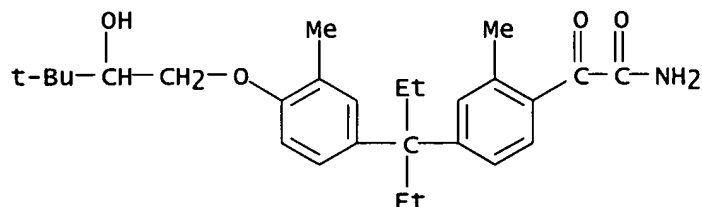
RN 700821-13-2 CAPLUS

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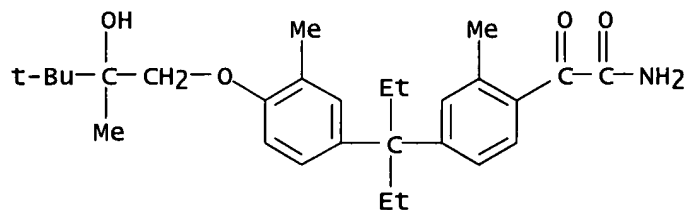
ethylpropyl]-2-methyl- $\alpha$ -oxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



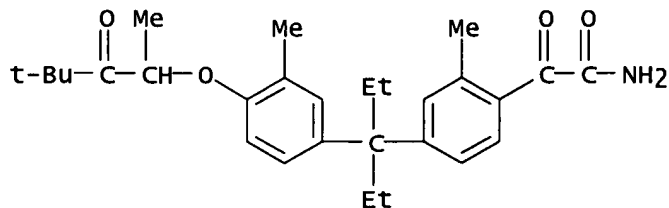
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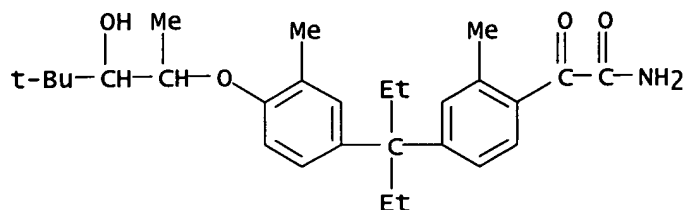
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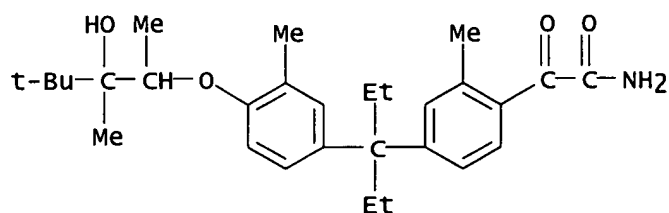
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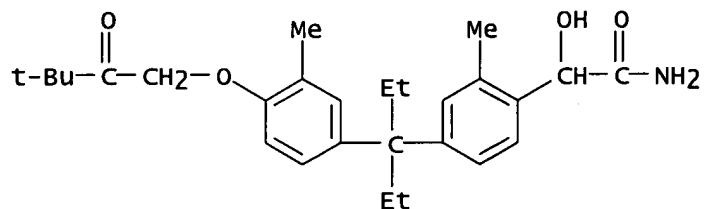
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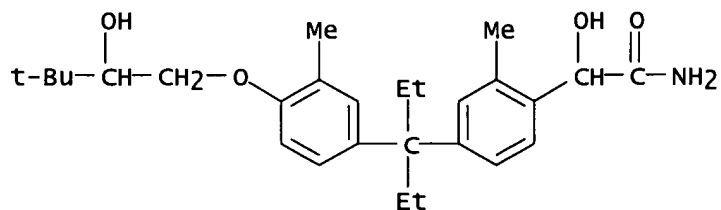
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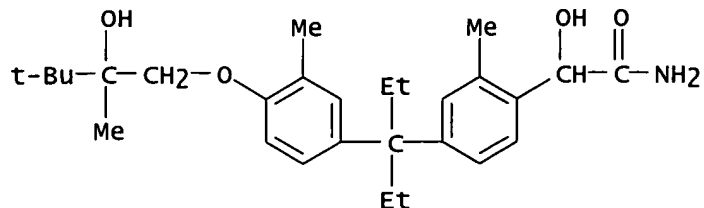
RN 700821-19-8 CAPLUS  
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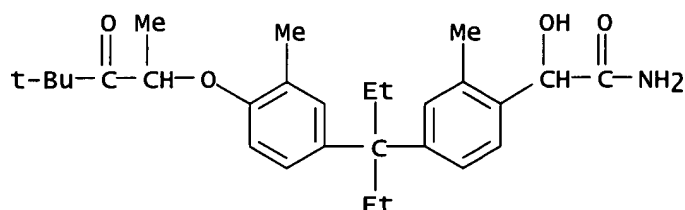
RN 700821-20-1 CAPLUS  
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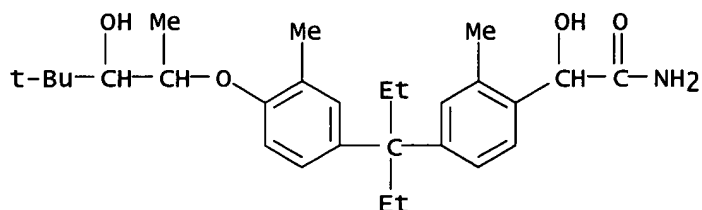
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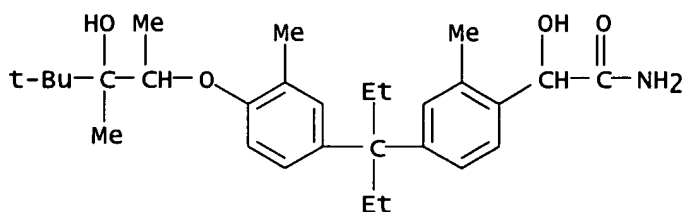
RN 700821-22-3 CAPLUS  
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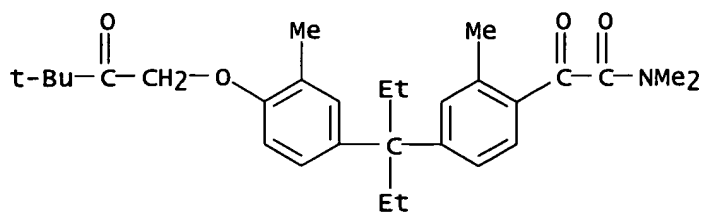
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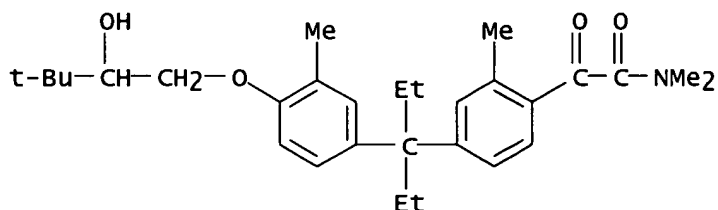
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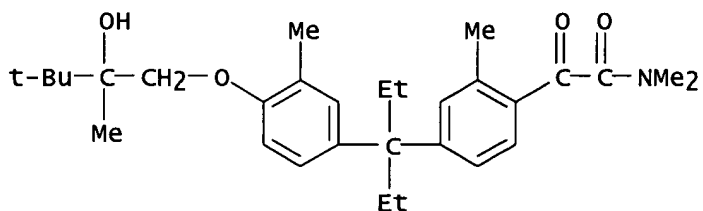
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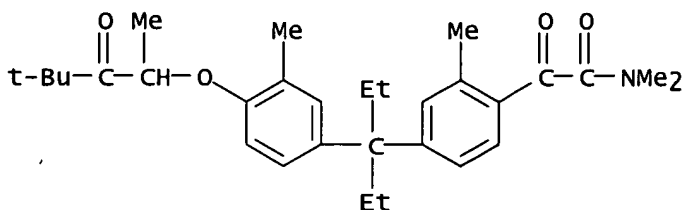
RN 700821-26-7 CAPLUS  
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RN 700821-27-8 CAPLUS  
 CN Benzeneacetamide, 4-[1-ethyl-1-[4-(2-hydroxy-2,3,3-trimethylbutoxy)-3-methylphenyl]propyl]-N,N,2-trimethyl- $\alpha$ -oxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

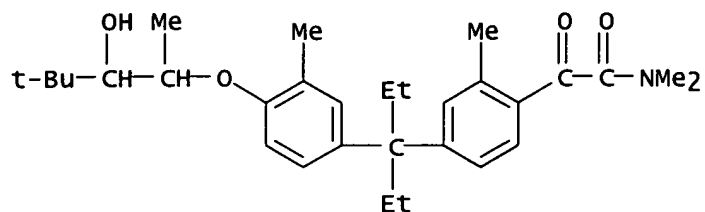


RN 700821-28-9 CAPLUS  
 CN Benzeneacetamide, 4-[1-ethyl-1-[3-methyl-4-(1,3,3-trimethyl-2-oxobutoxy)phenyl]propyl]-N,N,2-trimethyl- $\alpha$ -oxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

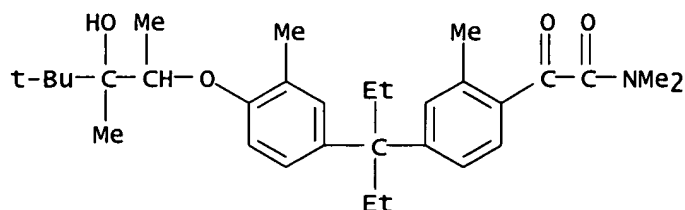


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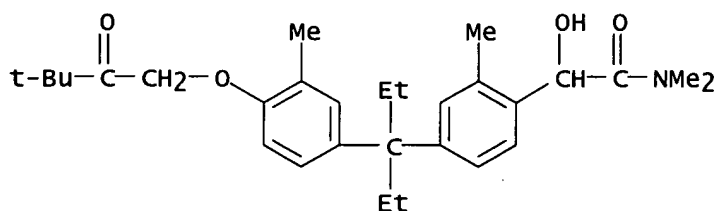




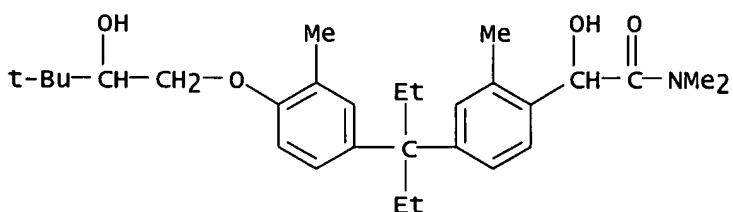
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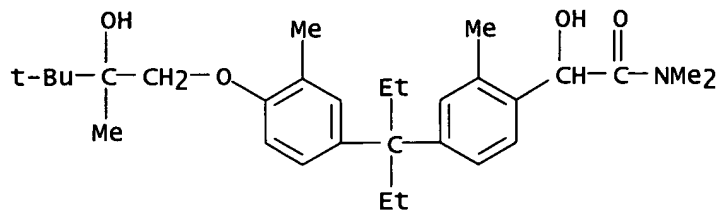
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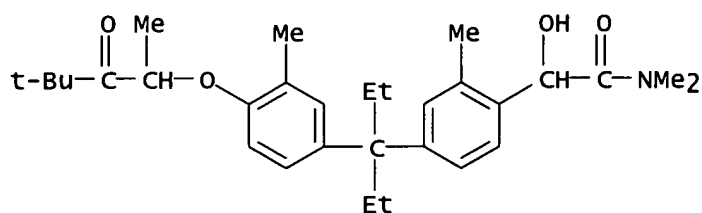
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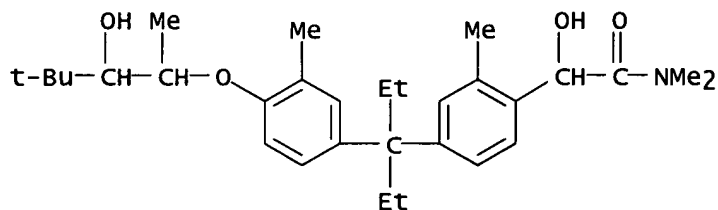
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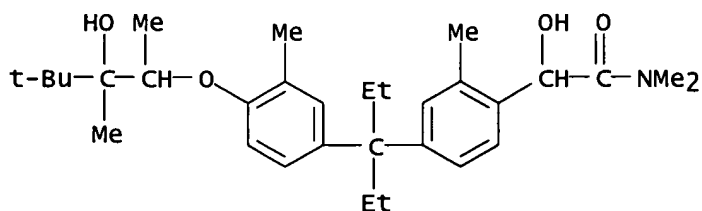
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RN 700821-35-8 CAPLUS  
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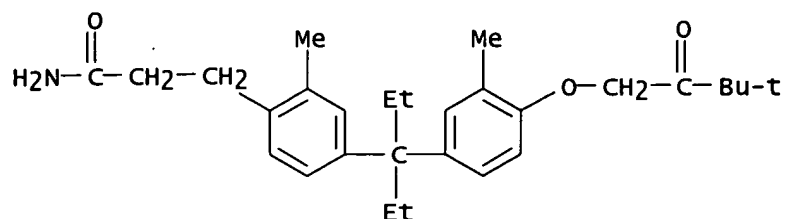


RN 700821-36-9 CAPLUS  
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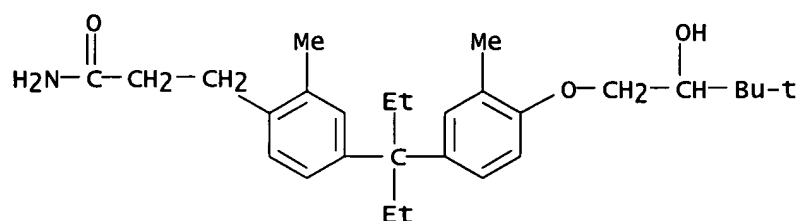
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ethylpropyl]-2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



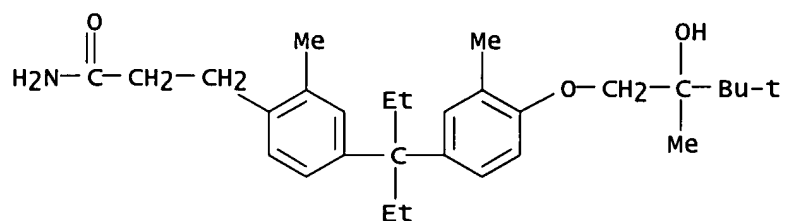
RN 700821-44-9 CAPLUS

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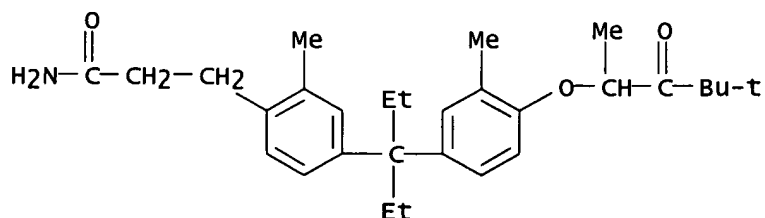
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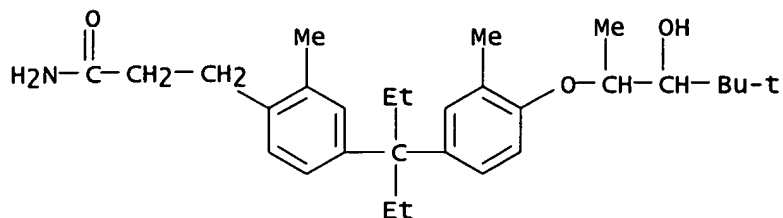
RN 700821-46-1 CAPLUS

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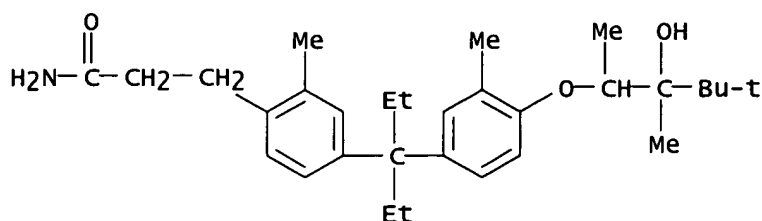


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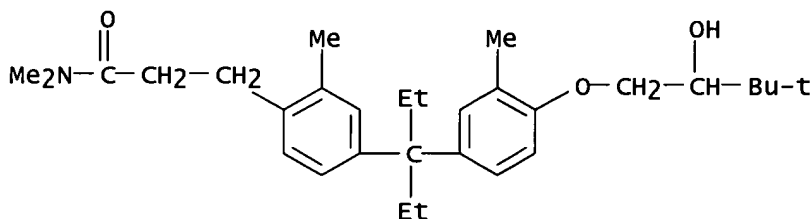
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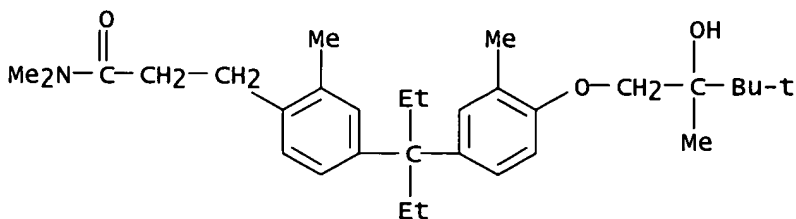
RN 700821-48-3 CAPLUS  
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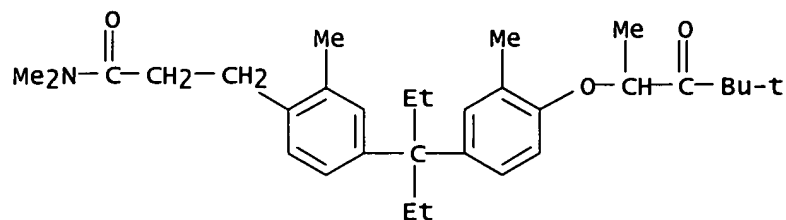
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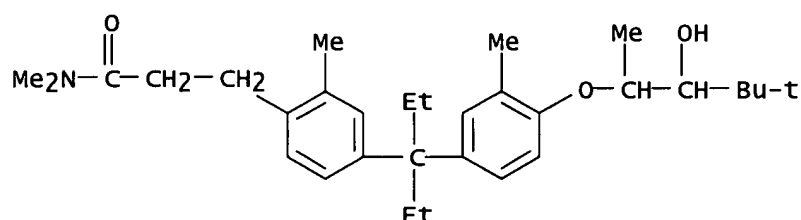
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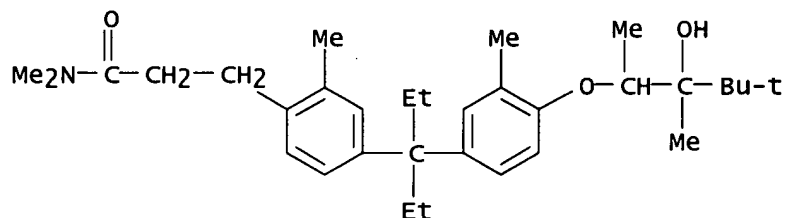
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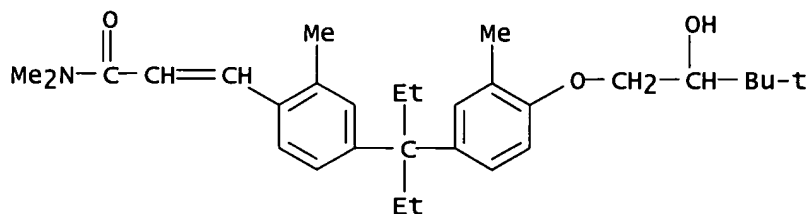
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RN 700821-54-1 CAPLUS  
 CN Benzenepropanamide, 4-[1-ethyl-1-[4-(2-hydroxy-1,2,3,3-tetramethylbutoxy)-3-methylphenyl]propyl]-N,N,2-trimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 731801-87-9 CAPLUS  
 CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[4-[1-ethyl-1-[4-(2-hydroxy-3,3-dimethylbutoxy)-3-methylphenyl]propyl]-2-methylphenyl]-N,N-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 29 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 2004:568609 CAPLUS  
 DN 141:117169  
 TI Human SGLT1 inhibitors containing benzylphenyl glucopyranoside or

galactopyranoside derivatives

IN Yonekubo, Shigeru; Shimizu, Kazuo; Shibazaki, Toshihide; Tomae, Masaki; Isaji, Masayuki

PA Kissei Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 90 pp.  
CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2004196788	A2	20040715	JP 2003-404247 JP 2002-352251	20031203 A 20021204

OS MARPAT 141:117169

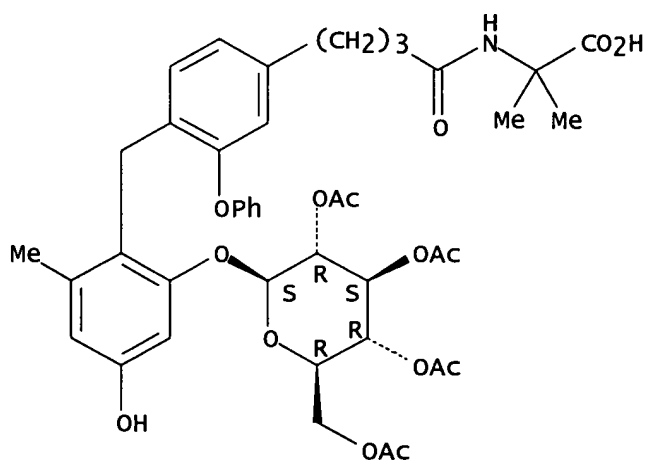
AB The invention provides human glucose-sodium cotransporter (SGLT1) inhibitors containing benzylphenol derivative represented by the following general formula I [R1 = OH, C1-6 alkyl, C1-6 alkoxy, C1-6 alkylthio, hydroxy(C1-6 alkyl), etc.; R2 = H, C1-6 alkyl, C1-6 alkoxy, phenoxy, phenylthio, phenylamino, halogen; R3, R4, R5 = H, C1-6 alkyl, C1-6 alkoxy, halogen; R6 = H, C1-6 alkyl; R7 = H, OH, amino, mono/di(C1-6 alkyl)amino, C1-6 alkyl, C1-6 alkoxy, hydroxy(C1-6 alkyl), carbamoyl(C1-6 alkyl); G =  $\beta$ -D-glucopyranosyl,  $\beta$ -D-galactopyranosyl] and pharmacol. acceptable salts or prodrugs thereof. A compound 5-hydroxy-3-methyl-2-[4-[(E)-2-[2-(sulfamoylamino)ethylcarbamoyl]vinyl]benzyl]phenyl  $\beta$ -D-glucopyranoside was prepared, and tested for its effect on human SGLT1 activity in vitro, and on blood glucose level in rats.

IT 721969-29-5P 721969-31-9P  
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)  
(human SGLT1 inhibitors containing benzylphenyl glucopyranoside or galactopyranoside derivs.)

RN 721969-29-5 CAPLUS

CN Alanine, N-[4-[4-[[4-hydroxy-2-methyl-6-[(2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl- $\beta$ -D-glucopyranosyl)oxy]phenyl]methyl]-3-phenoxyphenyl]-1-oxobutyl]-2-methyl-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

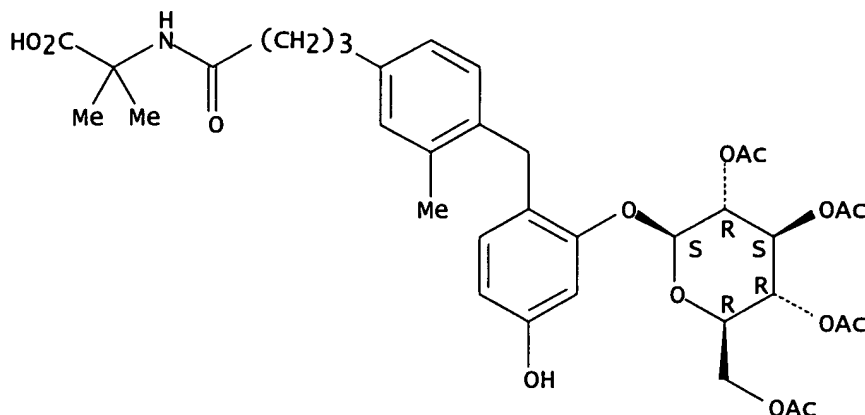


RN 721969-31-9 CAPLUS

CN Alanine, N-[4-[4-[[4-hydroxy-2-[(2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl- $\beta$ -D-

glucopyranosyl)oxy]phenyl]methyl]-3-methylphenyl]-1-oxobutyl]-2-methyl-  
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



IT 721969-30-8P 721969-33-1P 721969-34-2P  
721969-35-3P 721969-36-4P 721969-37-5P  
721969-38-6P

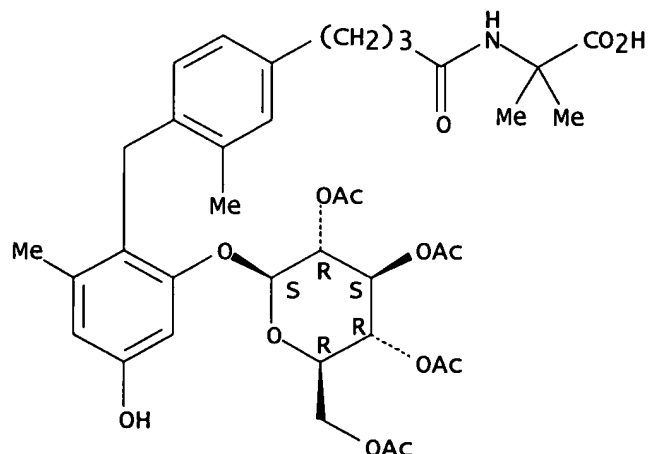
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU  
(Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES  
(Uses)

(human SGLT1 inhibitors containing benzylphenyl glucopyranoside or  
galactopyranoside derivs.)

RN 721969-30-8 CAPLUS

CN Alanine, N-[4-[4-[4-hydroxy-2-methyl-6-[(2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl-beta-D-  
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(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

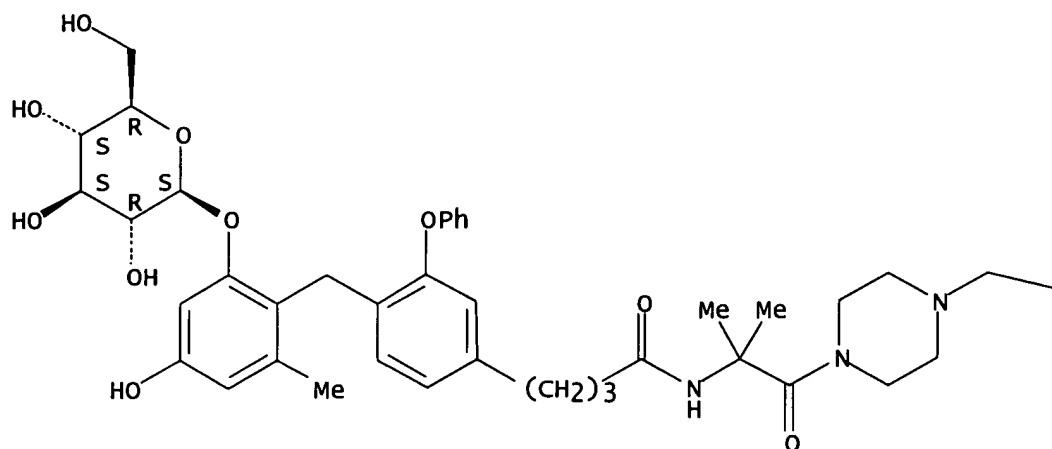


RN 721969-33-1 CAPLUS

CN Benzenebutanamide, 4-[[2-(beta-D-glucopyranosyloxy)-4-hydroxy-6-  
methylphenyl]methyl]-N-[2-[4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazinyl]-1,1-dimethyl-  
2-oxoethyl]-3-phenoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

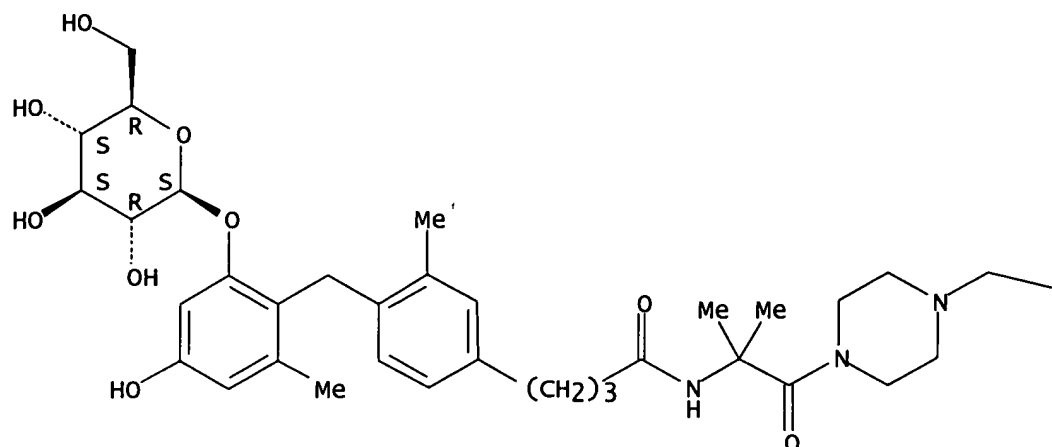


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Absolute stereochemistry.



PAGE 1-A



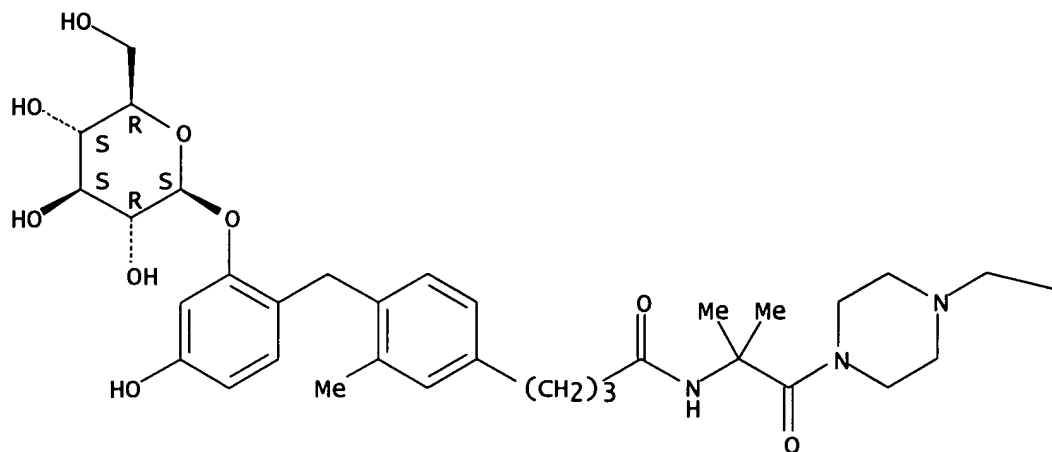
PAGE 1-B



RN 721969-35-3 CAPLUS  
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Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A

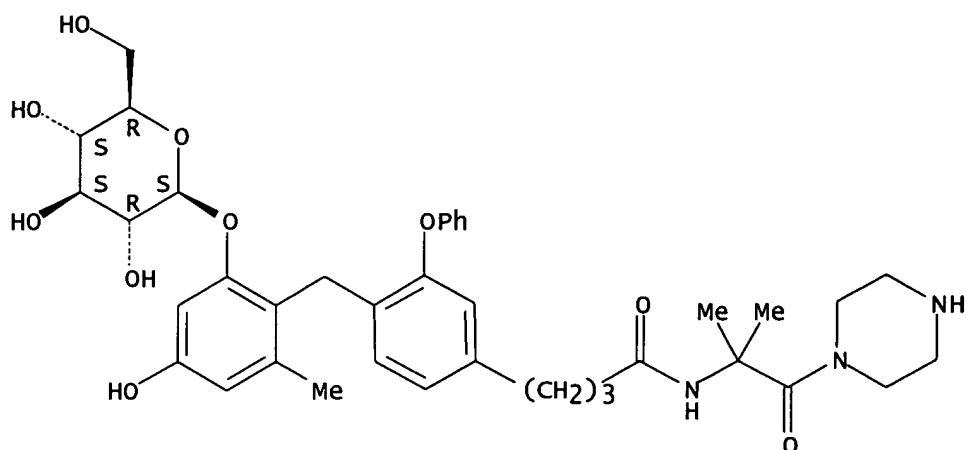


PAGE 1-B



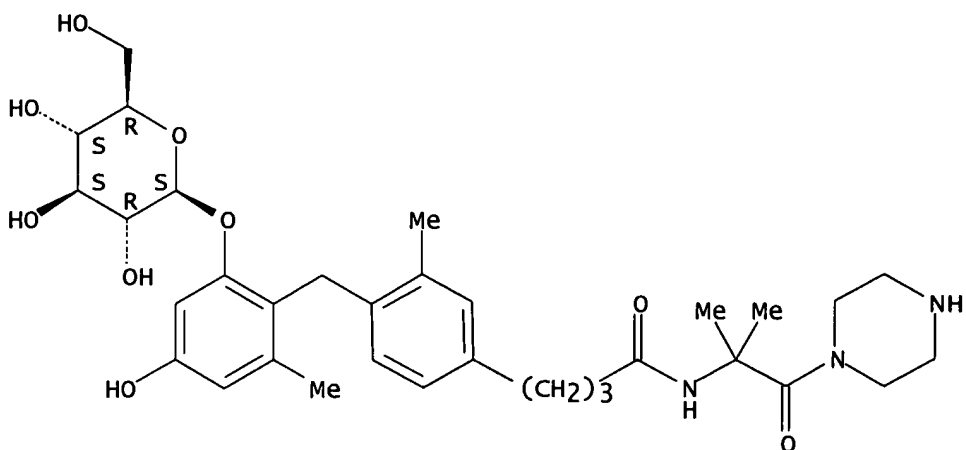
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 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



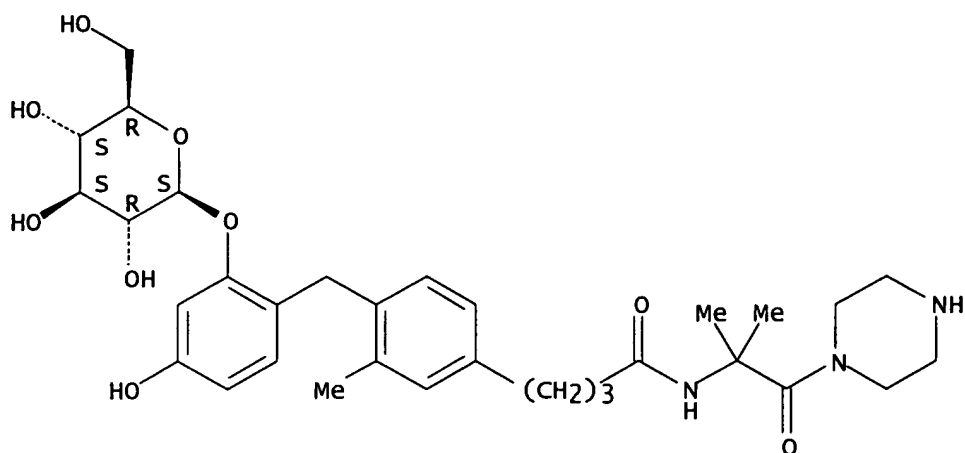
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 CN Benzenebutamide, N-[1,1-dimethyl-2-oxo-2-(1-piperazinyl)ethyl]-4-[[2-( $\beta$ -D-glucopyranosyloxy)-4-hydroxy-6-methylphenyl]methyl]-3-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 721969-38-6 CAPLUS  
 CN Benzenebutamide, N-[1,1-dimethyl-2-oxo-2-(1-piperazinyl)ethyl]-4-[[2-( $\beta$ -D-glucopyranosyloxy)-4-hydroxyphenyl]methyl]-3-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

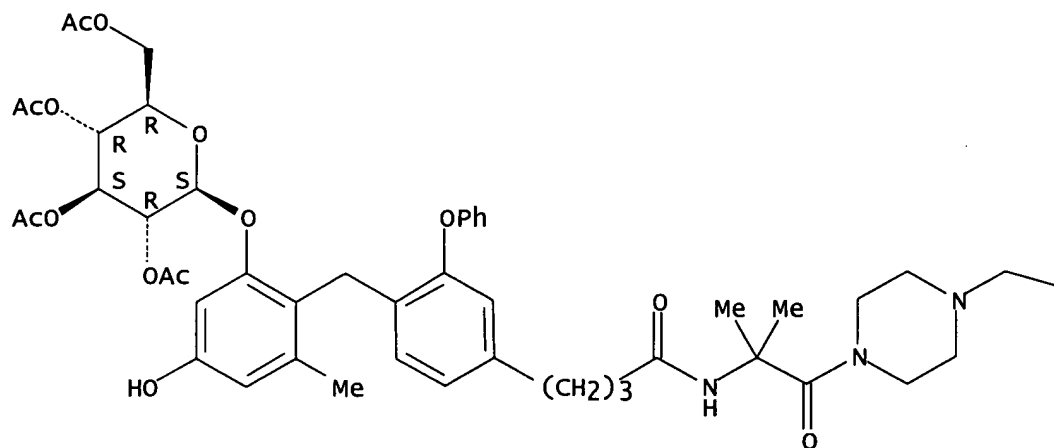
Absolute stereochemistry.



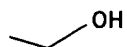
IT 721969-90-0P 721969-91-1P  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT  
 (Reactant or reagent)  
 (preparation of human SGLT1 inhibitors containing benzylphenyl  
 glucopyranoside  
 or galactopyranoside derivs.)  
 RN 721969-90-0 CAPLUS  
 CN Benzenebutanamide, N-[2-[4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazinyl]-1,1-dimethyl-2-  
 oxoethyl]-4-[[4-hydroxy-2-methyl-6-[(2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl-β-D-  
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Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



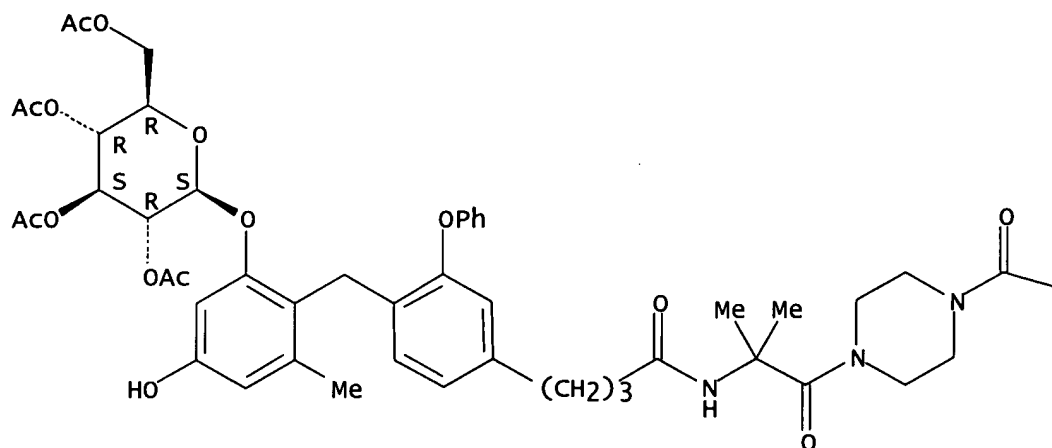
PAGE 1-B



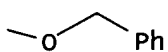
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Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



L8 ANSWER 30 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 2004:513496 CAPLUS  
 DN 141:47278  
 TI A method for creating nuclear receptor activity-modulating pharmaceuticals  
 IN Fletterick, Robert J.; Borngraeber, Sabine; Baxter, John D.; Scanlan, Thomas S.; Chiellini, Grazia; Webb, Paul  
 PA The Regents of the University of California, USA  
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 144 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 FAN.CNT 4

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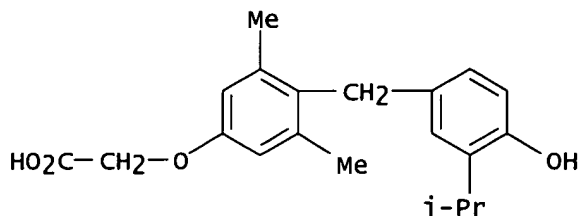
FAN 2004:473214

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FAN 2004:513495					
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US 2004110154	A1	20040610	US 2002-317034		20021210
AB	Methods for screening, identifying and/or designing agents that modulate nuclear receptors are provided. These agents contact a site on a nuclear receptor involved in dimer/heterodimer formation, cofactor mol. interactions, and/or folding, which is termed the nuclear receptor dimer/heterodimer regulatory site (DHRS). Methods employing the DHRS are				

included, along with nuclear receptor:agent complexes and libraries of agents.

IT 211110-63-3, GC-1  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (method for creating nuclear receptor activity-modulating  
 pharmaceuticals)  
 RN 211110-63-3 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-  
 dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 31 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 2004:513495 CAPLUS  
 DN 141:47277  
 TI Method for creating specific, high affinity nuclear receptor  
 pharmaceuticals  
 IN Baxter, John D.; Scanlan, Thomas S.; Fetterick, Robert J.; Borngraeber,  
 Sabine; Webb, Paul; Chiellini, Grazia  
 PA The Regents of the University of California, USA  
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 164 pp.  
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DT Patent  
 LA English

FAN.CNT 4

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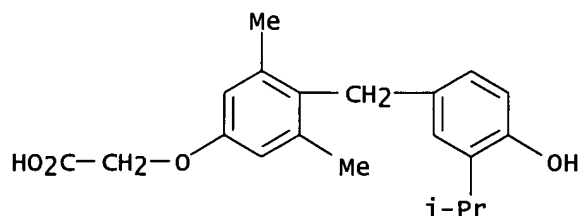


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				US 2002-317034	A	20021210
				US 2003-453608P	P	20030310
				US 2003-526931P	P	20031203
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				US 2002-317034	A	20021210
				US 2003-453608P	P	20030310
				US 2003-526931P	P	20031203
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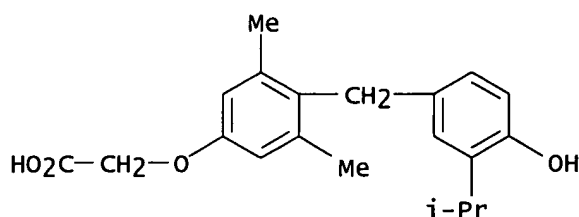
FAN	2004:1080620					
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				US 2003-453608P	P	20030310
				US 2003-526931P	P	20031203
				US 2002-317034		20021210
AB	US 2004110154 A1 20040610 The invention pertains to agonists that activate nuclear receptors. These agonists include an extension that contacts a region of the nuclear receptor outside the native ligand binding pocket. Methods for producing, identifying and designing such agonists are included along with nuclear receptor agonist complexes and libraries of agonists.					
IT	211110-63-3, GC-1 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study) (method for creating specific high affinity nuclear receptor pharmaceuticals)					
RN	211110-63-3 CAPLUS					
CN	Acetic acid, [4-[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)					



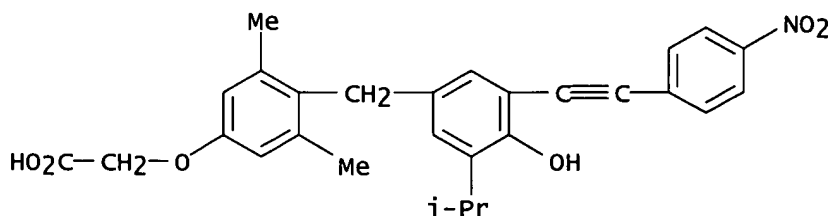
L8 ANSWER 32 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 2004:495475 CAPLUS  
 DN 141:100205  
 TI Quantitative Proteomics of the Thyroid Hormone Receptor-Coregulator Interactions  
 AU Moore, Jamie M. R.; Galicia, Sarah J.; McReynolds, Andrea C.; Nguyen, Ngoc-Ha; Scanlan, Thomas S.; Guy, R. Kiplin  
 CS Departments of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, University of California at San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, 94143-2280, USA  
 SO Journal of Biological Chemistry (2004), 279(26), 27584-27590  
 CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258  
 PB American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB The thyroid hormone receptor regulates a diverse set of genes that control processes from embryonic development to adult homeostasis. Upon binding of thyroid hormone, the thyroid receptor releases corepressor proteins and undergoes a conformational change that allows for the interaction of

coactivating proteins necessary for gene transcription. This interaction is mediated by a conserved motif, termed the NR box, found in many coregulators. Recent work has demonstrated that differentially assembled coregulator complexes can elicit specific biol. responses. However, the mechanism for the selective assembly of these coregulator complexes has yet to be elucidated. To further understand the principles underlying thyroid receptor-coregulator selectivity, we designed a high-throughput in vitro binding assay to measure the equilibrium affinity of thyroid receptor to a library of potential coregulators in the presence of different ligands including the endogenous thyroid hormone T3, synthetic thyroid receptor  $\beta$ -selective agonist GC-1, and antagonist NH-3. Using this homogenous method several coregulator NR boxes capable of associating with thyroid receptor at physiol. relevant concns. were identified including ones found in traditional coactivating proteins such as SRC1, SRC2, TRAP220, TRBP, p300, and ARA70; and those in coregulators known to repress gene activation including RIP140 and DAX-1. In addition, it was discovered that the thyroid receptor-coregulator binding patterns vary with ligand and that this differential binding can be used to predict biol. responses. Finally, it is demonstrated that this is a general method that can be applied to other nuclear receptors and can be used to establish rules for nuclear receptor-coregulator selectivity.

IT 211110-63-3, GC-1 447415-26-1  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (quant. proteomics of thyroid hormone receptor-coregulator interactions  
 in the presence of different ligands)  
 RN 211110-63-3 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-  
 dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



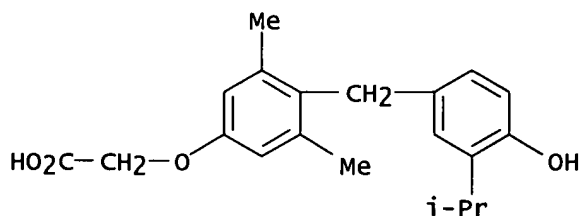
RN 447415-26-1 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)-5-[(4-nitrophenyl)ethynyl]phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 60 THERE ARE 60 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 33 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 2004:481350 CAPLUS

DN 141:137293  
 TI Induction of Larval Tissue Resorption in *Xenopus laevis* Tadpoles by the  
 Thyroid Hormone Receptor Agonist GC-1  
 AU Furlow, J. David; Yang, Ha Yung; Hsu, Mei; Lim, Wayland; Ermio, Davy J.;  
 Chiellini, Grazia; Scanlan, Thomas S.  
 CS Section of Neurobiology, Physiology, and Behavior, University of  
 California, Davis, CA, 95616-8519, USA  
 SO Journal of Biological Chemistry (2004), 279(25), 26555-26562  
 CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258  
 PB American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB A major challenge in understanding nuclear hormone receptor function is to  
 determine how the same ligand can cause very different tissue-specific  
 responses. Tissue specificity may result from the presence of more than  
 one receptor subtype arising from multiple receptor genes or alternative  
 splicing. Recently, high affinity analogs of nuclear receptor ligands  
 have been synthesized that show subtype selectivity. These analogs can  
 greatly facilitate the study of receptor subtype-specific functions in  
 organisms where mutational anal. is problematic or where it is desirable  
 for receptors to be expressed in their normal physiol. contexts. The  
 authors describe here the effects of the synthetic thyroid hormone analog  
 GC-1 on the metamorphosis of the frog *Xenopus laevis*. The most potent  
 natural thyroid hormone, 3,5,3'-triiodothyronine or T3, shows similar  
 binding affinity and transactivation dose-response curves for both thyroid  
 hormone receptor isotypes, designated TR $\alpha$  and TR $\beta$ . GC-1,  
 however, binds to and activates TR $\beta$  at least an order of magnitude  
 better than it does TR $\alpha$ . GC-1 efficiently induces death and  
 resorption of premetamorphic tadpole tissues such as the gills and the  
 tail, two tissues that strongly induce thyroid hormone receptor  $\beta$   
 during metamorphosis. GC-1 has less effect on the growth of adult tissues  
 such as the hindlimbs, which express high TR $\alpha$  levels. The  
 effectiveness of GC-1 in inducing tail resorption and tail gene expression  
 correlates with increasing TR $\beta$  levels. These results illustrate the  
 utility of subtype selective ligands as probes of nuclear receptor  
 function in vivo.  
 IT 211110-63-3, GC-1  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use,  
 unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (induction of larval tissue resorption in *Xenopus laevis* tadpoles by  
 the thyroid hormone receptor agonist GC-1)  
 RN 211110-63-3 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-  
 dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 44 THERE ARE 44 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 34 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 2004:473214 CAPLUS

DN 141:33740  
 TI Method for creating specific, high affinity nuclear receptor  
 pharmaceuticals  
 IN Baxter, John D.; Scanlan, Thomas S.; Fetterick, Robert J.; Borngraeber,  
 Sabine; Webb, Paul  
 PA The Regents of the University of California, USA  
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 37 pp.  
 CODEN: USXXCO  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 FAN.CNT 4

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2004110154	A1	20040610	US 2002-317034	20021210
	WO 2004052302	A2	20040624	WO 2003-US39257	20031209
	WO 2004052302	A3	20040902		
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				US 2002-317034	A 20021210
				US 2003-453608P	P 20030310
				US 2003-526931P	P 20031203
	WO 2004052303	A2	20040624	WO 2003-US39258	20031209
	WO 2004052303	A3	20050506		
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				US 2002-317034	A 20021210
				US 2003-453608P	P 20030310
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				US 2003-453608P	P 20030310
				US 2003-526931P	P 20031203
				WO 2003-US39257	W 20031209
AU	2003302741	A1	20040630	AU 2003-302741	20031209
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				US 2003-453608P	P 20030310
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				WO 2003-US39258	W 20031209
US	2004253648	A1	20041216	US 2003-732901	20031209
				US 2002-317034	A2 20021210
				US 2003-453608P	P 20030310
				US 2003-526931P	P 20031203

## PATENT FAMILY INFORMATION:

FAN 2004:513495

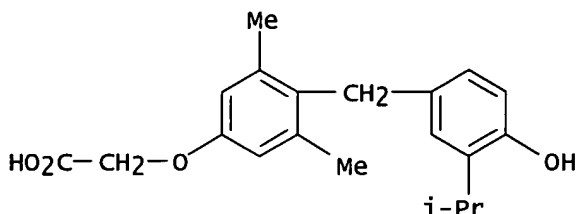
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				US 2002-317034	A 20021210
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	AU 2003300852	A1	20040630	AU 2003-300852	20031209
				US 2002-317034	A 20021210
				US 2003-453608P	P 20030310
				US 2003-526931P	P 20031203
				WO 2003-US39257	W 20031209
FAN	2004:513496 PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2004052303 WO 2004052303	A2 A3	20040624 20050506	WO 2003-US39258	20031209
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	AU 2003302741	A1	20040630	AU 2003-302741	20031209
				US 2002-317034	A 20021210
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FAN	2004:1080620 PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2004253648	A1	20041216	US 2003-732901	20031209
				US 2002-317034	A2 20021210
				US 2003-453608P	P 20030310
				US 2003-526931P	P 20031203
	US 2004110154	A1	20040610	US 2002-317034	20021210
AB	The invention pertains to agonists that activate nuclear receptors. These agonists include an extension that contacts a region of the nuclear receptor outside the native ligand binding pocket. Methods for producing, identifying and designing such agonists are included along with nuclear receptor agonist complexes and libraries of agonists.				
IT	211110-63-3, GC-1				
	RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL				

(Biological study)  
(method for creating specific, high affinity nuclear receptor  
pharmaceuticals)

RN 211110-63-3 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 35 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2004:467841 CAPLUS

DN 141:38355

TI Preparation of non-secosteroidal diaryl compounds as vitamin D receptor modulators for the treatment of bone disease, psoriasis, and other related diseases

IN Bunel, Emilio Enrique; Gajewski, Robert Peter; Jones, Charles David; Lu, Jianliang; Ma, Tianwei; Nagpal, Sunil; Yee, Ying Kwong

PA Eli Lilly and Company, USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 355 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

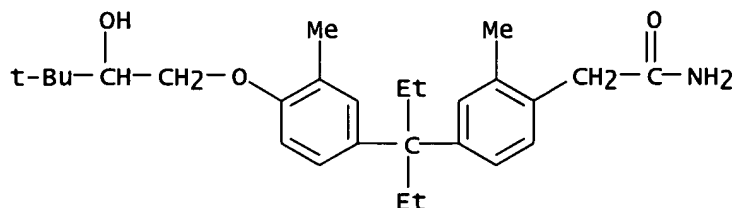
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	RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
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	EP 1565422	A1	20050824	EP 2003-781741	20031120
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				WO 2003-US35055	W 20031120
	CN 1714070	A	20051228	CN 2003-80103892	20031120
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	BR 2003016401	A	20060221	BR 2003-16401	20031120

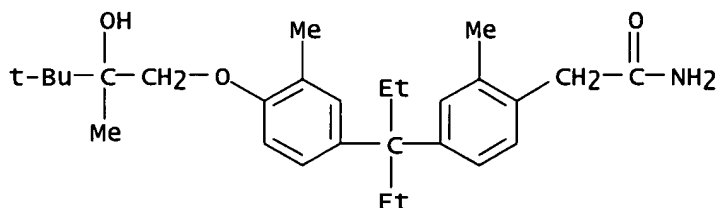




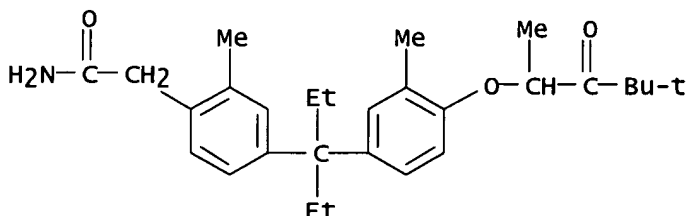
RN 700820-78-6 CAPLUS  
 CN Benzeneacetamide, 4-[1-ethyl-1-[4-(2-hydroxy-3,3-dimethylbutoxy)-3-methylphenyl]propyl]-2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



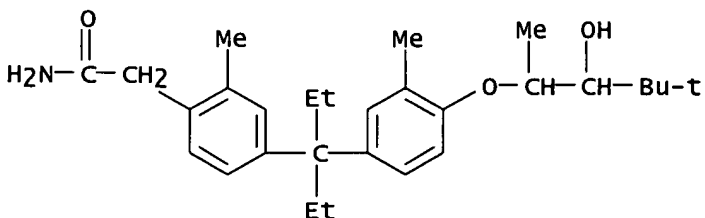
RN 700820-79-7 CAPLUS  
 CN Benzeneacetamide, 4-[1-ethyl-1-[4-(2-hydroxy-2,3,3-trimethylbutoxy)-3-methylphenyl]propyl]-2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 700820-80-0 CAPLUS  
 CN Benzeneacetamide, 4-[1-ethyl-1-[3-methyl-4-(1,3,3-trimethyl-2-oxobutoxy)phenyl]propyl]-2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

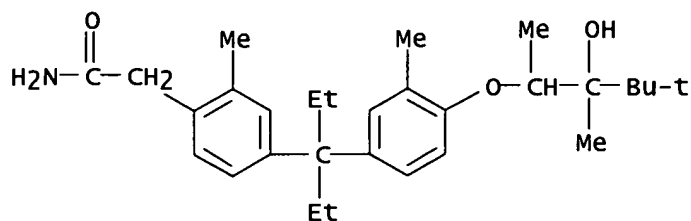


RN 700820-81-1 CAPLUS  
 CN Benzeneacetamide, 4-[1-ethyl-1-[4-(2-hydroxy-1,3,3-trimethylbutoxy)-3-methylphenyl]propyl]-2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



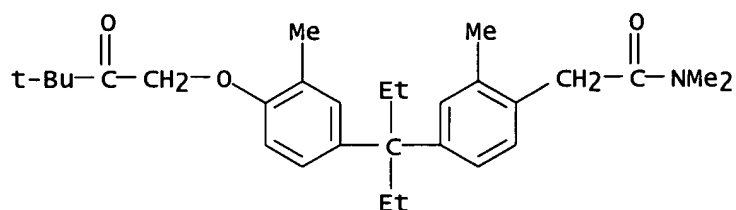
RN 700820-82-2 CAPLUS

CN Benzeneacetamide, 4-[1-ethyl-1-[4-(2-hydroxy-1,2,3,3-tetramethylbutoxy)-3-methylphenyl]propyl]-2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



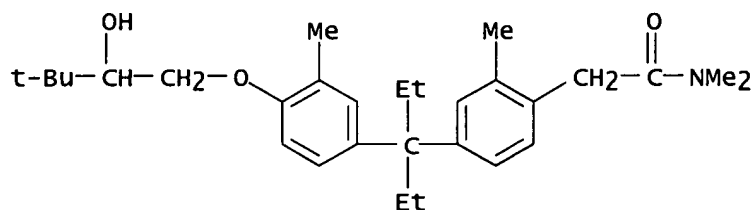
RN 700820-83-3 CAPLUS

CN Benzeneacetamide, 4-[1-[4-(3,3-dimethyl-2-oxobutoxy)-3-methylphenyl]-1-ethylpropyl]-N,N,2-trimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



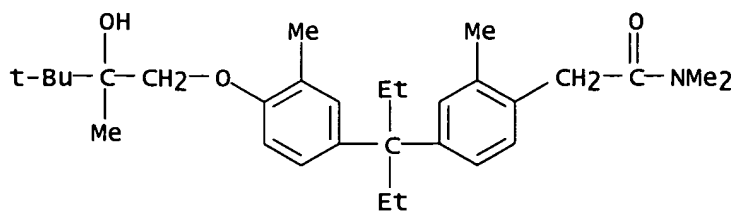
RN 700820-84-4 CAPLUS

CN Benzeneacetamide, 4-[1-ethyl-1-[4-(2-hydroxy-3,3-dimethylbutoxy)-3-methylphenyl]propyl]-N,N,2-trimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 700820-85-5 CAPLUS

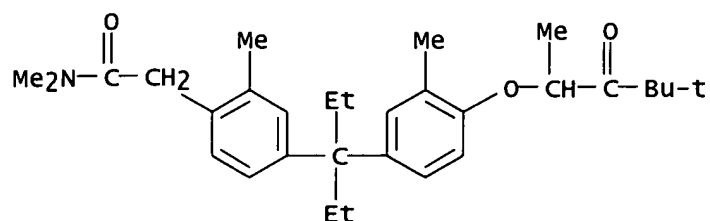
CN Benzeneacetamide, 4-[1-ethyl-1-[4-(2-hydroxy-2,3,3-trimethylbutoxy)-3-methylphenyl]propyl]-N,N,2-trimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 700820-86-6 CAPLUS

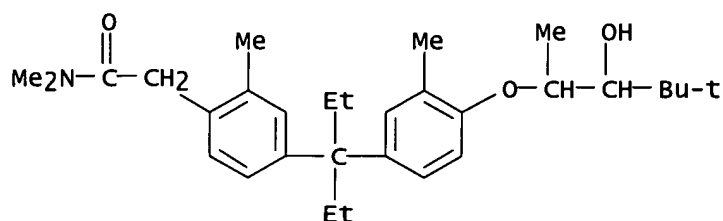
CN Benzeneacetamide, 4-[1-ethyl-1-[3-methyl-4-(1,3,3-trimethyl-2-

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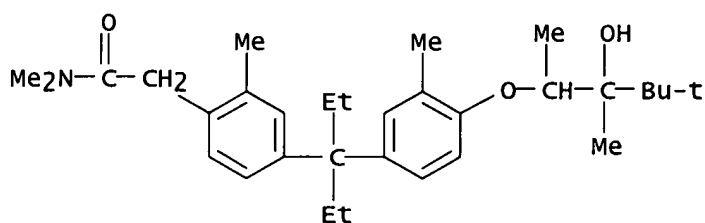
RN 700820-87-7 CAPLUS

CN Benzeneacetamide, 4-[1-ethyl-1-[4-(2-hydroxy-1,3,3-trimethylbutoxy)-3-methylphenyl]propyl]-N,N,2-trimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



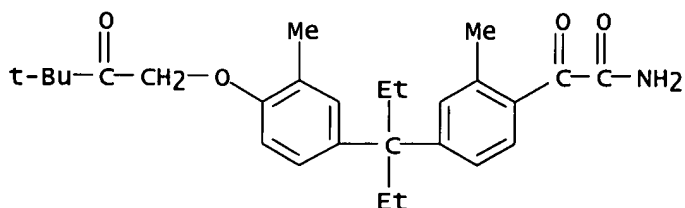
RN 700820-88-8 CAPLUS

CN Benzeneacetamide, 4-[1-ethyl-1-[4-(2-hydroxy-1,2,3,3-tetramethylbutoxy)-3-methylphenyl]propyl]-N,N,2-trimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



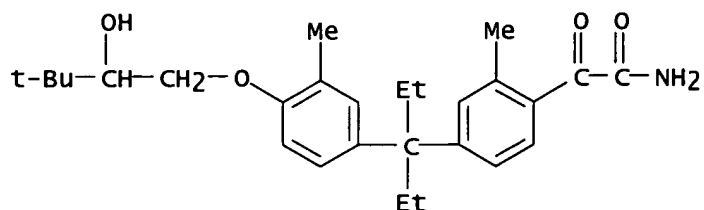
RN 700821-13-2 CAPLUS

CN Benzeneacetamide, 4-[1-[4-(3,3-dimethyl-2-oxobutoxy)-3-methylphenyl]-1-ethylpropyl]-2-methyl- $\alpha$ -oxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

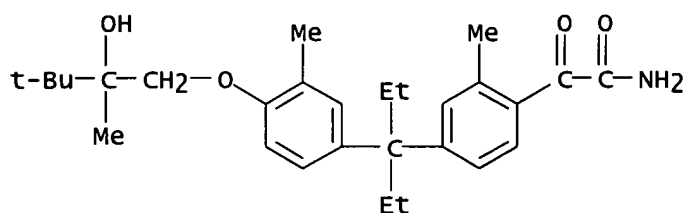


RN 700821-14-3 CAPLUS

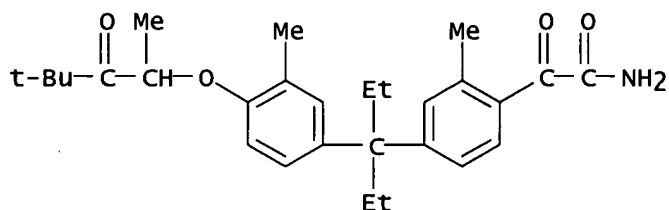
CN Benzeneacetamide, 4-[1-ethyl-1-[4-(2-hydroxy-3,3-dimethylbutoxy)-3-methylphenyl]propyl]-2-methyl- $\alpha$ -oxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



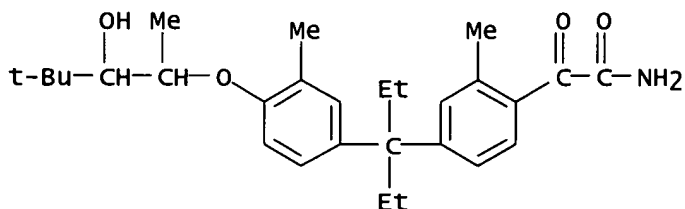
RN 700821-15-4 CAPLUS  
 CN Benzeneacetamide, 4-[1-ethyl-1-[4-(2-hydroxy-2,3,3-trimethylbutoxy)-3-methylphenyl]propyl]-2-methyl- $\alpha$ -oxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



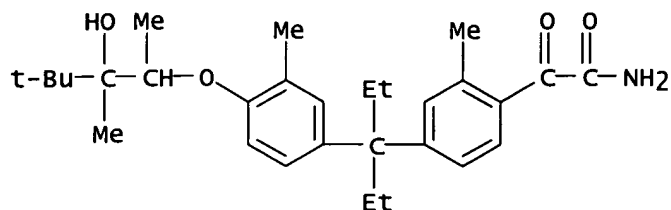
RN 700821-16-5 CAPLUS  
 CN Benzeneacetamide, 4-[1-ethyl-1-[3-methyl-4-(1,3,3-trimethyl-2-oxobutoxy)phenyl]propyl]-2-methyl- $\alpha$ -oxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



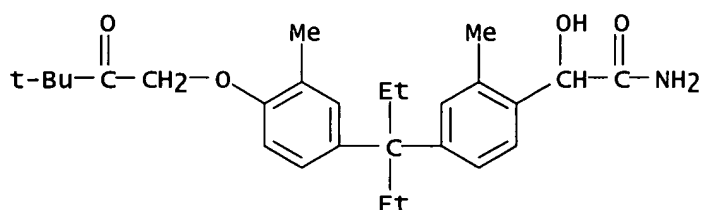
RN 700821-17-6 CAPLUS  
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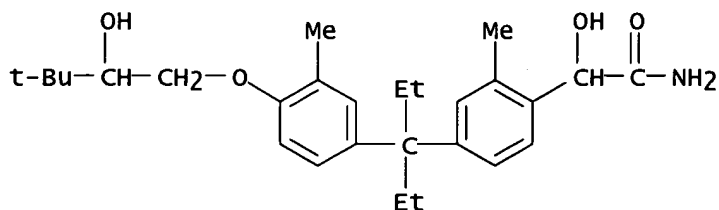
RN 700821-18-7 CAPLUS  
 CN Benzeneacetamide, 4-[1-ethyl-1-[4-(2-hydroxy-1,2,3,3-tetramethylbutoxy)-3-methylphenyl]propyl]-2-methyl- $\alpha$ -oxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



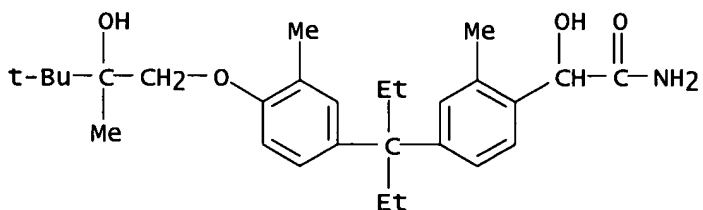
RN 700821-19-8 CAPLUS  
 CN Benzeneacetamide, 4-[1-[4-(3,3-dimethyl-2-oxobutoxy)-3-methylphenyl]-1-ethylpropyl]-α-hydroxy-2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



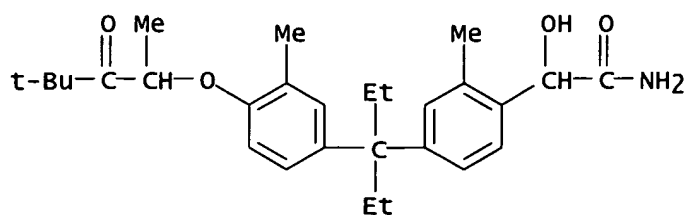
RN 700821-20-1 CAPLUS  
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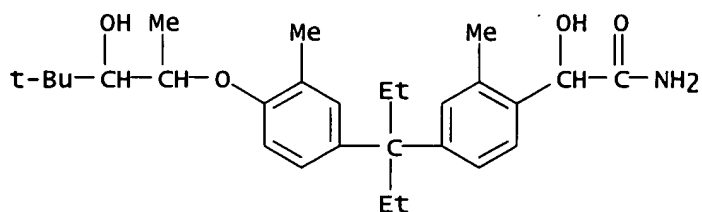
RN 700821-21-2 CAPLUS  
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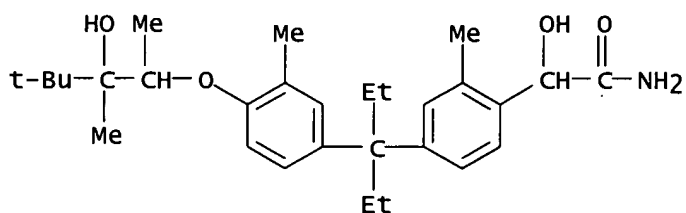
RN 700821-22-3 CAPLUS  
 CN Benzeneacetamide, 4-[1-ethyl-1-[3-methyl-4-(1,3,3-trimethyl-2-oxobutoxy)phenyl]propyl]-α-hydroxy-2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



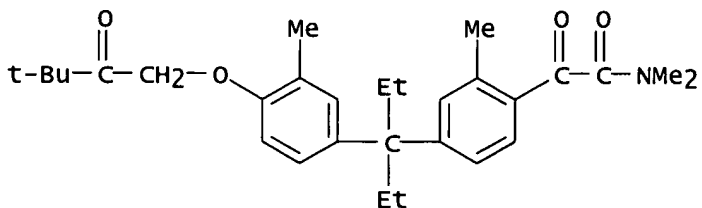
RN 700821-23-4 CAPLUS  
 CN Benzeneacetamide, 4-[1-ethyl-1-[4-(2-hydroxy-1,3,3-trimethylbutoxy)-3-methylphenyl]propyl]-α-hydroxy-2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



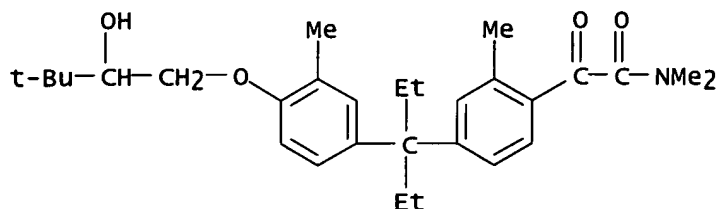
RN 700821-24-5 CAPLUS  
 CN Benzeneacetamide, 4-[1-ethyl-1-[4-(2-hydroxy-1,2,3,3-tetramethylbutoxy)-3-methylphenyl]propyl]-α-hydroxy-2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



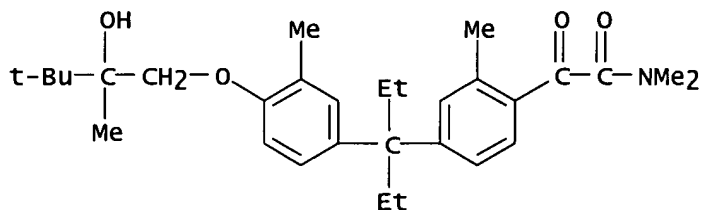
RN 700821-25-6 CAPLUS  
 CN Benzeneacetamide, 4-[1-[4-(3,3-dimethyl-2-oxobutoxy)-3-methylphenyl]-1-ethylpropyl]-N,N,2-trimethyl-α-oxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



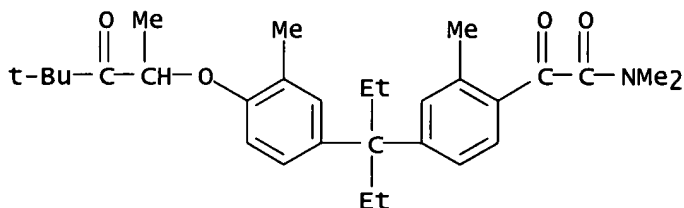
RN 700821-26-7 CAPLUS  
 CN Benzeneacetamide, 4-[1-ethyl-1-[4-(2-hydroxy-3,3-dimethylbutoxy)-3-methylphenyl]propyl]-N,N,2-trimethyl-α-oxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



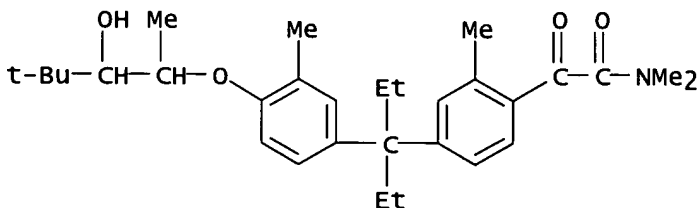
RN 700821-27-8 CAPLUS  
 CN Benzeneacetamide, 4-[1-ethyl-1-[4-(2-hydroxy-2,3,3-trimethylbutoxy)-3-methylphenyl]propyl]-N,N,2-trimethyl- $\alpha$ -oxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



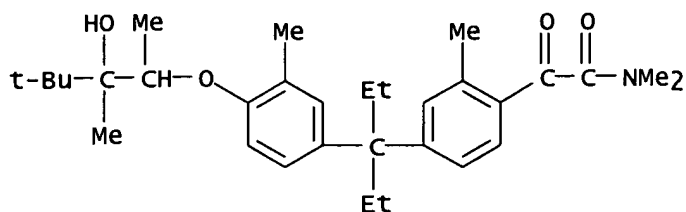
RN 700821-28-9 CAPLUS  
 CN Benzeneacetamide, 4-[1-ethyl-1-[3-methyl-4-(1,3,3-trimethyl-2-oxobutoxy)phenyl]propyl]-N,N,2-trimethyl- $\alpha$ -oxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



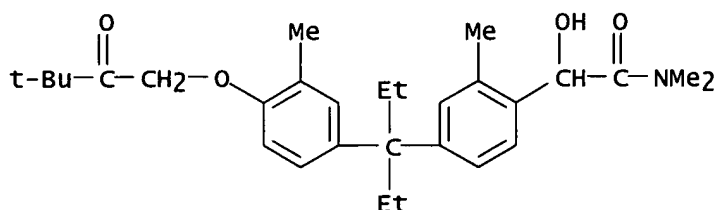
RN 700821-29-0 CAPLUS  
 CN Benzeneacetamide, 4-[1-ethyl-1-[4-(2-hydroxy-1,3,3-trimethylbutoxy)-3-methylphenyl]propyl]-N,N,2-trimethyl- $\alpha$ -oxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



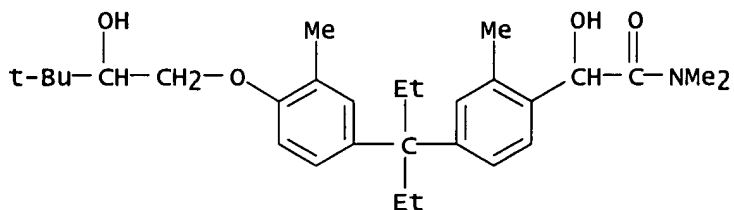
RN 700821-30-3 CAPLUS  
 CN Benzeneacetamide, 4-[1-ethyl-1-[4-(2-hydroxy-1,2,3,3-tetramethylbutoxy)-3-methylphenyl]propyl]-N,N,2-trimethyl- $\alpha$ -oxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



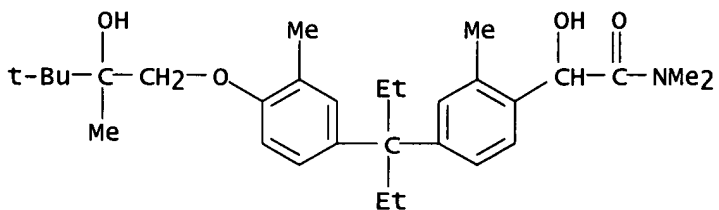
RN 700821-31-4 CAPLUS  
CN Benzeneacetamide, 4-[1-[4-(3,3-dimethyl-2-oxobutoxy)-3-methylphenyl]-1-ethylpropyl]-α-hydroxy-N,N,2-trimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 700821-32-5 CAPLUS  
CN Benzeneacetamide, 4-[1-ethyl-1-[4-(2-hydroxy-3,3-dimethylbutoxy)-3-methylphenyl]propyl]-α-hydroxy-N,N,2-trimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

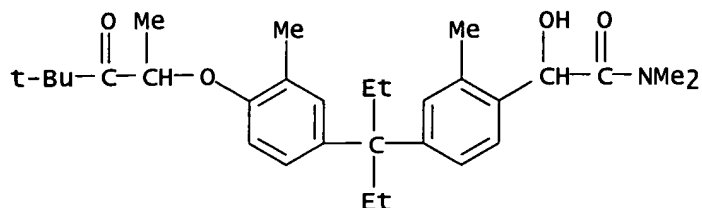


RN 700821-33-6 CAPLUS  
CN Benzeneacetamide, 4-[1-ethyl-1-[4-(2-hydroxy-2,3,3-trimethylbutoxy)-3-methylphenyl]propyl]-α-hydroxy-N,N,2-trimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

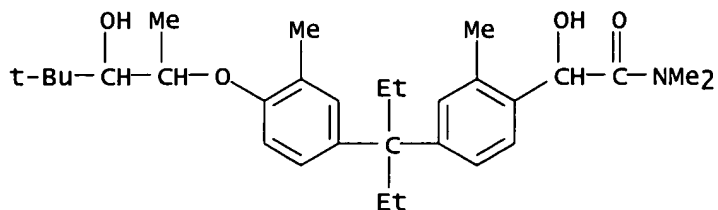


RN 700821-34-7 CAPLUS  
CN Benzeneacetamide, 4-[1-ethyl-1-[3-methyl-4-(1,3,3-trimethyl-2-oxobutoxy)phenyl]propyl]-α-hydroxy-N,N,2-trimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

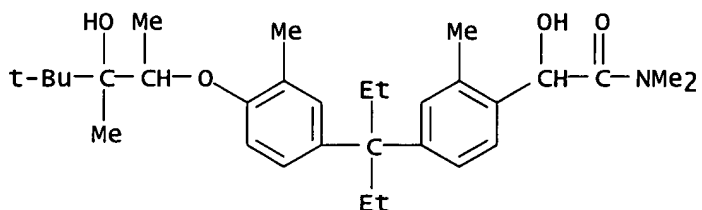




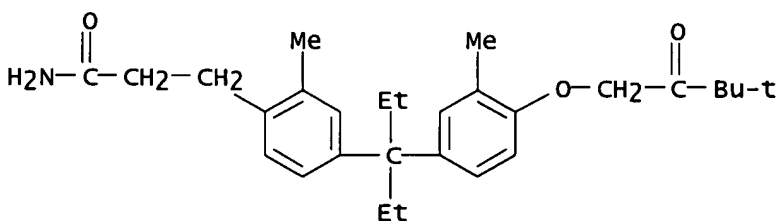
RN 700821-35-8 CAPLUS  
 CN Benzeneacetamide, 4-[1-ethyl-1-[4-(2-hydroxy-1,3,3-trimethylbutoxy)-3-methylphenyl]propyl]-α-hydroxy-N,N,2-trimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 700821-36-9 CAPLUS  
 CN Benzeneacetamide, 4-[1-ethyl-1-[4-(2-hydroxy-1,2,3,3-tetramethylbutoxy)-3-methylphenyl]propyl]-α-hydroxy-N,N,2-trimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

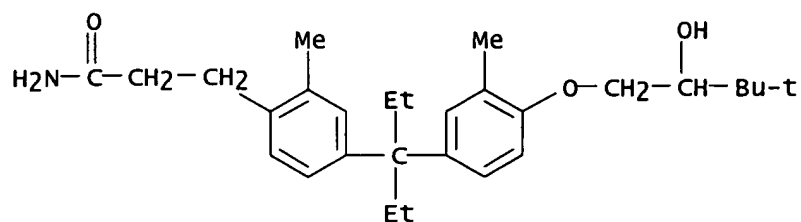


RN 700821-43-8 CAPLUS  
 CN Benzenepropanamide, 4-[1-[4-(3,3-dimethyl-2-oxobutoxy)-3-methylphenyl]-1-ethylpropyl]-2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

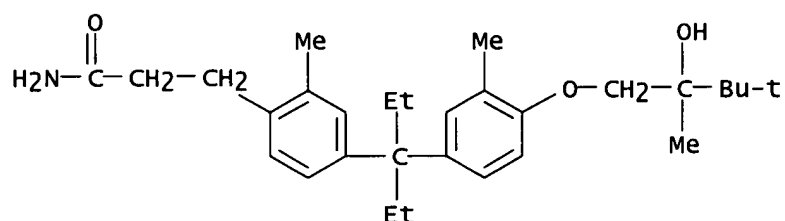


RN 700821-44-9 CAPLUS  
 CN Benzenepropanamide, 4-[1-ethyl-1-[4-(2-hydroxy-3,3-dimethylbutoxy)-3-methylphenyl]propyl]-2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

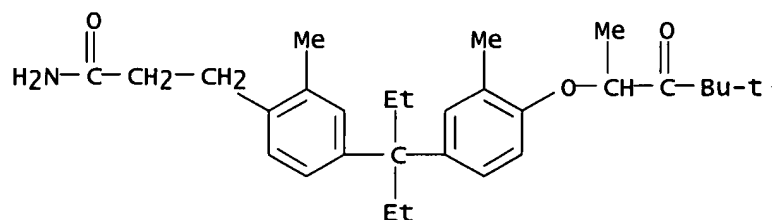
methylphenyl]propyl]-2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



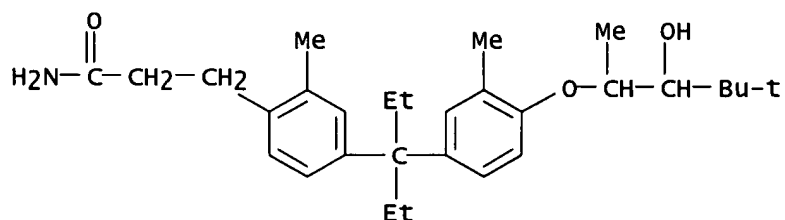
RN 700821-45-0 CAPLUS  
CN Benzenepropanamide, 4-[1-ethyl-1-[4-(2-hydroxy-2,3,3-trimethylbutoxy)-3-methylphenyl]propyl]-2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



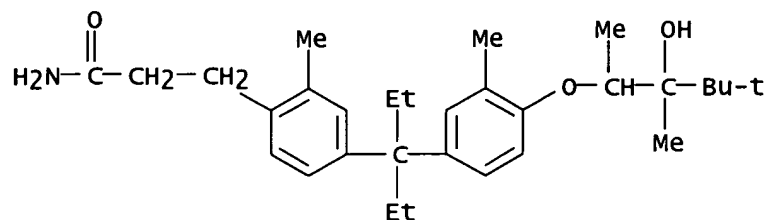
RN 700821-46-1 CAPLUS  
CN Benzenepropanamide, 4-[1-ethyl-1-[3-methyl-4-(1,3,3-trimethyl-2-oxobutoxy)phenyl]propyl]-2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



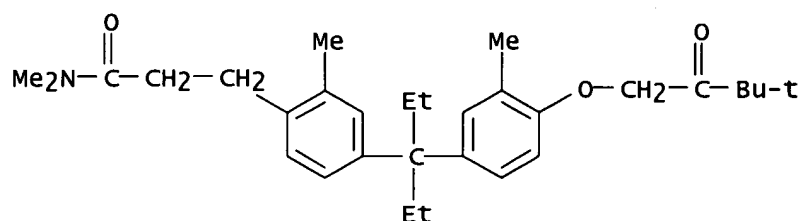
RN 700821-47-2 CAPLUS  
CN Benzenepropanamide, 4-[1-ethyl-1-[4-(2-hydroxy-1,3,3-trimethylbutoxy)-3-methylphenyl]propyl]-2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



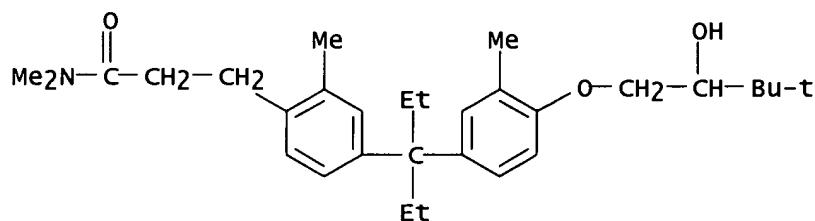
RN 700821-48-3 CAPLUS  
CN Benzenepropanamide, 4-[1-ethyl-1-[4-(2-hydroxy-1,2,3,3-tetramethylbutoxy)-3-methylphenyl]propyl]-2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



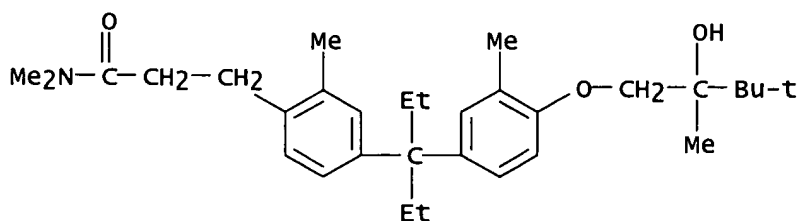
RN 700821-49-4 CAPLUS  
 CN Benzenepropanamide, 4-[1-[4-(3,3-dimethyl-2-oxobutoxy)-3-methylphenyl]-1-ethylpropyl]-N,N,2-trimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



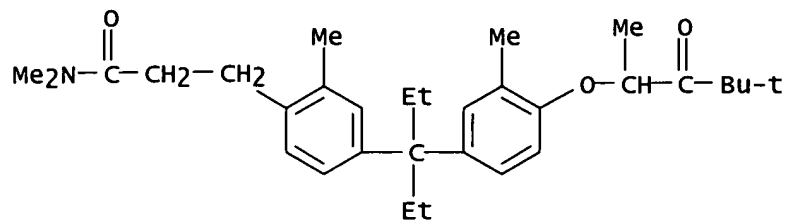
RN 700821-50-7 CAPLUS  
 CN Benzenepropanamide, 4-[1-ethyl-1-[4-(2-hydroxy-3,3-dimethylbutoxy)-3-methylphenyl]propyl]-N,N,2-trimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



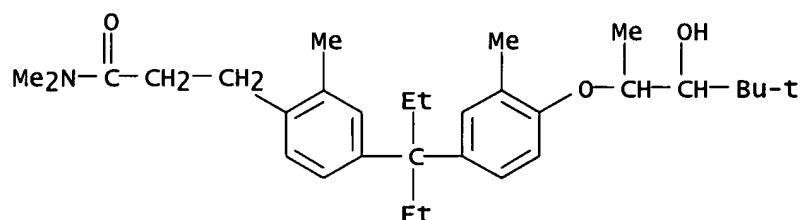
RN 700821-51-8 CAPLUS  
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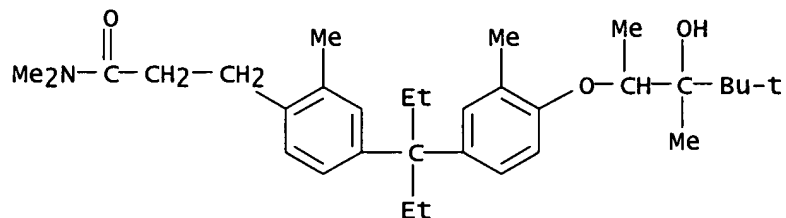
RN 700821-52-9 CAPLUS  
 CN Benzenepropanamide, 4-[1-ethyl-1-[3-methyl-4-(1,3,3-trimethyl-2-oxobutoxy)phenyl]propyl]-N,N,2-trimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



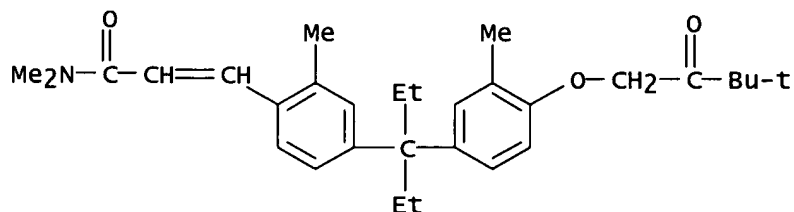
RN 700821-53-0 CAPLUS  
 CN Benzenepropanamide, 4-[1-ethyl-1-[4-(2-hydroxy-1,3,3-trimethylbutoxy)-3-methylphenyl]propyl]-N,N,2-trimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 700821-54-1 CAPLUS  
 CN Benzenepropanamide, 4-[1-ethyl-1-[4-(2-hydroxy-1,2,3,3-tetramethylbutoxy)-3-methylphenyl]propyl]-N,N,2-trimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



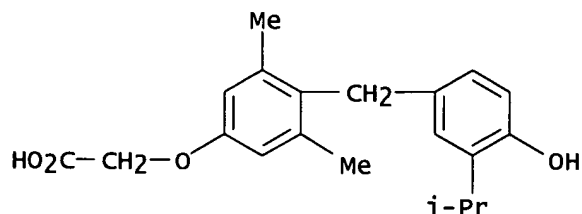
RN 700833-12-1 CAPLUS  
 CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[4-[1-[4-(3,3-dimethyl-2-oxobutoxy)-3-methylphenyl]-1-ethylpropyl]-2-methylphenyl]-N,N-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

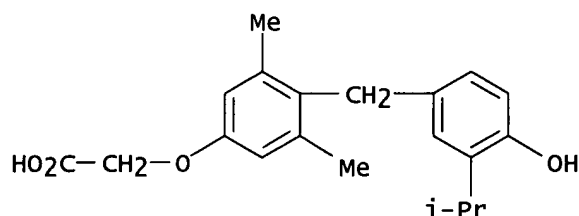
L8 ANSWER 36 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 2004:349011 CAPLUS

DN 140:400483  
 TI Both thyroid hormone receptor (TR) $\beta$ 1 and TR $\beta$ 2 isoforms  
 contribute to the regulation of hypothalamic thyrotropin-releasing hormone  
 AU Dupre, Sandrine M.; Guissouma, Hajer; Flamant, Frederic; Seugnet,  
 Isabelle; Scanlan, Thomas S.; Baxter, John D.; Samarut, Jacques; Demeneix,  
 Barbara A.; Becker, Nathalie  
 CS Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Unite Scientifique du Museum 501  
 Departement Regulation, Developpement et Diversite Moleculaire, Centre  
 National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS), Unite Mixte de Recherche  
 (UMR) 5166, Paris, 75231, Fr.  
 SO Endocrinology (2004), 145(5), 2337-2345  
 CODEN: ENDOAO; ISSN: 0013-7227  
 PB Endocrine Society  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB Thyroid hormones (TH) are essential regulators of vertebrate development  
 and metabolism Central mechanisms governing their production have evolved,  
 with  
 the  $\beta$ -TH receptor (TR $\beta$ ) playing a key regulatory role in the  
 neg. feedback effects of circulating TH levels on production of hypothalamic  
 TRH and hypophyseal TSH. Both TR $\beta$ -isoforms (TR $\beta$ 1 and TR $\beta$ 2)  
 are expressed in the hypothalamus and pituitary. However, their resp.  
 roles in TH-dependent transcriptional regulation of TRH are undefined. We  
 confirmed the preferential role of TR $\beta$  vs. TR $\alpha$  isoforms in TRH  
 regulation in wild-type mice in vivo by using the TR $\beta$  preferential  
 agonist GC-1. We next determined the effects of tissue-specific rescue of  
 TR $\beta$ 1 and TR $\beta$ 2 isoforms by somatic gene transfer in hypothalami  
 of TR $\beta$  null (TR $\beta$ -/-) mice. TH-dependent TRH transcriptional  
 repression was impaired in TR $\beta$ -/- mice, but was restored by  
 cotransfection of either TR $\beta$ 1 or TR $\beta$ 2 into the hypothalamus.  
 TR $\beta$ 1, but not TR $\beta$ 2, displayed a role in ligand-independent  
 activation. In situ hybridization was used to examine endogenous TRH  
 expression in the paraventricular nucleus of the hypothalamus of  
 TR $\beta$ -/- or TR $\alpha$  null (TR $\alpha$ o/o) mice under different thyroid  
 states. In contrast to published data on TR $\beta$ 2-/- mice, we found that  
 both ligand-independent TRH activation and ligand-dependent TRH repression  
 were severely impaired in TR $\beta$ -/- mice. This study thus provides  
 functional in vivo data showing that both TR $\beta$ 1 and TR $\beta$ 2 isoforms  
 have specific roles in regulating TRH transcription.  
 IT 211110-63-3, GC-1  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (thyroid hormone receptor  $\beta$ 1 and  $\beta$ 2 isoforms in regulation of  
 hypothalamic TRH transcription)  
 RN 211110-63-3 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-  
 dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 46 THERE ARE 46 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

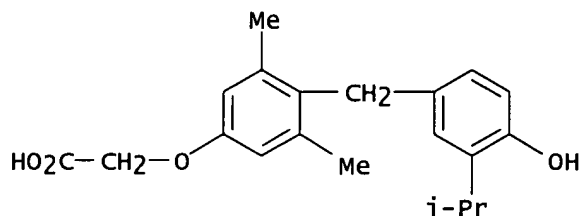
L8 ANSWER 37 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 2004:343382 CAPLUS  
 DN 141:47420  
 TI Selective activation of thyroid hormone signaling pathways by GC-1: a new approach to controlling cholesterol and body weight  
 AU Baxter, John D.; Webb, Paul; Grover, Gary; Scanlan, Tom S.  
 CS Diabetes Center and Department of Medicine, University of California, San Francisco, CA, 94143-0540, USA  
 SO Trends in Endocrinology and Metabolism (2004), 15(4), 154-157  
 CODEN: TENME4; ISSN: 1043-2760  
 PB Elsevier  
 DT Journal; General Review  
 LA English  
 AB A review. The current report describes progress in development of a selective thyroid hormone receptor modulator, GC-1. This compound binds selectively to the  $\beta$ -isoform of the thyroid hormone receptor, and its uptake into the heart is relatively low. Studies in rats, mice and monkeys show that GC-1 lowers cholesterol with 600- to 1400-fold more potency and approx. two- to threefold more efficacy than Atorvastatin, a compound that blocks HMG-CoA reductase. GC-1 also decreases plasma levels of triglyceride and lipoprotein (a), and induces loss of fat. These effects can be observed under conditions where there is either no or minimal effect on heart rate, and no detectable loss of muscle. Although more study is required, compds. of this class deserve further investigation for treating lipid disorders and obesity.  
 IT 211110-63-3, GC-1  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (selective activation of thyroid hormone signaling pathways by GC-1 for controlling cholesterol and body weight)  
 RN 211110-63-3 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 34 THERE ARE 34 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 38 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 2004:260097 CAPLUS  
 DN 140:350954  
 TI Effects of the thyroid hormone receptor agonist GC-1 on metabolic rate and cholesterol in rats and primates: selective actions relative to 3,5,3'-triiodo-L-thyronine  
 AU Grover, Gary J.; Egan, Donald M.; Sleph, Paul G.; Beehler, Blake C.; Chiellini, Grazia; Nguyen, Ngoc-Ha; Baxter, John D.; Scanlan, Thomas S.  
 CS Metabolic and Cardiovascular Drug Discovery, Bristol-Myers Squibb Pharmaceutical Research Institute, Pennington, NJ, 08534, USA  
 SO Endocrinology (2004), 145(4), 1656-1661  
 CODEN: ENDOAO; ISSN: 0013-7227  
 PB Endocrine Society  
 DT Journal

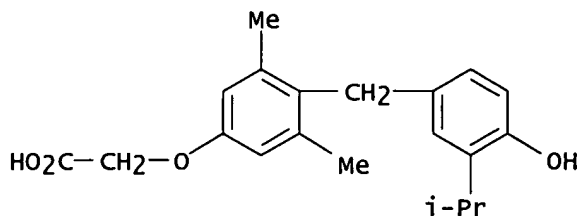
LA English  
 AB Current drug therapies for obesity are ineffective, and existing treatments for lipid disorders can be further improved. Thyroid hormones affect both conditions, although currently available nonselective thyromimetics are not clin. useful for such treatment due to cardiac side effects. Recent studies suggest that thyroid hormone receptor subtype  $\beta$  (TR $\beta$ ) selective agonists have a profile in which cholesterol can be reduced with minimal tachycardia. The purpose of this study was to determine whether modest (5-10%) increases in metabolic rate could also be observed with minimal tachycardia after TR $\beta$  stimulation. For these studies, the TR $\beta$  selective agonist, GC-1, was used to assess selectivity for lipid-lowering and metabolic rate changes relative to tachycardia. Studies in cholesterol-fed rats (7 d treatment) showed that GC-1 reduced cholesterol (ED<sub>50</sub> = 190 nmol/kg·d) approx. 30 times more potently than it induced tachycardia (ED<sub>15</sub> = 5451 nmol/kg·d). T3 showed no potency difference between cholesterol lowering and tachycardia. GC-1 showed approx. 10-fold selectivity for increasing metabolic rate (ED<sub>5</sub> = 477 nmol/kg·d) relative to tachycardia compared with T3, which showed no selectivity. In cynomolgus monkeys treated for 7 d, significant cholesterol-lowering and lipoprotein (a) reduction was noted for both T3 and GC-1, whereas no tachycardia was observed for GC-1, unlike T3. T3 and GC-1 caused a significant (.apprx.4%) reduction in body weight in these animals. Therefore, selective TR $\beta$  activation may be a potentially usefully treatment for obesity and reduction of low d. lipoprotein cholesterol and reduction of the atherogenic risk factor lipoprotein (a).  
 IT 211110-63-3, GC-1  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (effects of thyroid hormone receptor agonist GC-1 on metabolic rate and cholesterol in rats and primates and selective actions relative to 3,5,3'-triiodo-L-thyronine)  
 RN 211110-63-3 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 28 THERE ARE 28 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 39 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 2004:166736 CAPLUS  
 DN 140:386301  
 TI Studies of antagonists and selective agonists of the thyroid hormone receptors  
 AU Yoshihara, Hikari Ananda Infinity  
 CS Univ. of California, San Francisco, CA, USA  
 SO (2003) 137 pp. Avail.: UMI, Order No. DA3088651  
 From: Diss. Abstr. Int., B 2003, 64(4), 1631  
 DT Dissertation

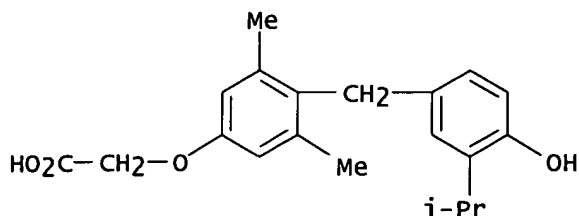
LA English  
 AB Unavailable  
 IT 211110-63-3, GC-1  
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (analogs; studies of antagonists and selective agonists of the thyroid hormone receptors)  
 RN 211110-63-3 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 40 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 2004:161155 CAPLUS  
 DN 140:297878  
 TI Aberrant maturation of astrocytes in thyroid hormone receptor  $\alpha 1$  knockout mice reveals an interplay between thyroid hormone receptor isoforms  
 AU Morte, Beatriz; Manzano, Jimena; Scanlan, Thomas S.; Vennstroem, Bjoern; Bernal, Juan  
 CS Instituto de Investigaciones Biomedicas Alberto Sols, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas y Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Madrid, 28029, Spain  
 SO Endocrinology (2004), 145(3), 1386-1391  
 CODEN: ENDOAO; ISSN: 0013-7227  
 PB Endocrine Society  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB Although the effects of thyroid hormones on the development of neurons and oligodendrocytes are well documented, less is known about the hormonal effects on astrocytes. The authors' analyses of cerebellar slices from 2-mo-old T3 receptor protein (TR) $\alpha 1$ -deficient mice show that mature astrocytes, Golgi epithelial cells, and their Bergmann processes had strongly reduced glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP) and nestin immunoreactivity, in contrast to wild-type mice. Furthermore, the Bergmann processes exhibited an irregular GFAP staining. A similar expression of nestin and GFAP was observed in 11-d-old (P11) mutant pups. Surprisingly, however, hypothyroidism normalized the appearance of these markers in the P11 mutants, suggesting that liganded TR $\beta$  is detrimental to astroglial cell differentiation in the absence of TR $\alpha 1$ . To test this hypothesis, hypothyroid mice were treated from birth until P11 with the TR $\beta$ -selective ligand GC-1. This treatment was devastating in the TR $\alpha 1$ -/- mice, causing little if any nestin or GFAP immunoreactivity, whereas the wild-type mice were normal. The results thus indicate an important interplay between thyroid hormone receptor isoforms in astroglial cell maturation.  
 IT 211110-63-3, GC-1  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (aberrant maturation of astrocytes in thyroid hormone receptor  $\alpha 1$  knockout mice reveals an interplay between thyroid hormone receptor isoforms)



RN 211110-63-3 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 45 THERE ARE 45 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 41 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2004:147517 CAPLUS

DN 140:418430

TI The Y1 receptor subtype mediates the cardiovascular changes evoked by NPY administered into the posterior hypothalamic nucleus of conscious rat

AU Martin, John R.

CS Kirksville College of Osteopathic Medicine, Department of Pharmacology, A.T. Still University of Health Sciences, Kirksville, MO, 63501, USA

SO Brain Research (2004), 1002(1,2), 11-20

CODEN: BRREAP; ISSN: 0006-8993

PB Elsevier Science B.V.

DT Journal

LA English

AB An earlier study showed that the neuropeptide Y (NPY) receptor antagonist PYX-2 blocks the enhancement of a carbachol (CCh)-evoked pressor response produced by prior NPY administration into the posterior hypothalamic nucleus (PHN). The Y receptor subtype that mediates this response, and an increase in mean arterial pressure (MAP) and heart rate, remained unknown due to the lack of selectivity of PYX-2 for the Y receptor subtypes. Thus, the present study was undertaken to elucidate the Y receptor subtype responsible for mediating the NPY-evoked cardiovascular responses from the PHN by determining the rank order of potency of several NPY-related peptides

for increasing MAP, and by correlating the pressor response evoked by these peptides to reported  $K_i$ 's and  $IC_{50}$ 's for the Y1, Y2, Y4 and Y5 receptor subtypes. The pharmacol. profile ( $PYY \geq NPY \geq [Leu^{31}, Pro^{34}]NPY$ .  $gtoreq.NPY_{13-36} \geq hPP$ ) and correlations suggest that the Y1 and/or Y5 receptor subtypes mediate these cardiovascular changes. Administration of the relatively non-selective Y receptor antagonist PYX-2 or the selective Y1 receptor antagonist BIBP 3226 into the PHN prior to NPY completely blocked the cardiovascular responses. BIBP 3226 also blocked the cardiovascular changes evoked by  $[Leu^{31}, Pro^{34}]NPY$ ,  $NPY_{13-36}$  and human pancreatic polypeptide (hPP). In contrast, neither BIBP 3226 nor PYX-2 inhibited the cardiovascular changes induced by peptide YY (PYY) or CCh microinjection into the PHN. These results show that NPY and PYY act on different receptors to mediate their resp. cardiovascular changes from the PHN with NPY stimulating the Y1 receptor.

IT 146999-93-1, PYX-2

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PAC (Pharmacological activity); BIOL (Biological study)

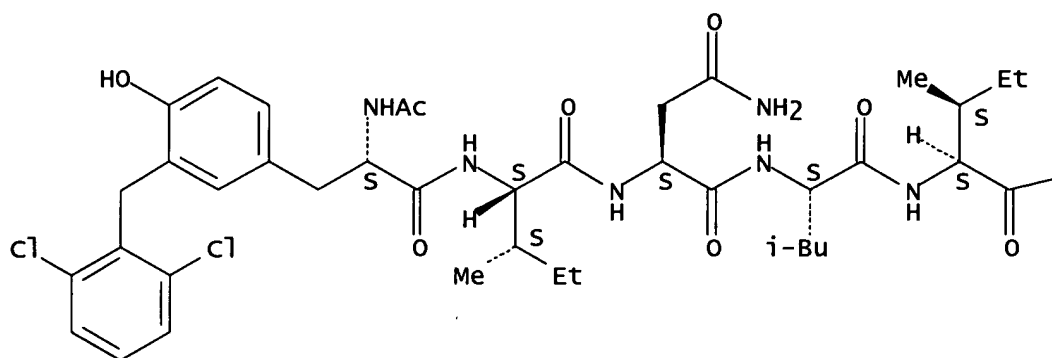
(NPY Y1 receptor subtype mediates cardiovascular changes evoked by NPY administered into posterior hypothalamic nucleus of conscious rat)

RN 146999-93-1 CAPLUS

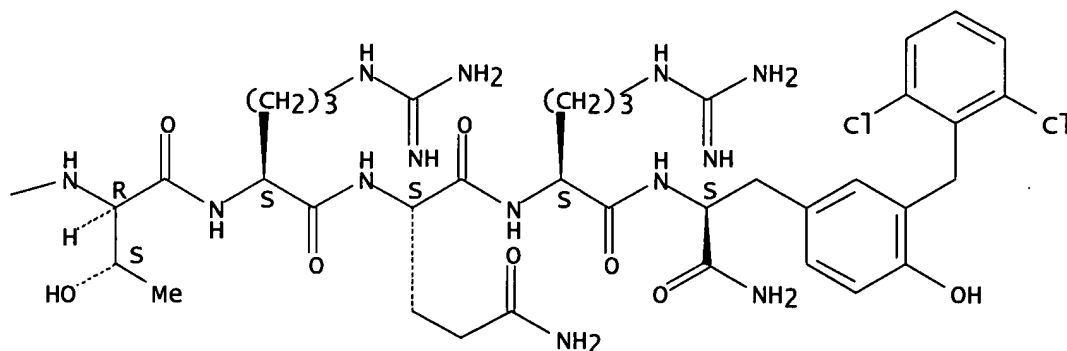
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-acetyl-3-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)methyl]-L-tyrosyl-L-isoleucyl-L-asparaginyl-L-leucyl-L-isoleucyl-D-threonyl-L-arginyl-L-glutamyl-L-arginyl-3-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



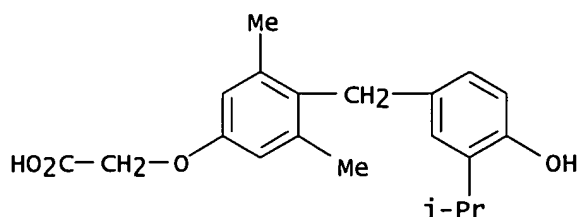
RE.CNT 38 THERE ARE 38 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 42 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
AN 2004:10381 CAPLUS  
DN 140:157625  
TI Ligand selectivity by seeking hydrophobicity in thyroid hormone receptor  
AU Borngraeber, Sabine; Budny, Mary-jane; Chiellini, Grazia; Cunha-lima, Suzana T.; Togashi, Marie; Webb, Paul; Baxter, John D.; Scanlan, Thomas S.; Fletterick, Robert J.  
CS Department of Biochemistry/Biophysics, University of California, San Francisco, CA, 94143-2240, USA  
SO Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (2003), 100(26), 15358-15363  
CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424  
PB National Academy of Sciences

DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB Selective therapeutics for nuclear receptors would revolutionize treatment for endocrine disease. Specific control of nuclear receptor activity is challenging because the internal cavities that bind hormones can be virtually identical. Only one highly selective hormone analog is known for the thyroid receptor, GC-24, an agonist for human thyroid hormone receptor  $\beta$ . The compound differs from natural hormone in benzyl, substituting for an iodine atom in the 3' position. The benzyl is too large to fit into the enclosed pocket of the receptor. The crystal structure of human thyroid hormone receptor  $\beta$  at 2.8-Å resolution with GC-24 bound explains its agonist activity and unique isoform specificity. The benzyl of GC-24 is accommodated through shifts of 3-4 Å in two helices. These helices are required for binding hormone and positioning the critical helix 12 at the C terminus. Despite these changes, the complex assoc. with coactivator as tightly as human thyroid hormone receptor bound to thyroid hormone and is fully active. The authors' data suggest that increased specificity of ligand recognition derives from creating a new hydrophobic cluster with ligand and protein components.

IT 211110-63-3  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (crystal structure of thyroid receptor- $\beta$  ligand binding domain/GC-24 complex in relation to ligand selectivity by seeking hydrophobicity in thyroid hormone receptor)

RN 211110-63-3 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 34 THERE ARE 34 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 43 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 2003:971723 CAPLUS  
 DN 140:23272  
 TI Treatments for age-related macular degeneration (AMD) that increase reverse cholesterol transport using a hormone receptor ligand or a lipid transporter  
 IN Schwartz, Daniel M.; Duncan, Keith G.; Bailey, Kathy R.; Kane, John P.; Ishida, Brian Y.  
 PA The Regents of the University of California, USA  
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 64 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Pat. Appl. 2003 162,758.  
 CODEN: USXXCO  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2003229062	A1	20031211	US 2003-428551	20030502

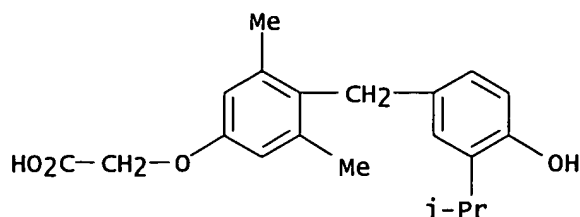
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			US 2002-415864P	P	20021003
US 2003162758	A1	20030828	US 2002-313641	A2	20021206
			US 2002-313641		20021206
			US 2001-340498P	P	20011207
US 2004266663	A1	20041230	US 2002-415864P	P	20021003
			US 2004-794198		20040305
			US 2001-340498P	P	20011207
			US 2002-415864P	P	20021003
			US 2002-313641	A2	20021206
			US 2003-428551	A2	20030502
WO 2004098506	A2	20041118	WO 2004-US13332		20040430
WO 2004098506	A3	20060112			
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US 2005282750	A1	20051222	US 2003-428551	A	20030502
			US 2005-55309		20050210
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			US 2002-415864P	P	20021003
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			US 2003-428551	A2	20030502
			US 2004-794198	A3	20040305

## PATENT FAMILY INFORMATION:

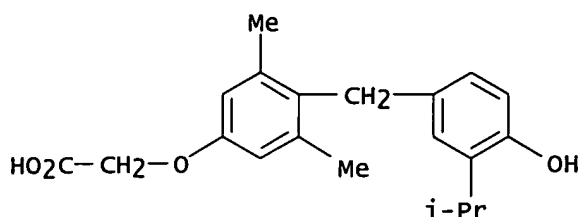
FAN 2003:472342

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2003049685	A2	20030619	WO 2002-US38856	20021206
	WO 2003049685	A3	20040708		
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RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
				US 2001-340498P	P 20011207
				US 2002-415864P	P 20021003
CA 2468989	AA	20030619	CA 2002-2468989		20021206
			US 2001-340498P	P	20011207
			US 2002-415864P	P	20021003
			WO 2002-US38856	W	20021206
AU 2002360489	A1	20030623	AU 2002-360489		20021206
			US 2001-340498P	P	20011207
			US 2002-415864P	P	20021003
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EP 1461028	A2	20040929	EP 2002-795748		20021206
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				US 2002-415864P	P	20021003
				WO 2002-US38856	W	20021206
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				US 2001-340498P	P	20011207
				US 2002-415864P	P	20021003
				WO 2002-US38856	W	20021206
FAN	2005:2158					
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
PI	US 2004266663	A1	20041230	US 2004-794198		20040305
				US 2001-340498P	P	20011207
				US 2002-415864P	P	20021003
				US 2002-313641	A2	20021206
				US 2003-428551	A2	20030502
	US 2003162758	A1	20030828	US 2002-313641		20021206
				US 2001-340498P	P	20011207
				US 2002-415864P	P	20021003
	US 2003229062	A1	20031211	US 2003-428551		20030502
				US 2001-340498P	P	20011207
				US 2002-415864P	P	20021003
				US 2002-313641	A2	20021206
	US 2005282750	A1	20051222	US 2005-55309		20050210
				US 2001-340498P	P	20011207
				US 2002-415864P	P	20021003
				US 2002-313641	A2	20021206
				US 2003-428551	A2	20030502
				US 2004-794198	A3	20040305
WO	2005091909	A2	20051006	WO 2005-US6554		20050301
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	RW:			BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG		
				US 2004-794198	A	20040305
AB	The present invention addresses the treatment of age-related macular degeneration using regulation of pathogenic mechanisms similar to atherosclerosis. In further specific embodiments, reverse cholesterol transport components, such as transporters and HDL fractions, are utilized as diagnostic and therapeutic targets for age-related macular degeneration. In a specific embodiment, the lipid content of the retinal pigment epithelium, and/or Bruch's membrane is reduced. A kit for the prevention or treatment of macular degeneration containing a lipid transporter is also claimed.					
IT	211110-63-3, GC-1					
	RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)					
	(treatments for age-related macular degeneration (AMD) that increase reverse cholesterol transport using a hormone receptor ligand or a lipid transporter)					
RN	211110-63-3 CAPLUS					
CN	Acetic acid, [4-[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)					



L8 ANSWER 44 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 2003:949395 CAPLUS  
 DN 140:87962  
 TI Differential effects of triiodothyronine and the thyroid hormone receptor  $\beta$ -specific agonist GC-1 on thyroid hormone target genes in the brain  
 AU Manzano, Jimena; Morte, Beatriz; Scanlan, Thomas S.; Bernal, Juan  
 CS Instituto de Investigaciones Biomedicas Alberto Sols, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas y Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain  
 SO Endocrinology (2003), 144(12), 5480-5487  
 CODEN: ENDOAO; ISSN: 0013-7227  
 PB Endocrine Society  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB The availability of synthetic thyroid hormone receptor agonists provides a valuable tool to analyze whether specific receptor isoforms mediate specific physiol. responses to thyroid hormone. GC-1 is a thyroid hormone analog displaying selectivity for thyroid hormone receptor  $\beta$ . The authors have analyzed the effect of GC-1 on expression of thyroid hormone target genes in the cerebrum and cerebellum. Congenitally hypothyroid rats were treated with single daily doses of either T3 or GC-1. Both compds. similarly induced Purkinje cell protein-2 (PCP-2) in the cerebellum. Expression of RC3 and Rhes in the caudate, and hairless, neurotrophin-3, Reelin, and Rev-ErbA $\alpha$  in the cerebellum, was analyzed by in situ hybridization on postnatal d 16. Hypothyroidism strongly decreased expression of RC3 and Rhes in the caudate, and hairless, RevErbA $\alpha$ , and neurotrophin-3 in the cerebellum, and increased Reelin. T3 treatment normalized the expression of all genes. However, GC-1 effectively normalized expression of Rhes and Reelin only. The lack of a GC-1 effect on most cerebellar genes can be explained by the known distribution of thyroid hormone receptor  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  isoforms. However, in the caudate, RC3 and Rhes are expressed in the same cells, and therefore, they may represent specific gene responses linked to specific thyroid hormone receptor isoforms.  
 IT 211110-63-3, GC-1  
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PAC (Pharmacological activity); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (triiodothyronine and thyroid hormone receptor  $\beta$ -specific agonist GC-1 differential effects on thyroid hormone target genes in brain)  
 RN 211110-63-3 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 40 THERE ARE 40 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 45 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2003:926095 CAPLUS

DN 140:87961

TI Spared bone mass in rats treated with thyroid hormone receptor  
TRβ-selective compound GC-1

AU Freitas, Fatima R. S.; Moriscot, Anselmo S.; Jorgetti, Vanda; Soares,  
Antonio G.; Passarelli, Marisa; Scanlan, Thomas S.; Brent, Gregory A.;  
Bianco, Antonio C.; Gouveia, Cecilia H. A.

CS Department of Anatomy, Institute of Biomedical sciences, University of Sao  
Paulo, Sao Paulo, 05508-900, Brazil

SO American Journal of Physiology (2003), 285(5, Pt. 1), E1135-E1141  
CODEN: AJPHAP; ISSN: 0002-9513

PB American Physiological Society

DT Journal

LA English

AB Thyrotoxicosis is frequently associated with increased bone turnover and decreased bone mass. To investigate the role of thyroid hormone receptor-β (TRβ) in mediating the osteopenic effects of triiodothyronine (T3), female adult rats were treated daily (64 days) with GC-1 (1.5 μg/100 g body weight), a TRβ-selective thyromimetic compound. Bone mass was studied by dual-energy x-ray absorptiometry of several skeletal sites and histomorphometry of distal femur, and the results were compared with T3-treated (3 μg/100 g body weight) or control animals. As expected, treatment with T3 significantly reduced bone mineral d. (BMD) in the lumbar vertebrae (L2-L5), femur, and tibia by 10-15%. In contrast, GC-1 treatment did not affect the BMD in any of the skeletal sites studied. The efficacy of GC-1 treatment was verified by a reduction in serum TSH (-52% vs. control, P < 0.05) and cholesterol (-21% vs. control, P < 0.05). The histomorphometric anal. of the distal femur indicated that T3 but not GC-1 treatment reduced the trabecular volume, thickness, and number. The authors conclude that chronic, selective activation of the TRβ isoform does not result in bone loss typical of T3-induced thyrotoxicosis, suggesting that the TRβ isoform is not critical in this process. In addition, the authors' findings suggest that the development of TR-selective T3 analogs that spare bone mass represents a significant improvement toward long-term TSH-suppressive therapy.

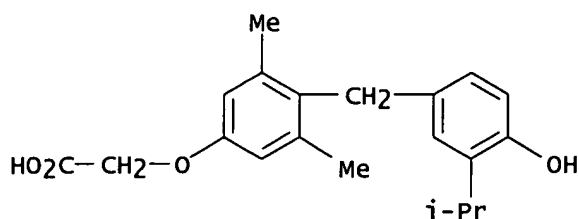
IT 211110-63-3, GC-1

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PAC (Pharmacological activity);  
BIOL (Biological study)

(spared bone mass in rats treated with thyroid hormone receptor  
TRβ-selective compound GC-1)

RN 211110-63-3 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-  
dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 39 THERE ARE 39 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 46 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
AN 2003:472342 CAPLUS  
DN 139:47197  
TI Treatment for age-related macular degeneration  
IN Schwartz, Daniel M.; Duncan, Keith; Bailey, Kathy; Kane, John; Ishida, Brian  
PA Regents of the University of California, USA  
SO PCT Int. Appl., 97 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2  
DT Patent  
LA English  
FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2003049685	A2	20030619	WO 2002-US38856	20021206
	WO 2003049685	A3	20040708		
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				WO 2002-US38856	W 20021206
AU	2002360489	A1	20030623	AU 2002-360489	20021206
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				US 2002-415864P	P 20021003
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EP	1461028	A2	20040929	EP 2002-795748	20021206
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				US 2001-340498P	P 20011207
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				WO 2002-US38856	W 20021206

PATENT FAMILY INFORMATION:  
FAN 2003:971723



	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2003229062	A1	20031211	US 2003-428551	20030502
				US 2001-340498P	P 20011207
				US 2002-415864P	P 20021003
				US 2002-313641	A2 20021206
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				US 2001-340498P	P 20011207
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	US 2004266663	A1	20041230	US 2004-794198	20040305
				US 2001-340498P	P 20011207
				US 2002-415864P	P 20021003
				US 2002-313641	A2 20021206
				US 2003-428551	A2 20030502
	WO 2004098506	A2	20041118	WO 2004-US13332	20040430
	WO 2004098506	A3	20060112		
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	US 2005282750	A1	20051222	US 2003-428551	A 20030502
				US 2005-55309	20050210
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				US 2002-415864P	P 20021003
				US 2002-313641	A2 20021206
				US 2003-428551	A2 20030502
				US 2004-794198	A3 20040305
FAN	2005:2158				
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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				US 2001-340498P	P 20011207
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				US 2002-313641	A2 20021206
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	US 2003162758	A1	20030828	US 2002-313641	20021206
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				US 2002-415864P	P 20021003
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				US 2001-340498P	P 20011207
				US 2002-415864P	P 20021003
				US 2002-313641	A2 20021206
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				US 2001-340498P	P 20011207
				US 2002-415864P	P 20021003
				US 2002-313641	A2 20021206
				US 2003-428551	A2 20030502
				US 2004-794198	A3 20040305
	WO 2005091909	A2	20051006	WO 2005-US6554	20050301
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM,				

SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW  
 RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM,  
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 EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT,  
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 MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

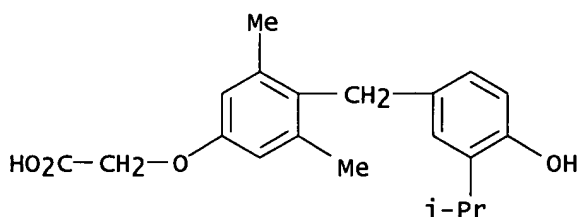
US 2004-794198 A 20040305

AB The present invention addresses the treatment of age-related macular degeneration using regulation of pathogenic mechanisms similar to atherosclerosis. In further specific embodiments, reverse cholesterol transport components, such as transporters and HDL fractions, are utilized as diagnostic and therapeutic targets for age-related macular degeneration. In a specific embodiment, the lipid content of the retinal pigment epithelium, and/or Bruch's membrane is reduced.

IT 211110-63-3, GC 1  
 RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (treatment for age-related macular degeneration)

RN 211110-63-3 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 47 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2003:421336 CAPLUS

DN 139:127969

TI Nuclear Hormone Receptor Targeted Virtual Screening

AU Schapira, Matthieu; Abagyan, Ruben; Totrov, Maxim

CS Molsoft LLC, La Jolla, CA, 92037, USA

SO Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (2003), 46(14), 3045-3059

CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623

PB American Chemical Society

DT Journal

LA English

AB Virtual library screening (VLS) is emerging as a valuable drug lead discovery tool. ICM-VLS implementation of this technol. was evaluated on a benchmark set of nuclear hormone receptors (NRs), an important therapeutic target family. Over 5000 structurally diverse compds., including 78 known NR ligands, were screened against 18 crystal structures and one computer model of 10 NR ligand binding domains in their active or inactive states. The results confirm the ability of the VLS method to generate highly focused subsets of the input chemical library, enriched 33- to 100-fold for all but one receptor studied. However, receptor flexibility remains to be fully addressed, and the choice of the specific conformation used for screening may determine the success of the exercise. The authors observe that for a particular ligand, VLS can often identify the correct target within the receptor family, although the technol. is unable to reliably discriminate between the closely related receptor isoforms. Addnl., the results suggest that VLS may be applied successfully without an exptl. structure of the receptor by using a homol. model. These data

represent a realistic snapshot of the state-of-the-art of NR-targeted VLS and define the recent progress and the remaining limitations of the technol.

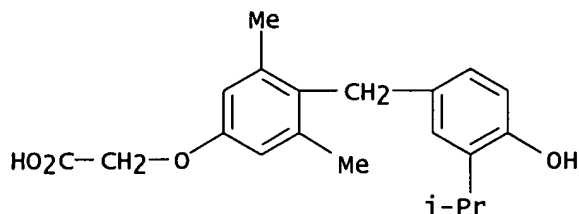
IT 211110-63-3, GC1

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)

(nuclear hormone receptor targeted virtual screening)

RN 211110-63-3 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 64 THERE ARE 64 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 48 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2003:406967 CAPLUS

DN 139:128169

TI Structural Determinants of Selective Thyromimetics

AU Yoshihara, Hikari A. I.; Apriletti, James W.; Baxter, John D.; Scanlan, Thomas S.

CS Departments of Pharmaceutical Chemistry and Cellular & Molecular Pharmacology, University of California, San Francisco, CA, 94143-2280, USA

SO Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (2003), 46(14), 3152-3161

CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623

PB American Chemical Society

DT Journal

LA English

OS CASREACT 139:128169

AB The thyromimetic GC-1 shows a preference for binding the  $\beta$  form of the thyroid hormone receptor (TR). GC-1 was designed as an analog of the thyromimetic DIMIT, which has a lower affinity for TR and is not selective. GC-1 has a methylene group linking its two aromatic rings and an oxyacetic acid polar side chain, while DIMIT has an ether oxygen linking its aromatic rings and an L-alanine polar side chain. The structural features of GC-1 that confer its greater affinity and selectivity compared to DIMIT were analyzed with the preparation of analogs that bear only one of their two different structural features. The analog of GC-1 with a biaryl ether has selectivity comparable to that of GC-1, while the analog of DIMIT with a methylene group linking its aromatic rings is only slightly selective. These results demonstrate that the oxyacetic acid side chain of GC-1 is critical in conferring TR- $\beta$  selectivity.

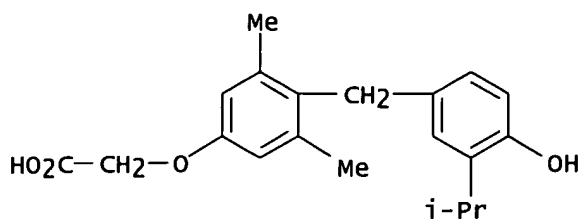
IT 211110-63-3, GC-1

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)

(structural determinants of selective thyromimetics)

RN 211110-63-3 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 35 THERE ARE 35 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 49 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
AN 2003:312259 CAPLUS  
DN 138:288120  
TI Manufacture of flame retardant polyester  
IN Sharma, Naresh Dutta; Chaturvedi, Sarita; Rao, Bommu Venkateswara  
PA The Principal Scientist & Head, Sir Padampt Research Centre, A Division of  
J.K. Synthetics Ltd., India  
SO Indian, 19 pp.  
CODEN: INXXAP  
DT Patent  
LA English  
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	IN 176560	A	19960713	IN 1989-DE1176 IN 1989-DE1176	19890112 19890112

AB A title polyester was manufactured from monomer obtained by condensation of tetrabromobisphenol A Na salt with ClCH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>Na in polar medium at ambient temperature in the presence of Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, acidifying the intermediate product and esterifying the resulting bis(carboxymethyl) ether of tetrabromobisphenol A with MeOH in the presence of acid catalyst to give the corresponding bis(methoxycarbonylmethoxy)tetrabromobisphenol A derivative This was used as monomer for the manufacture of flame retardant polyesters using customary polycondensation procedures. For example, a polyester fabric with limiting oxygen index (LOI) value 27 was knitted from yarn filament spun from di-Me terephthalate-ethylene glycol-4,4'-di(methoxycarbonylmethoxy)-3,3',5,5'-tetrabromobisphenol A copolymer (preparation given).

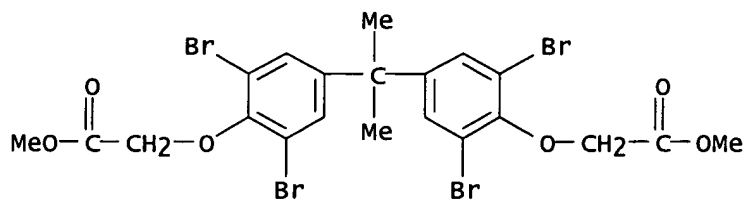
IT 57502-25-7P 504394-84-7P  
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)  
(fiber; manufacture of flame retardant polyester)

RN 57502-25-7 CAPLUS  
CN 1,4-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dimethyl ester, polymer with dimethyl 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[(2,6-dibromo-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[acetate] and 1,2-ethanediol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

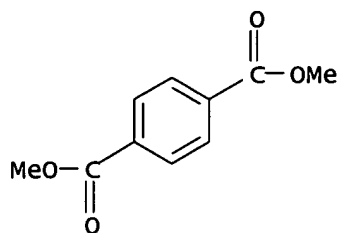
CRN 19947-84-3

CMF C21 H20 Br4 O6



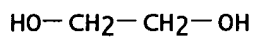
CM 2

CRN 120-61-6  
CMF C10 H10 O4



CM 3

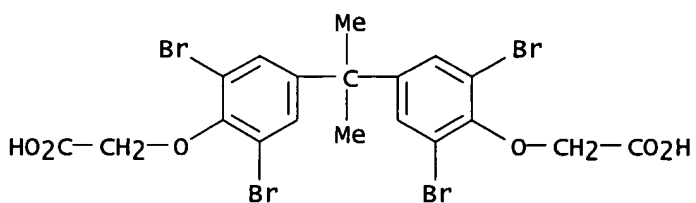
CRN 107-21-1  
CMF C2 H6 O2



RN 504394-84-7 CAPLUS  
CN 1,4-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dimethyl ester, polymer with 1,2-ethanediol and 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[(2,6-dibromo-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[acetic acid] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

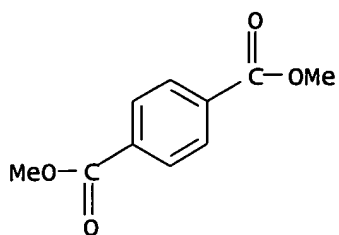
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CRN 47612-39-5  
CMF C19 H16 Br4 O6



CM 2

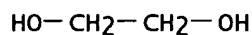
CRN 120-61-6  
CMF C10 H10 O4



CM 3

CRN 107-21-1

CMF C2 H6 O2

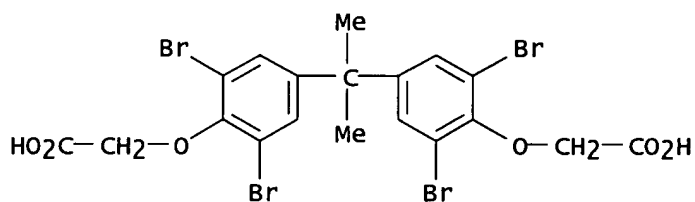


IT 74886-28-5P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(manufacture and conversion to acid form; manufacture of flame retardant polyester)

RN 74886-28-5 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[(2,6-dibromo-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, disodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



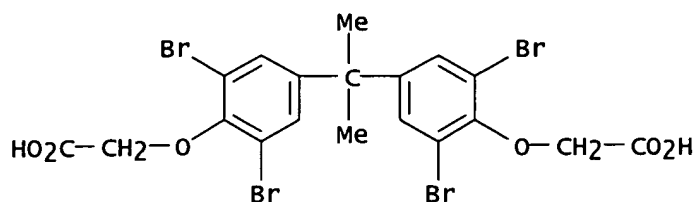
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IT 47612-39-5P

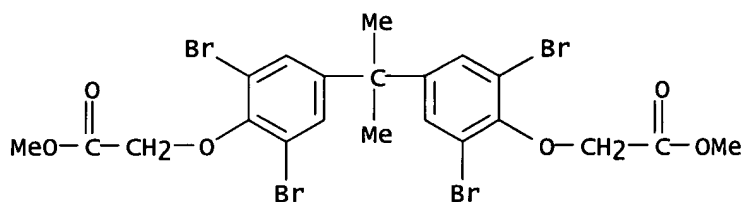
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(manufacture and esterification with methanol; manufacture of flame retardant polyester)

RN 47612-39-5 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[(2,6-dibromo-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 19947-84-3P  
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (manufacture and polymerization; manufacture of flame retardant polyester)  
 RN 19947-84-3 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[(2,6-dibromo-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, dimethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

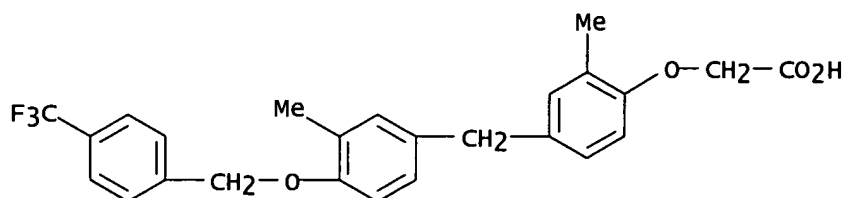


L8 ANSWER 50 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 2003:242123 CAPLUS  
 DN 138:271379  
 TI Preparation of linked biaryl compounds useful for treatment of metabolic disorders, inflammatory diseases and cancer  
 IN Abe, Hiroyuki; Houze, Jonathan; Kawasaki, Hisashi; Kayser, Frank; Sharma, Rajiv; Sperry, Samuel  
 PA Tularik Inc., USA; Japan Tobacco, Inc.  
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 102 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 FAN.CNT 1

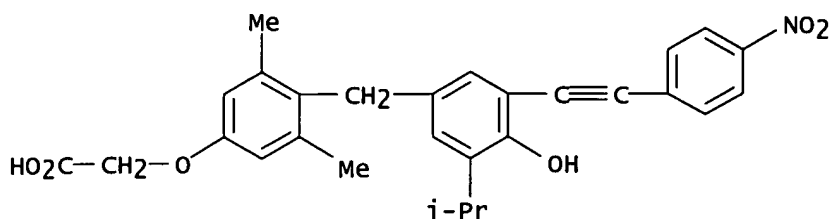
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	WO 2003024395	C1	20040122		
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RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
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				US 2002-378627P	P 20020507
				US 2002-386833P	P 20020606
CA 2460313	AA	20030327	CA 2002-2460313		20020913

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			US 2001-335434P	P	20011130
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			US 2002-386833P	P	20020606
			WO 2002-US29232	W	20020913
US 2003149108	A1	20030807	US 2002-244063		20020913
US 6869975	B2	20050322			
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			US 2001-335434P	P	20011130
			US 2002-378627P	P	20020507
			US 2002-386833P	P	20020606
EP 1435946	A2	20040714	EP 2002-773386		20020913
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			US 2002-378627P	P	20020507
			US 2002-386833P	P	20020606
			WO 2002-US29232	W	20020913
BR 2002012512	A	20041026	BR 2002-12512		20020913
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			US 2002-386833P	P	20020606
			WO 2002-US29232	W	20020913
CN 1585638	A	20050223	CN 2002-822324		20020913
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			US 2002-378627P	P	20020507
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JP 2005508318	T2	20050331	JP 2003-528493		20020913
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			US 2001-335434P	P	20011130
			US 2002-378627P	P	20020507
			US 2002-386833P	P	20020606
			WO 2002-US29232	W	20020913
ZA 2004002021	A	20050314	ZA 2004-2021		20040312
			US 2001-322556P	P	20010914
OS	MARPAT 138:271379				
AB	<p>Title compds. I [X = O, S(O)m, CR<sub>2</sub>R<sub>3</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sub>3</sub>; Y = O or CR<sub>2</sub>R<sub>3</sub>; Z<sub>1</sub> and Z<sub>2</sub> independently equal O, S(O)m, (CR<sub>2</sub>R<sub>3</sub>)<sub>n</sub>, N(R<sub>3</sub>), C(O)NR<sub>3</sub>, and CR<sub>2</sub>R<sub>3</sub>C(O)NR<sub>4</sub>, or alternatively Z<sub>1</sub> and Z<sub>2</sub> may be combined to form alkenyl; Ar<sub>1</sub> and Ar<sub>2</sub> independently equal an aromatic group; Ar<sub>3</sub> = aryl; R<sub>1</sub> = H, alkyl, arylalkyl; Ra, Rb, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> independently equal H, alkyl, aryl and arylalkyl; m = 0-2; n = 1-2] are prepared and disclosed as being useful for the treatment of metabolic disorders, inflammatory diseases and cancer are provided herein. Thus, II was prepared via esterification of bis(4-hydroxy-3-methylphenyl)sulfide with tert-butylbromoacetate and subsequent O-alkylation with 4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl bromide and hydrolysis. I were analyzed for their ability to increase serum HDL cholesterol levels with several compds. of the invention, e.g., II, providing greater than 100% increases at 30mg/kg dosage levels. In particular, the invention provides compds. which modulate the expression and/or function of proteins involved in lipid metabolism, inflammation and cell proliferation.</p>				
IT	<p>503002-70-8P            RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)            (preparation of linked biaryl compound useful for treatment of metabolic disorders, inflammatory diseases and cancer)</p>				
RN	503002-70-8 CAPLUS				

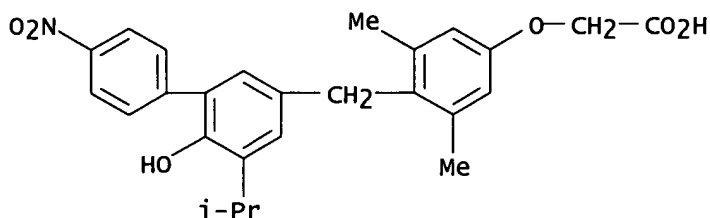




Page 135

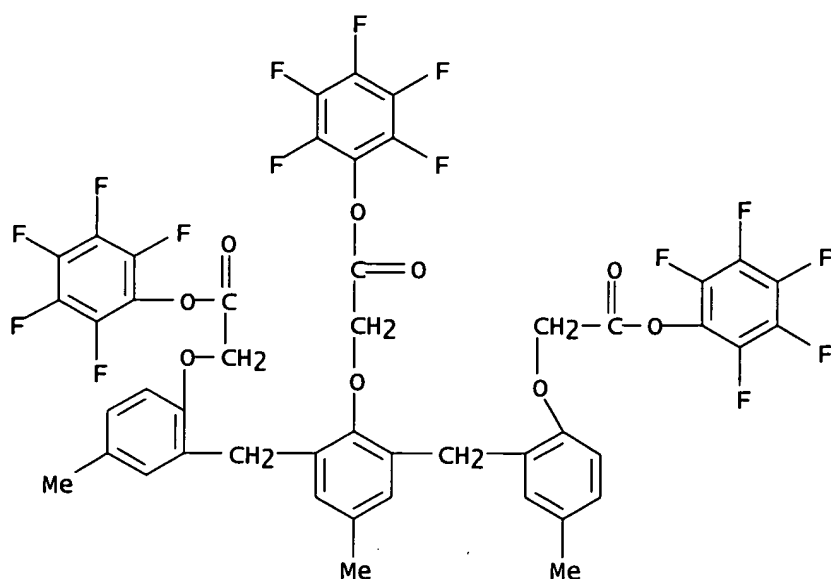


RN 447415-34-1 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[6-hydroxy-5-(1-methylethyl)-4'-nitro[1,1'-biphenyl]-3-yl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



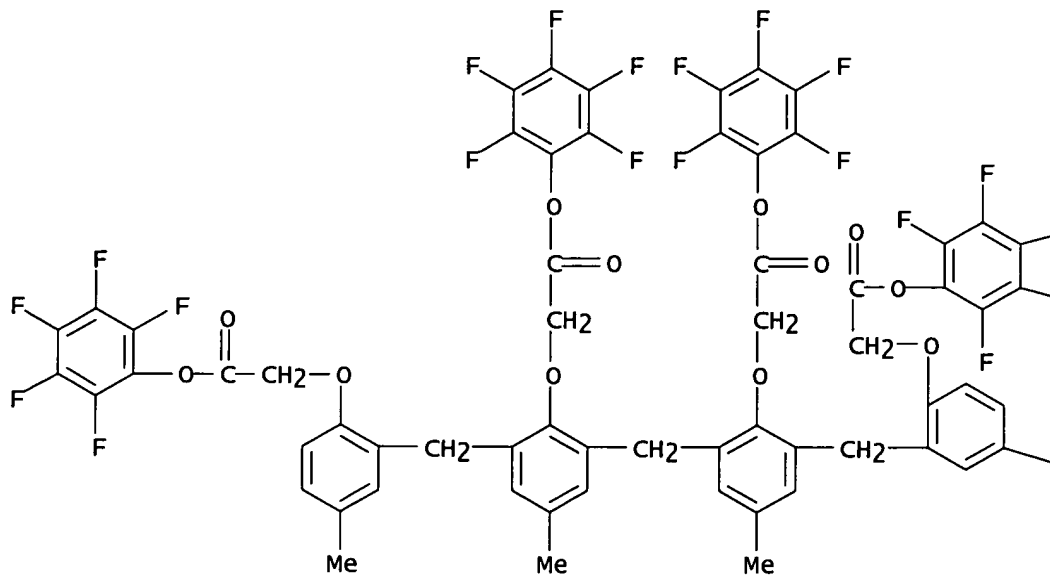
RE.CNT 100 THERE ARE 100 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 52 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 2003:4476 CAPLUS  
 DN 138:353724  
 TI Facile preparation of o-substituted acyclic phenol-formaldehyde oligomers  
 AU Ito, Kazuaki; Takasawa, Toshiro; Ohba, Yoshihiro  
 CS Department of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering,  
 Yamagata University, Yonezawa, 992-8510, Japan  
 SO Synthetic Communications (2002), 32(24), 3839-3849  
 CODEN: SYNCAV; ISSN: 0039-7911  
 PB Marcel Dekker, Inc.  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 OS CASREACT 138:353724  
 AB Acyclic p-cresol-formaldehyde oligomers (dimer, trimer, and tetramer)  
 having ester, carboxylic acid, amide groups on the phenolic OH groups were  
 prepared in good yields.  
 IT 518361-66-5P 518361-67-6P  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT  
 (Reactant or reagent)  
 (amination of; facile preparation of o-substituted acyclic  
 phenol-formaldehyde di-, tri- and tetramers via multi-step synthetic  
 routes)  
 RN 518361-66-5 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[5-methyl-2-[2-oxo-2-(pentafluorophenoxy)ethoxy]-1,3-  
 phenylene]bis[methylene(4-methyl-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-,  
 bis(pentafluorophenyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 518361-67-6 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[methylenebis[[5-methyl-2-[2-oxo-2-(pentafluorophenoxy)ethoxy]-3,1-phenylene]methylene(4-methyl-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, bis(pentafluorophenyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

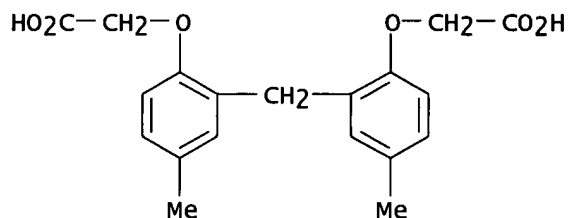


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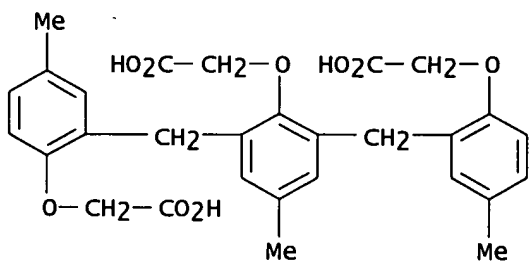
— F

— Me

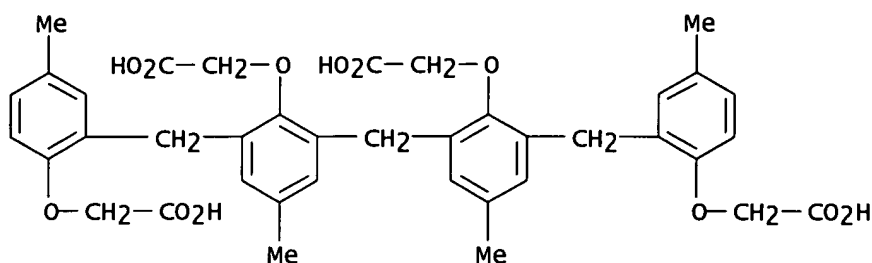
IT 518361-59-6P 518361-60-9P 518361-61-0P  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT  
 (Reactant or reagent)  
 (chlorination of; facile preparation of O-substituted acyclic  
 phenol-formaldehyde di-, tri- and tetramers via multi-step synthetic  
 routes)  
 RN 518361-59-6 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[methylenebis[(4-methyl-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis- (9CI)  
 (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 518361-60-9 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[2-(carboxymethoxy)-5-methyl-1,3-  
 phenylene]bis[methylene(4-methyl-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX  
 NAME)

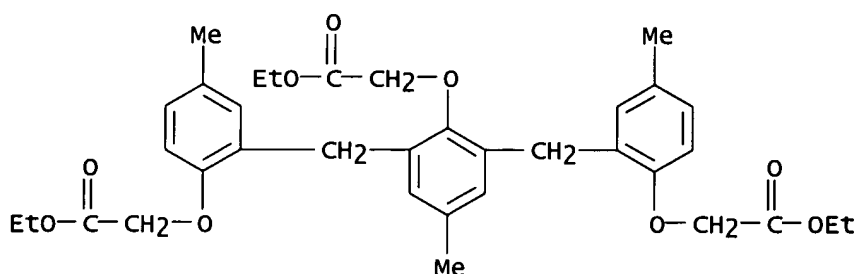


RN 518361-61-0 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[methylenebis[[2-(carboxymethoxy)-5-methyl-3,1-phenylene]methylene(4-methyl-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



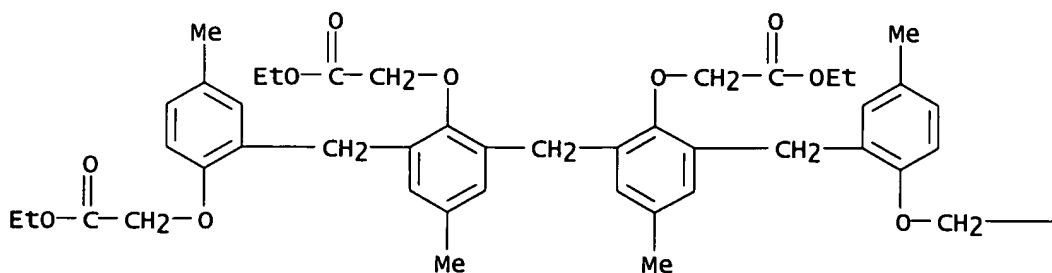
IT 518361-57-4P 518361-58-5P  
 RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (hydrolysis of; facile preparation and sodium cation affinity of  
 o-substituted acyclic phenol-formaldehyde tri- and tetramers)

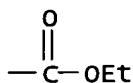
RN 518361-57-4 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[2-(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethoxy)-5-methyl-1,3-phenylene]bis[methylene(4-methyl-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



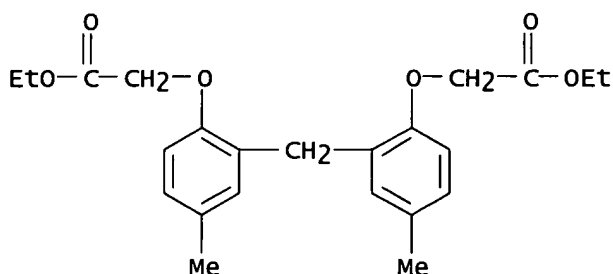
RN 518361-58-5 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[methylenebis[[2-(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethoxy)-5-methyl-3,1-phenylene]methylene(4-methyl-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A





IT 518361-56-3P  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (hydrolysis of; facile preparation of O-substituted acyclic phenol-formaldehyde di-, tri- and tetramers via multi-step synthetic routes)  
 RN 518361-56-3 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[methylenebis[(4-methyl-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

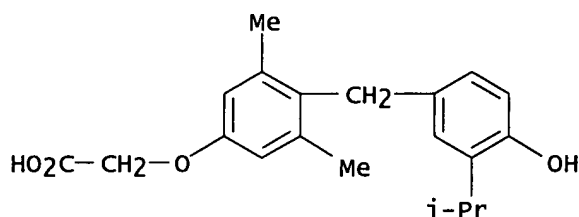


RE.CNT 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

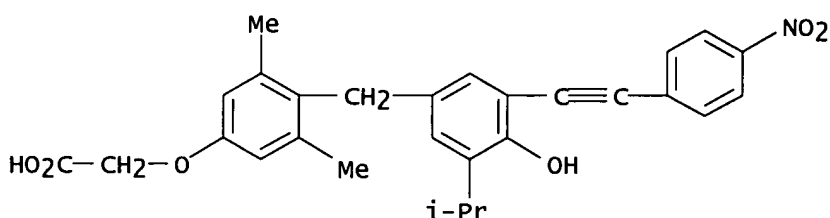
L8 ANSWER 53 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 2002:721656 CAPLUS  
 DN 138:280956  
 TI A thyroid hormone antagonist that inhibits thyroid hormone action in vivo  
 AU Lim, Wayland; Nguyen, Ngoc-Ha; Yang, Ha Yung; Scanlan, Thomas S.; Furlow, J. David  
 CS Sect. Neurobiol., Physiol, Behavior, University of California, Davis, CA, 95616-8519, USA  
 SO Journal of Biological Chemistry (2002), 277(38), 35664-35670  
 CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258  
 PB American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB We have characterized the newly developed thyroid hormone antagonist NH-3 in both cell culture and in vivo model systems. NH-3 binds Xenopus laevis thyroid hormone receptors directly in vitro and induces a conformation distinct from agonist-bound receptors. Transcriptional activation of a thyroid hormone response element-containing reporter gene is strongly inhibited by NH-3 in a dose-dependent manner. In addition, NH-3 prevents X. laevis thyroid hormone receptors from binding to the p160 family of co-activators GRIP-1 and SRC-1 in a two-hybrid assay. To assess the potency of the compound in vivo, we used induced and spontaneous X. laevis

tadpole metamorphosis, a thyroid hormone-dependent developmental process. NH-3 inhibits thyroid hormone-induced morphol. changes in a dose-dependent manner and inhibits the up-regulation of endogenous thyroid hormone-responsive genes. Spontaneous metamorphosis is efficiently and reversibly arrested by NH-3 with at least the same effectiveness as the thyroid hormone synthesis inhibitor methimazole. Therefore, NH-3 is the first thyroid hormone antagonist to demonstrate potent inhibition of thyroid hormone action in both cell culture- and whole animal-based assays.

IT 211110-63-3, GC-1  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (comparison ligand; thyroid hormone antagonist that inhibits thyroid hormone action in vivo)  
 RN 211110-63-3 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 447415-26-1  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DMA (Drug mechanism of action); PAC (Pharmacological activity); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (thyroid hormone antagonist that inhibits thyroid hormone action in vivo)  
 RN 447415-26-1 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)-5-[(4-nitrophenyl)ethynyl]phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 34 THERE ARE 34 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 54 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 2002:716241 CAPLUS  
 DN 137:232450  
 TI Preparation of biphenyl derivatives as thyroid hormone analogs  
 IN Haning, Helmut; Woltering, Michael; Schmidt, Gunter; Faeste, Christiane; Bischoff, Hilmar; Kretschmer, Axel; Voehringer, Verena; Ellinghaus, Peter  
 PA Bayer Aktiengesellschaft, Germany  
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 95 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent  
LA German  
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002072539	A1	20020919	WO 2002-EP2065	20020227
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
				DE 2001-10111651	A 20010312
				DE 2001-10130835	A 20010627
	DE 10130835	A1	20020919	DE 2001-10130835	20010627
				DE 2001-10111651	A1 20010312
	US 2003105078	A1	20030605	US 2002-82022	20020226
	US 6777442	B2	20040817		
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	CA 2440282	AA	20020919	CA 2002-2440282	20020227
				DE 2001-10111651	A 20010312
				DE 2001-10130835	A 20010627
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	EP 1370523	A1	20031217	EP 2002-719938	20020227
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
				DE 2001-10111651	A 20010312
				DE 2001-10130835	A 20010627
				WO 2002-EP2065	W 20020227

OS MARPAT 137:232450

AB Title compds. [I; X = O, S, SO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>, CHF, CF<sub>2</sub>, NR<sub>8</sub>; R<sub>8</sub> = H, alkyl; R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub> = H, alkyl; R<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>4</sub> = H, halo, cyano, alkyl, CF<sub>3</sub>, CHF<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>F, vinyl, cycloalkyl; R<sub>5</sub> = H, alkyl, halo; R<sub>6</sub> = SR<sub>9</sub>, S(O)nR<sub>10</sub>, NR<sub>11</sub>C(O)R<sub>12</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>, etc.; R<sub>9</sub> = alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, aryl, arylmethyl, etc.; n = 1, 2; R<sub>10</sub> = OR<sub>15</sub>, NR<sub>16</sub>R<sub>17</sub>, alkyl, cycloalkyl, etc.; R<sub>15</sub> = H, Ph, benzyl, alkyl, etc.; R<sub>16</sub>, R<sub>17</sub> = H, (branched) (substituted) alkyl, etc.; R<sub>11</sub> = H, (branched) (substituted) alkyl, etc.; R<sub>12</sub> = (branched) (substituted) alkyl, etc.; R<sub>7</sub> = H, alkyl, alkanoyl; Z = YmWCOR<sub>36</sub>; Y = O, S; m = 0, 1; W = (substituted) alkylene; R<sub>36</sub> = OR<sub>37</sub>, NR<sub>38</sub>R<sub>39</sub>; R<sub>37</sub>-R<sub>39</sub> = H, Ph, benzyl, alkyl, etc.], were prepared as thyroid hormone analogs (no data). Thus, Et [4-(4-[benzyloxy]-3-[(4-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl]benzyl)-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]acetate (preparation given) in EtOH was hydrogenated in the presence of Pd/activated C for 2 h at room temperature and 1013 mbar to give

86%

Et [4-(3-[(4-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl]-4-hydroxybenzyl)-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]acetate which was saponified with 1 N NaOH in EtOH to give 90% [4-(3-[(4-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl]-4-hydroxybenzyl)-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]acetic acid. The compds. I are especially suitable for use in any indications that may be treated with natural thyroid hormones such as depression or thyroid tumor. The inventive compds. I are preferably used to treat arteriosclerosis, hypercholesterolemia, dyslipidemia as well as obesity.

IT 459431-01-7P

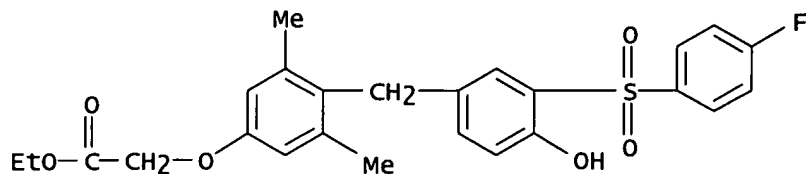
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)



(preparation of biphenyl derivs. as thyroid hormone analogs)

RN 459431-01-7 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, [4-[[3-[(4-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl]-4-hydroxyphenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



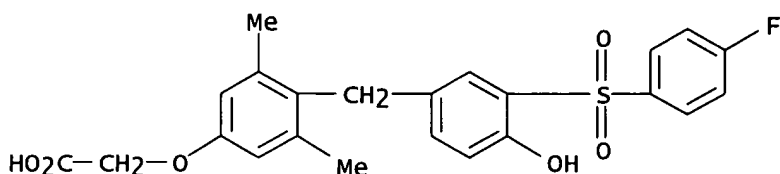
IT 459431-02-8P

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(preparation of biphenyl derivs. as thyroid hormone analogs)

RN 459431-02-8 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, [4-[[3-[(4-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl]-4-hydroxyphenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



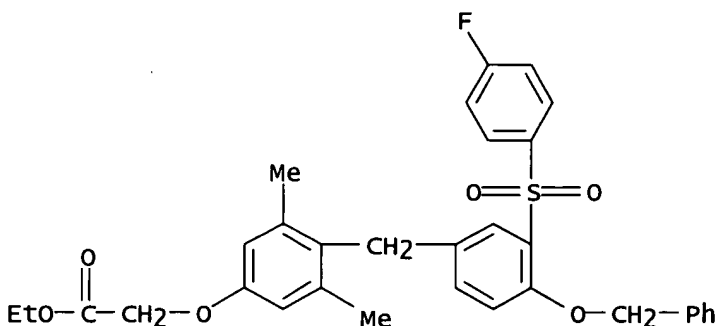
IT 459430-99-0P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(preparation of biphenyl derivs. as thyroid hormone analogs)

RN 459430-99-0 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, [4-[[3-[(4-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl]-4-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

RE.CNT 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMATL8 ANSWER 55 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
AN 2002:464499 CAPLUS

DN 137:54610  
 TI Positive resist composition sensitive to electron beam or X-ray  
 IN Aogo, Toshiaki  
 PA Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan  
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 62 pp.  
 CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent  
 LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2002174894	A2	20020621	JP 2000-372986 JP 2000-372986	20001207 20001207

AB The resist composition contains (A) polymers having a repeating unit  $-\text{CH}_2\text{CR}_1(\text{A1SO}_2\text{SO}_2\text{R}_2)-$  [ $\text{R}_1 = \text{H}$ , halo, cyano, (substituted) alkyl or haloalkyl;  $\text{R}_2 = (\text{substituted}) \text{ alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, or aralkyl}$ ;  $\text{A1} = \text{none, (substituted) alkylene, alkenylene, cycloalkylene, arylene, } -\text{OCOX1-}, -\text{COOX2-}, -\text{CONX3X4-}$ ;  $\text{X1-2, X4} = (\text{substituted}) \text{ alkylene, alkenylene, cycloalkylene, arylene}$ ;  $\text{X1-2 and/or X4 may contain CO, COO, amido, urethane, or ureido structure}$ ;  $\text{X3} = \text{H, (substituted) alkyl, cycloalkyl, aralkyl, aryl}$ ] and (B) acid-decomposable dissoln.-inhibiting compound with mol. weight  $\leq 3000$ . The resist composition has high sensitivity and resolution, and shows good patterning profiles. The resist composition is useful for microprocessing of semiconductor devices.

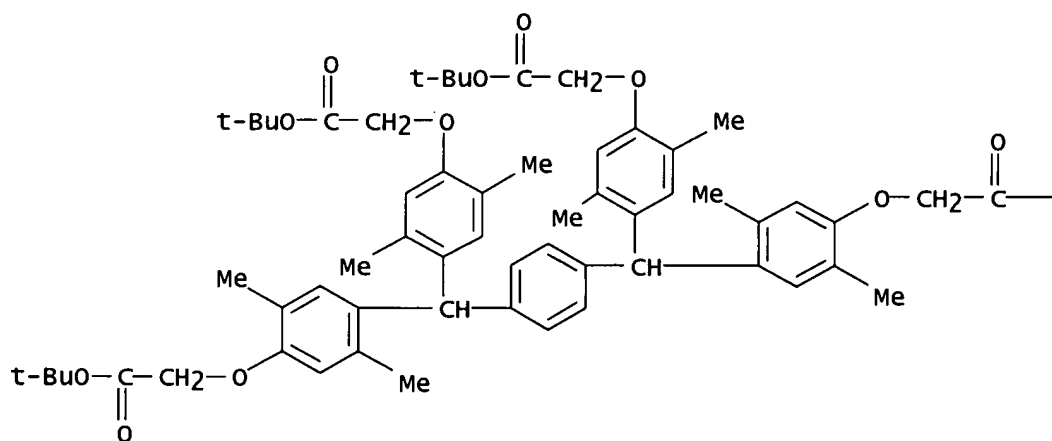
IT 177983-92-5

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
 (dissoln.-inhibiting compound; electron beam- or X-ray-sensitive pos. resist composition with high resolution and sensitivity)

RN 177983-92-5 CAPLUS

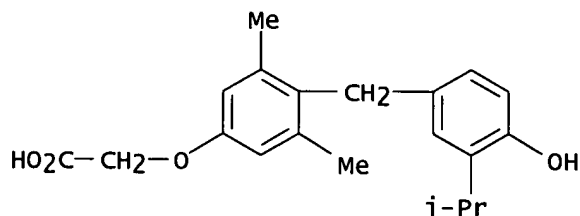
CN Acetic acid, 2,2',2'',2'''-[1,4-phenylenebis[methylidynebis[(2,5-dimethyl-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]]tetrakis-, tetrakis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI)  
 (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

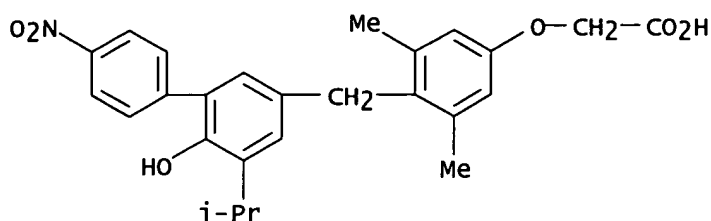


—OBU-t

L8 ANSWER 56 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 2002:457917 CAPLUS  
 DN 137:169293  
 TI Rational Design and Synthesis of a Novel Thyroid Hormone Antagonist That Blocks Coactivator Recruitment  
 AU Nguyen, Ngoc-Ha; Apriletti, James W.; Lima, Suzana T. Cunha; Webb, Paul; Baxter, John D.; Scanlan, Thomas S.  
 CS Program in Chemistry and Chemical Biology, Departments of Pharmaceutical Chemistry and Cellular and Molecular Pharmacology, University of California, San Francisco, CA, 94143-0446, USA  
 SO Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (2002), 45(15), 3310-3320  
 CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623  
 PB American Chemical Society  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 OS CASREACT 137:169293  
 AB The authors report the design and synthesis of a novel series of phenylethynyl derivs. I [R = H, (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>Me, NO<sub>2</sub>, NH<sub>2</sub>] sharing the halogen-free thyronine scaffold of GC-1 (II). I (R = NO<sub>2</sub>) is a T<sub>3</sub> antagonist with negligible TR agonist activity and improved TR binding affinity and potency that allow for further characterization of its observed activity. Its ability to block TR-coactivator interactions appears to be the mechanism for antagonism. It will be a useful pharmacol. tool for further study of T<sub>3</sub> signaling and TR function.  
 IT 211110-63-3, GC-1 447415-34-1, GC 14  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (preparation of phenylethynyl derivs. of GC-1 as thyroid hormone analogs and their binding activity towards thyroid hormone receptors)  
 RN 211110-63-3 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 447415-34-1 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[6-hydroxy-5-(1-methylethyl)-4'-nitro[1,1'-biphenyl]-3-yl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



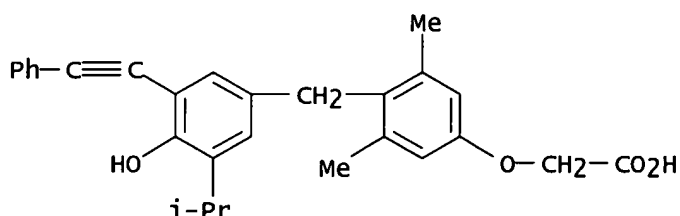
IT 447415-19-2P 447415-22-7P 447415-26-1P  
447415-29-4P

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation);  
BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)

(preparation of phenylethynyl derivs. of GC-1 as thyroid hormone analogs and  
their binding activity towards thyroid hormone receptors)

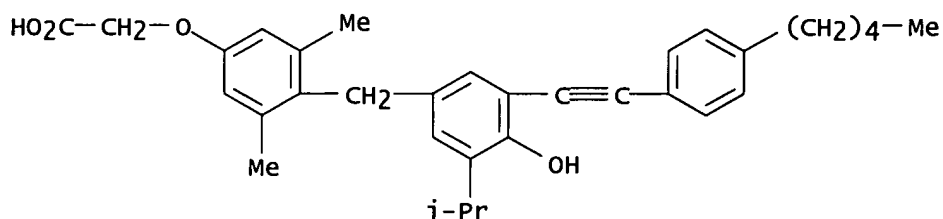
RN 447415-19-2 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)-5-(phenylethynyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



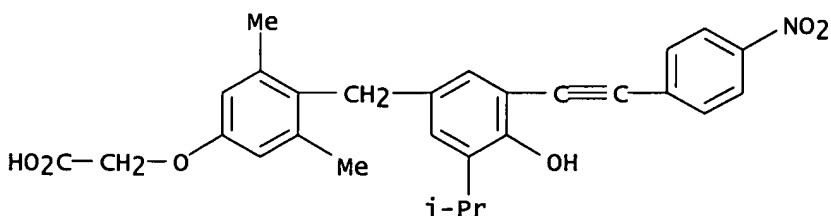
RN 447415-22-7 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)-5-[(4-pentylphenyl)ethynyl]phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

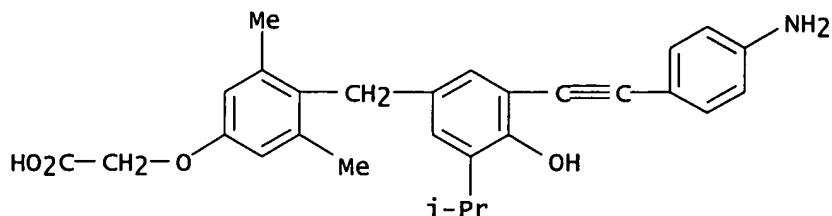


RN 447415-26-1 CAPLUS

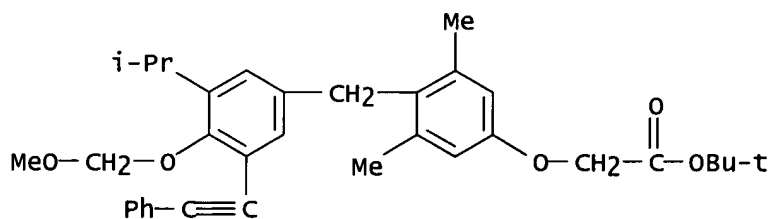
CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)-5-[(4-nitrophenyl)ethynyl]phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



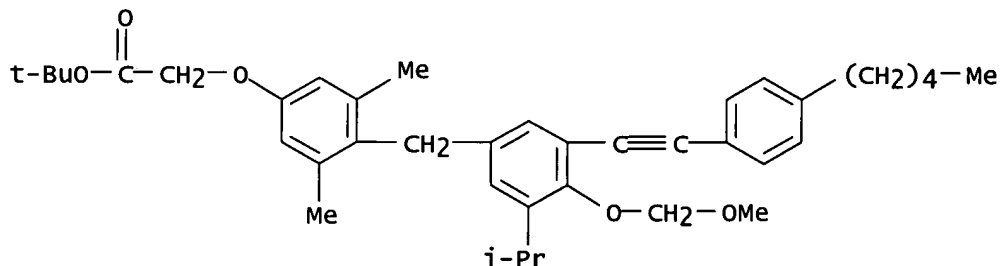
RN 447415-29-4 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[3-[(4-aminophenyl)ethynyl]-4-hydroxy-5-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



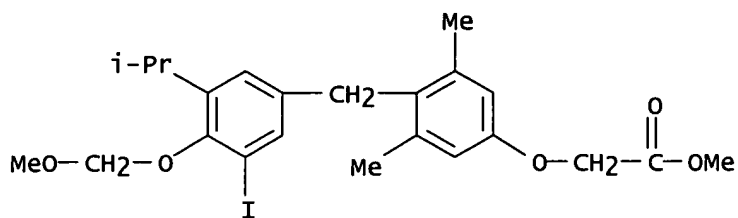
IT 446312-33-0P 446312-34-1P 446312-35-2P  
 446312-36-3P 446312-37-4P 446312-38-5P  
 446312-39-6P 446312-40-9P  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (preparation of phenylethynyl derivs. of GC-1 as thyroid hormone analogs and their binding activity towards thyroid hormone receptors)  
 RN 446312-33-0 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-(methoxymethoxy)-3-(1-methylethyl)-5-(phenylethynyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]-, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 446312-34-1 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-(methoxymethoxy)-3-(1-methylethyl)-5-[(4-pentylphenyl)ethynyl]phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]-, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

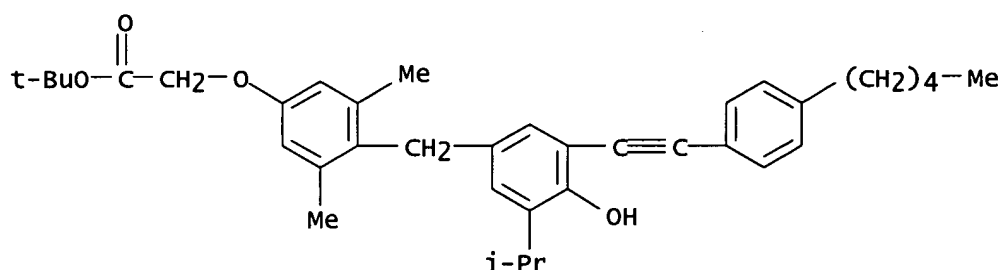


RN 446312-35-2 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[3-iodo-4-(methoxymethoxy)-5-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



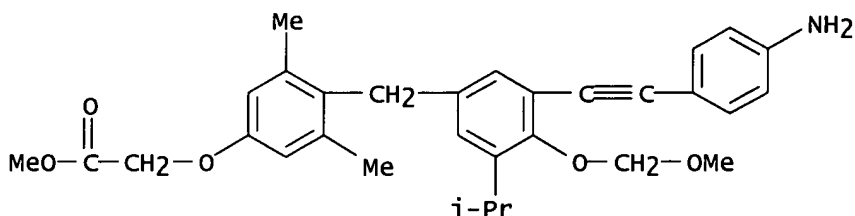
RN 446312-36-3 CAPLUS

Acetic acid, [4-[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)-5-[(4-pentylphenyl)ethynyl]phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]-, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



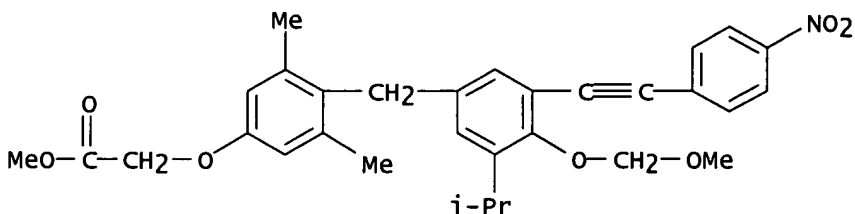
RN 446312-37-4 CAPLUS

Acetic acid, [4-[[3-[(4-aminophenyl)ethynyl]-4-(methoxymethoxy)-5-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

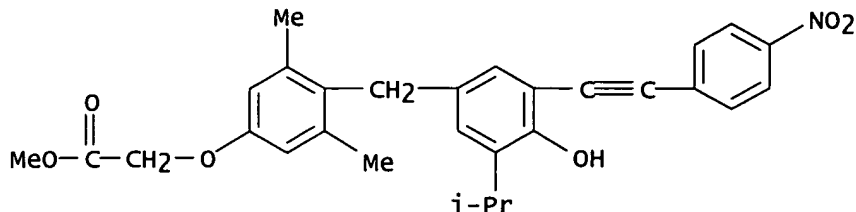


RN 446312-38-5 CAPLUS

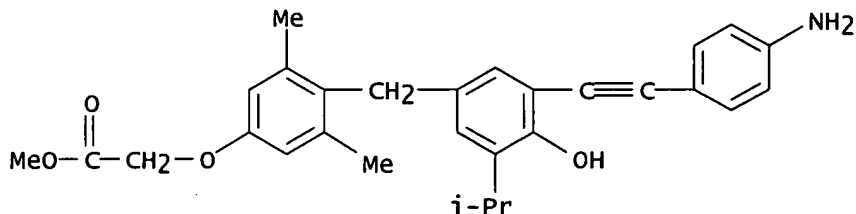
CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-(methoxymethoxy)-3-(1-methylethyl)-5-[(4-nitrophenyl)ethynyl]phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 446312-39-6 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)-5-[(4-nitrophenyl)ethynyl]phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 446312-40-9 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[[3-[(4-aminophenyl)ethynyl]-4-hydroxy-5-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 36 THERE ARE 36 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 57 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 2002:409259 CAPLUS  
 DN 136:406884  
 TI Ibuprofen-aspirin and hydroxymethylacylfulvene analogs  
 IN Guttag, Alvin  
 PA USA  
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 7 pp.  
 CODEN: USXXCO  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2002065254	A1	20020530	US 2001-954853	20010918
	US 6436916	B2	20020820		
	US 2003008833	A1	20030109	US 2000-239255P	P 20001012
	US 7015247	B2	20060321	US 2002-219960	20020815
				US 2000-239255P	P 20001012
				US 2001-954853	A2 20010918
				US 2001-327282P	P 20011005

PATENT FAMILY INFORMATION:

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2003008833	A1	20030109	US 2002-219960	20020815

US 7015247 B2 20060321

US 2000-239255P P 20001012

US 2001-954853 A2 20010918

US 2001-327282P P 20011005

US 2001-954853 20010918

US 2002065254 A1 20020530

US 6436916 B2 20020820

US 2000-239255P P 20001012

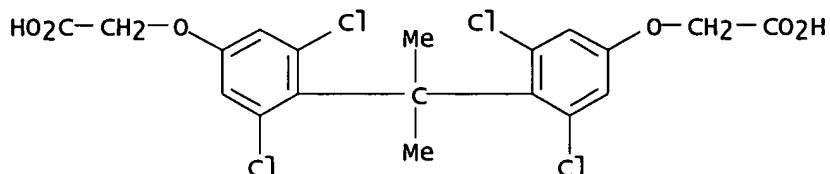
OS MARPAT 136:406884

AB Ibuprofen-aspirin compds. useful in treating aspirin or ibuprofen-treatable conditions and hydroxymethylacylfulvene analogs useful as antitumor drugs are described. Thus, p-isobutylhydratropic acid ester with salicylic acid was prepared by the reaction of p-isobutylhydratropoyl chloride with salicylic acid in anhydrous ether. A typical formulation for a tablet was prepared from microcryst. cellulose 130, modified starch 20, Mg stearate 5.5, polyvinylpyrrolidone 22, stearic acid 30, and p-iso-Bu

IT 429681-38-9D, hydroxymethylfulvene compds. esters with 429681-39-0D, hydroxymethylfulvene compds. esters with 429681-40-3D, hydroxymethylfulvene compds. esters with  
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (ibuprofen-aspirin derivs. and hydroxymethylacylfulvene analogs for pharmaceuticals)

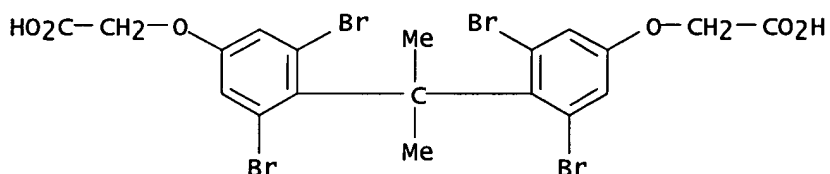
RN 429681-38-9 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[(3,5-dichloro-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



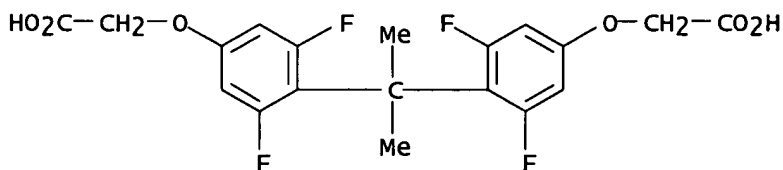
RN 429681-39-0 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[(3,5-dibromo-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 429681-40-3 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[(3,5-difluoro-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)





L8 ANSWER 58 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 2002:294153 CAPLUS  
 DN 136:316938  
 TI Positive resist composition and process for forming resist pattern using  
 photosensitive laminate  
 IN Okubo, Waki; Sato, Kazufumi; Nitta, Kazuyuki; Ogata, Toshiyuki  
 PA Tokyo Ohka Kogyo Co., Ltd., Japan  
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 16 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 651,099.  
 CODEN: USXXCO  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2002045123	A1	20020418	US 2001-799549	20010307
	US 6638684	B2	20031028		
				JP 1999-245684	A 19990831
				US 2000-651099	A2 20000830
				JP 2000-263211	A 20000831
	JP 2001142217	A2	20010525	JP 2000-263211	20000831
				JP 1999-245684	A 19990831

## PATENT FAMILY INFORMATION:

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2001142217	A2	20010525	JP 2000-263211	20000831
				JP 1999-245684	A 19990831
	US 2002045123	A1	20020418	US 2001-799549	20010307
	US 6638684	B2	20031028		
				JP 1999-245684	A 19990831
				US 2000-651099	A2 20000830
				JP 2000-263211	A 20000831

OS MARPAT 136:316938

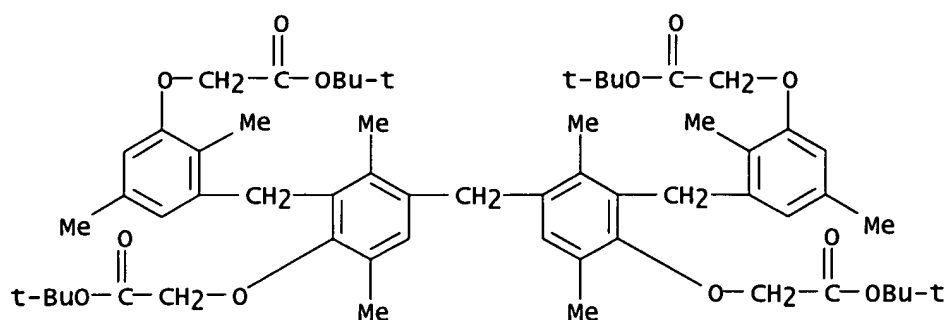
AB The present invention relates to a photosensitive laminate including a substrate and a 500-5800 angstroms thick photoresist layer formed on the substrate. A composition for the resist layer includes (A) a compound which generates an acid upon irradiation with radioactive ray; (B) an alkali-soluble novolak resin; and (C) a compound having at least one acid-decomposable dissoln.-inhibiting group, and the dissoln.-inhibiting group is decomposable by action of an acid generated from the ingredient (A) to yield an organic carboxylic acid. This photosensitive laminate is sequentially subjected to selective exposure to KrF excimer laser light or to light having a short wavelength equal to or less than that of F2 laser, post-exposure baking, and developing with an alkali to yield a resist pattern.

IT 340755-42-2

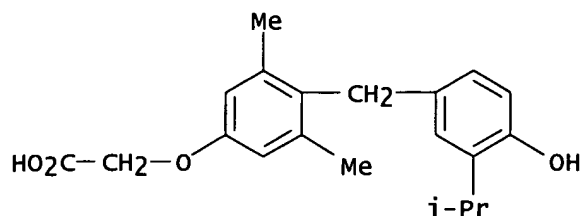
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
 (pos. resist composition and process for forming resist pattern using photosensitive laminate containing)

RN 340755-42-2 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[methylenebis[[6-[2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)-2-oxoethoxy]-2,5-dimethyl-3,1-phenylene]methylene(2,5-dimethyl-3,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, bis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 59 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 2002:266689 CAPLUS  
 DN 136:380441  
 TI Deletion of the thyroid hormone receptor  $\alpha 1$  prevents the structural alterations of the cerebellum induced by hypothyroidism  
 AU Morte, Beatriz; Manzano, Jimena; Scanlan, Thomas; Vennstrom, Bjorn; Bernal, Juan  
 CS Instituto de Investigaciones Biomedicas Alberto Sols, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas-Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Madrid, 28029, Spain  
 SO Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (2002), 99(6), 3985-3989  
 CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424  
 PB National Academy of Sciences  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB Thyroid hormone (T3) controls critical aspects of cerebellar development, such as migration of postmitotic granule cells and terminal differentiation of Purkinje cells. T3 acts through nuclear receptors (TR) of two types, TR $\alpha 1$  and TR $\beta$ , that either repress or activate gene expression. We have analyzed the cerebellar structure of developing mice lacking the TR $\alpha 1$  isoform, which normally accounts for about 80% of T3 receptors in the cerebellum. Contrary to what was expected, granule cell migration and Purkinje cell differentiation were normal in the mutant mice. Even more striking was the fact that when neonatal hypothyroidism was induced, no alterations in cerebellar structure were observed in the mutant mice, whereas the wild-type mice showed delayed granule cell migration and arrested Purkinje cell growth. The results support the idea that repression by the TR $\alpha 1$  aporeceptor, and not the lack of thyroid hormone, is responsible for the hypothyroid phenotype. This conclusion was supported by expts. with the TR $\beta$ -selective compound GC-1. Treatment of hypothyroid animals with T3, which binds to TR $\alpha 1$  and TR $\beta$ , prevents any defect in cerebellar structure. In contrast, treatment with GC-1, which binds to TR $\beta$  but not TR $\alpha 1$ , partially corrects Purkinje cell differentiation but has no effect on granule cell migration. Our data indicate that thyroid hormone has a permissive effect on cerebellar granule cell migration through derepression by the TR $\alpha 1$  isoform.  
 IT 211110-63-3, GC-1  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (thyroid hormone receptor  $\alpha 1$  deletion prevents structural alterations of cerebellum induced by hypothyroidism in developing mice)  
 RN 211110-63-3 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 39 THERE ARE 39 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

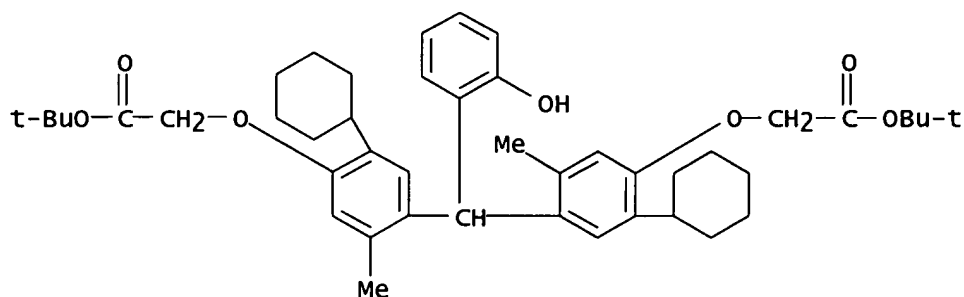
L8 ANSWER 60 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
AN 2002:131262 CAPLUS  
DN 136:207677  
TI Positive-working photoresist compositions and substrates equipped with photoresist layers  
IN Ogata, Toshiyuki; Endo, Kotaro; Komano, Hiroshi  
PA Tokyo Ohka Kogyo Co., Ltd., Japan  
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 14 pp.  
CODEN: JKXXAF  
DT Patent  
LA Japanese  
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2002055452	A2	20020220	JP 2000-240871	20000809
	US 2002025495	A1	20020228	US 2001-922723	20010807
	US 6787284	B2	20040907		
	US 2004152860	A1	20040805	JP 2000-240871	A 20000809
				US 2003-748190	20031231
				JP 2000-240871	A 20000809
				US 2001-922723	A3 20010807
	US 2005123854	A1	20050609	US 2005-35965	20050118
				JP 2000-240871	A 20000809
				US 2001-922723	A3 20010807
				US 2003-748190	A3 20031231
	JP 2005330488	A2	20051202	JP 2005-146860	20050519
				JP 2000-240871	A3 20000809

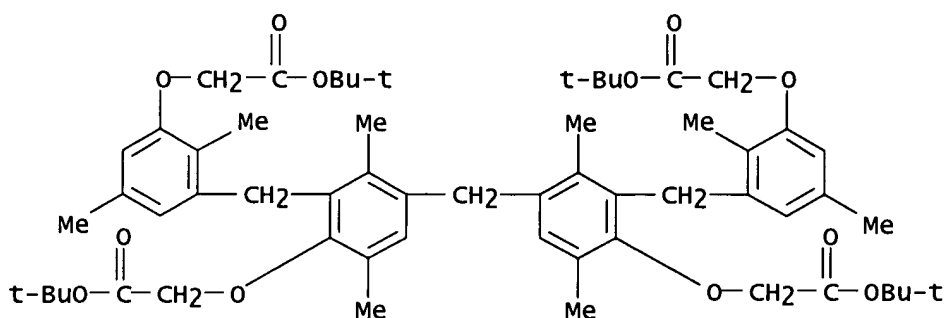
OS MARPAT 136:207677  
AB The compns. contain (A) alkaline-soluble polysiloxanes, (B) radiation-activated photoacid generators, and (C) compds. with their H on phenolic OH or carboxyl groups substituted with  $\geq 1$  acid dissociative groups. Preferable compds. for component (C) is given in Markush I (Z = OH, carboxyl; R1-3 = H, OH, halogen, C1-5 alkoxy, C1-6 linear, branched, or cyclic alkyl; A = direct bond, (carboxyl-substituted) C1-5 alkylene or C2-5 alkylidene, carbonyl, Q, Q1, Q2; R4 = H, C1-5 alkyl; R5-6 = H, halogen, OH, C1-5 alkyl or alkoxy; R7-8 = C1-5 alkyl; R9-10 = H, OH, C1-5 alkyl; m = integer of 1-6) with its H on Z substituted with tertiary alkyloxycarbonylalkyl, tertiary alkyloxycarbonyl, tertiary alkyl, cyclic ether, and/or alkoxyalkyl. Substrates with a 1st resist layer consisting of an organic polymer and a 2nd 50-200 nm-thick resist layer comprising the claimed compns. are also claimed. Resist patterns with high resolution and excellent profiles are formed by irradiation with excimer lasers or extreme UV beams.  
IT 303108-81-8 340755-42-2  
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
(alkaline-soluble polysiloxane-based pos. photoresist compns. containing photoacid

generators and acid-dissociative compds.)

RN 303108-81-8 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[[(2-hydroxyphenyl)methylene]bis[(2-cyclohexyl-5-methyl-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, bis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 340755-42-2 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[methylenebis[[[6-[2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)-2-oxoethoxy]-2,5-dimethyl-3,1-phenylene]methylene(2,5-dimethyl-3,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, bis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

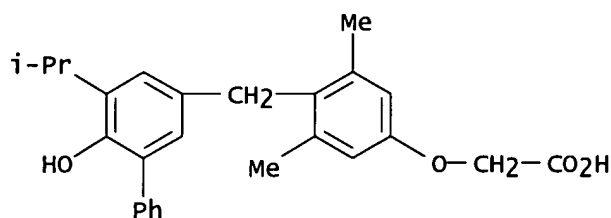


L8 ANSWER 61 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 2001:900234 CAPLUS  
 DN 136:340462  
 TI Synthesis and biological activity of novel thyroid hormone analogues:  
 5'-aryl substituted GC-1 derivatives  
 AU Chiellini, Grazia; Nguyen, Ngoc-Ha; Apriletti, James W.; Baxter, John D.;  
 Scanlan, Thomas S.  
 CS Departments of Pharmaceutical Chemistry and Cellular & Molecular  
 Pharmacology, University of California, San Francisco, CA, 94143-0446, USA  
 SO Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry (2001), Volume Date 2002, 10(2), 333-346  
 CODEN: BMECEP; ISSN: 0968-0896  
 PB Elsevier Science Ltd.  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 OS CASREACT 136:340462  
 AB Biphenylmethylphenoxyacetic acids I [R = 4-NO<sub>2</sub>, 4-NHCH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H, 4-NHCONHPh,  
 4-NHCH<sub>2</sub>C.tplbond.CMe, 4-NH<sub>2</sub>, 3-NO<sub>2</sub>, 2-NO<sub>2</sub>, 4-CO<sub>2</sub>H, 4-CONH<sub>2</sub>, 4-NHC(:NH)NH<sub>2</sub>]  
 were prepared via arylation of the diphenylmethaneboronic acid.  
 Substitution at the 5'-position decreased binding affinity, but retained  
 TRβ-selectivity for most of the compds. Transactivation assays

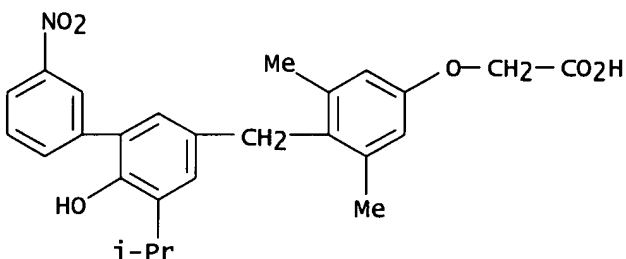
reveal that most of these compds. function as thyroid hormone agonists, but I [R = 4-NO<sub>2</sub>] antagonizes the response to thyroid hormone.

IT 417871-97-7P 417872-05-0P 417872-10-7P  
 417872-14-1P 417872-18-5P 417872-30-1P  
 417872-38-9P 417872-45-8P 417872-54-9P  
 417872-67-4P 447415-34-1P  
 RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)  
 (preparation of biphenylmethylphenoxyacetic acids as thyroid hormone analogs)

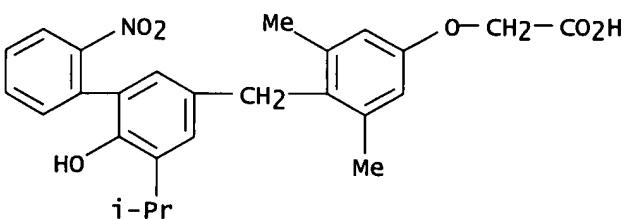
RN 417871-97-7 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[6-hydroxy-5-(1-methylethyl)[1,1'-biphenyl]-3-yl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



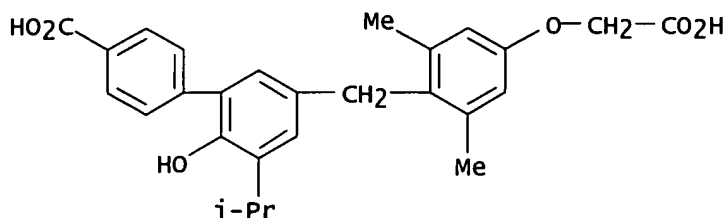
RN 417872-05-0 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[6-hydroxy-5-(1-methylethyl)-3'-nitro[1,1'-biphenyl]-3-yl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



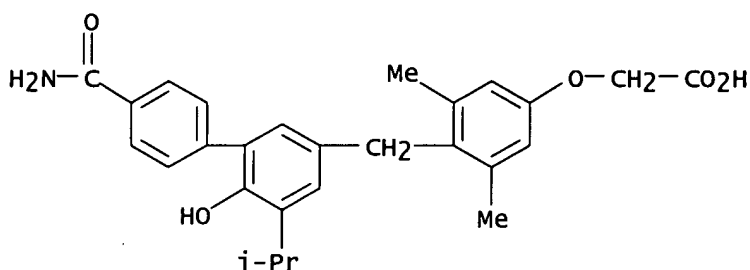
RN 417872-10-7 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[6-hydroxy-5-(1-methylethyl)-2'-nitro[1,1'-biphenyl]-3-yl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



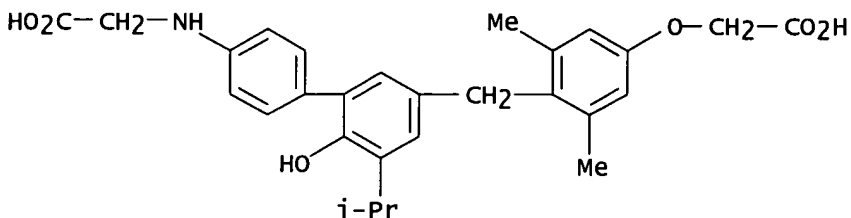
RN 417872-14-1 CAPLUS  
 CN [1,1'-Biphenyl]-4-carboxylic acid, 5'-[[4-(carboxymethoxy)-2,6-dimethylphenyl]methyl]-2'-hydroxy-3'-(1-methylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



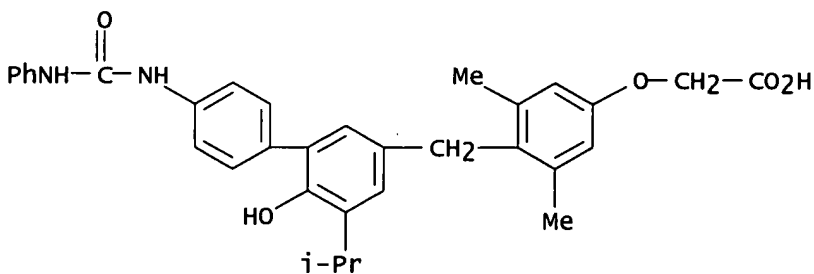
RN 417872-18-5 CAPLUS  
CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4'-(aminocarbonyl)-6-hydroxy-5-(1-methylethyl)][1,1'-biphenyl]-3-yl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



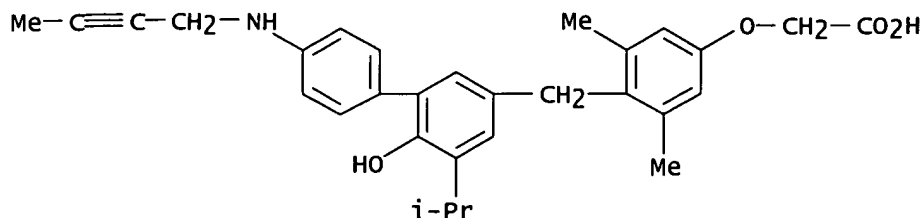
RN 417872-30-1 CAPLUS  
CN Glycine, N-[5'-[[4-(carboxymethoxy)-2,6-dimethylphenyl]methyl]-2'-hydroxy-3'-(1-methylethyl)][1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



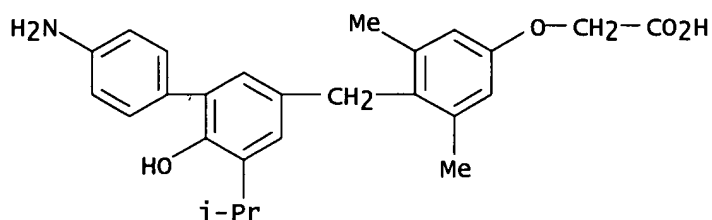
RN 417872-38-9 CAPLUS  
CN Acetic acid, [4-[[6-hydroxy-5-(1-methylethyl)-4'-[[[(phenylamino)carbonyl]amino][1,1'-biphenyl]-3-yl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



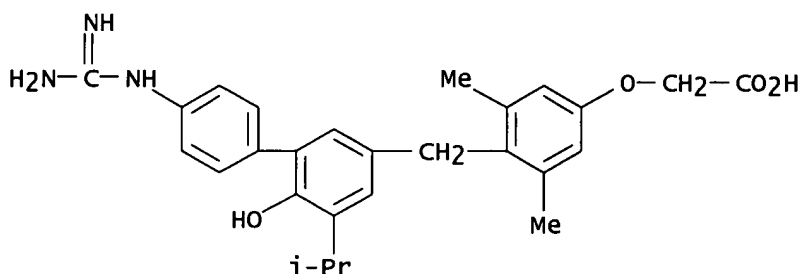
RN 417872-45-8 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4'-(2-butynylamino)-6-hydroxy-5-(1-methylethyl)[1,1'-biphenyl]-3-yl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



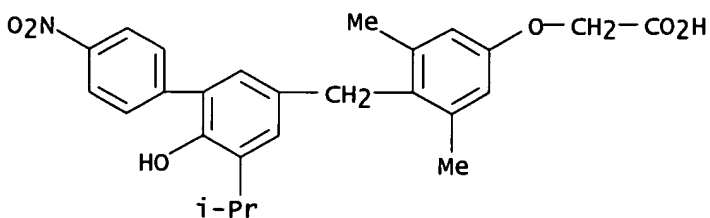
RN 417872-54-9 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4'-amino-6-hydroxy-5-(1-methylethyl)[1,1'-biphenyl]-3-yl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



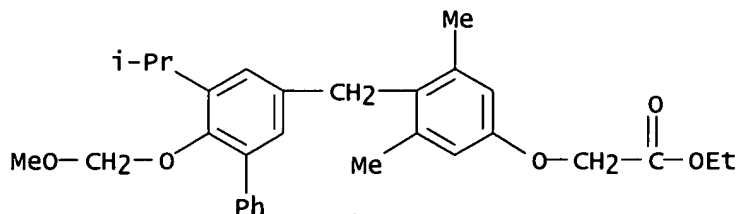
RN 417872-67-4 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4'-[(aminoiminomethyl)amino]-6-hydroxy-5-(1-methylethyl)[1,1'-biphenyl]-3-yl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



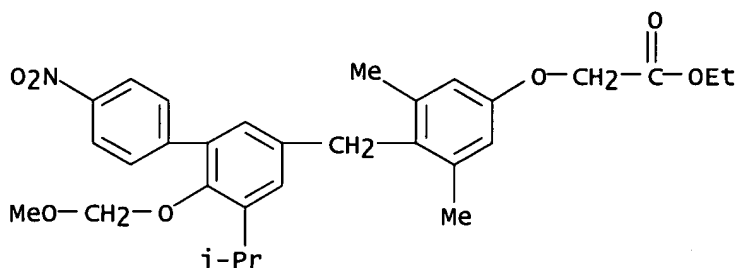
RN 447415-34-1 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[6-hydroxy-5-(1-methylethyl)-4'-nitro[1,1'-biphenyl]-3-yl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



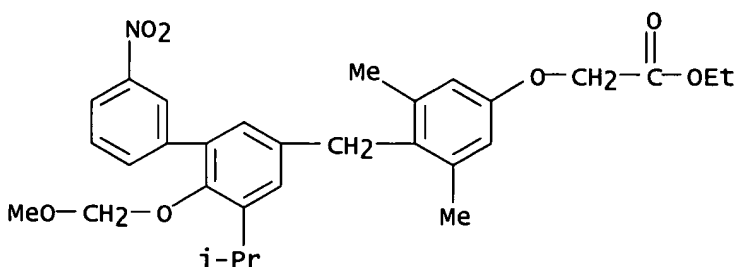
IT 417871-72-8P 417871-76-2P 417871-80-8P  
 417871-84-2P 417871-88-6P 417871-93-3P  
 417872-26-5P 417872-49-2P 417872-64-1P  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT  
 (Reactant or reagent)  
 (preparation of biphenylmethylphenoxyacetic acids as thyroid hormone  
 analogs)  
 RN 417871-72-8 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[6-(methoxymethoxy)-5-(1-methylethyl)[1,1'-biphenyl]-3-  
 yl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 417871-76-2 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[6-(methoxymethoxy)-5-(1-methylethyl)-4'-nitro[1,1'-  
 biphenyl]-3-yl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX  
 NAME)



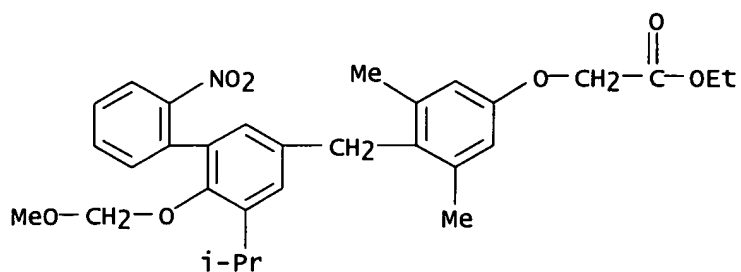
RN 417871-80-8 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[6-(methoxymethoxy)-5-(1-methylethyl)-3'-nitro[1,1'-  
 biphenyl]-3-yl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX  
 NAME)



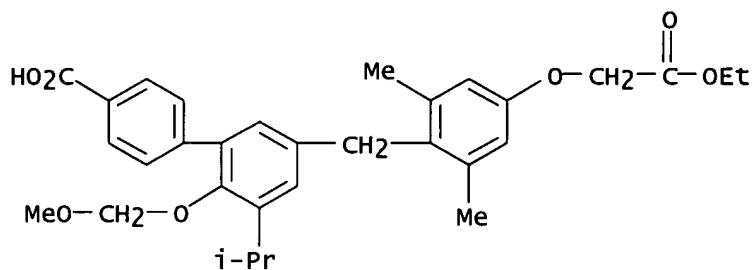
RN 417871-84-2 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[6-(methoxymethoxy)-5-(1-methylethyl)-2'-nitro[1,1'-  
 biphenyl]-3-yl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX  
 NAME)



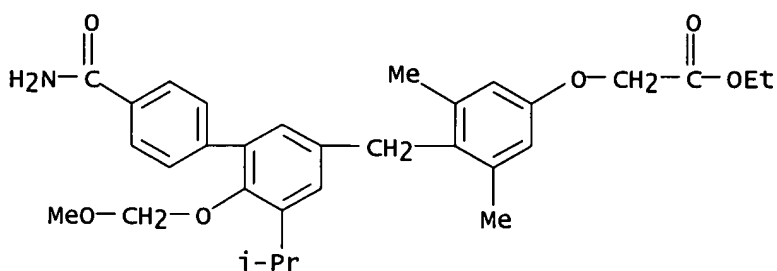
NAME)



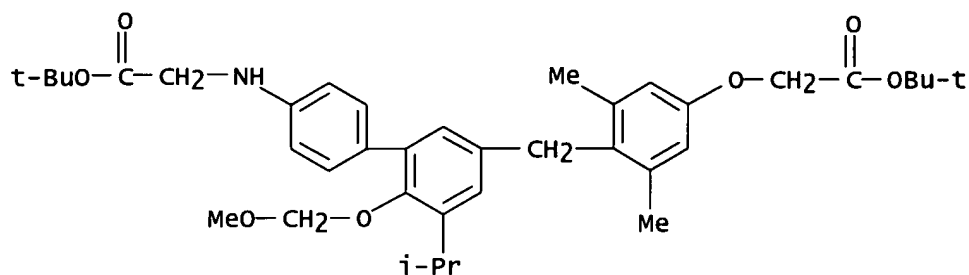
RN 417871-88-6 CAPLUS  
CN [1,1'-Biphenyl]-4-carboxylic acid, 5'-[[4-(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethoxy)-2,6-dimethylphenyl]methyl]-2'-(methoxymethoxy)-3'-(1-methylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



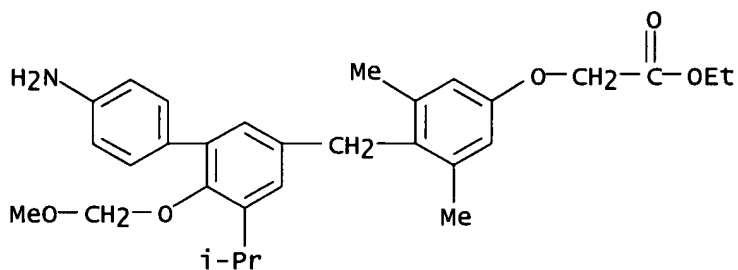
RN 417871-93-3 CAPLUS  
CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4'-(aminocarbonyl)-6-(methoxymethoxy)-5-(1-methylethyl)[1,1'-biphenyl]-3-yl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 417872-26-5 CAPLUS  
CN Glycine, N-[5'-[[4-[2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)-2-oxoethoxy]-2,6-dimethylphenyl]methyl]-2'-(methoxymethoxy)-3'-(1-methylethyl)[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]-, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

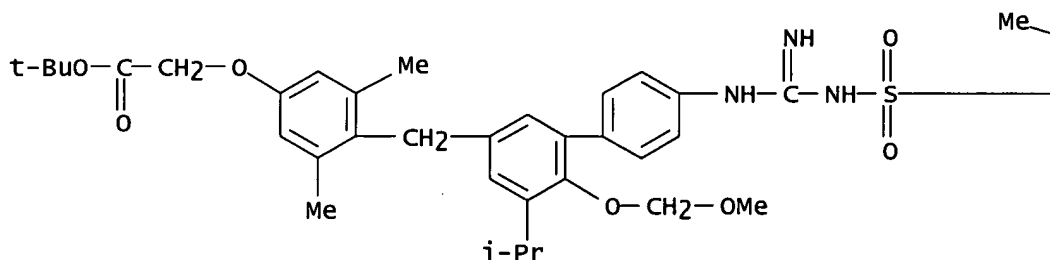


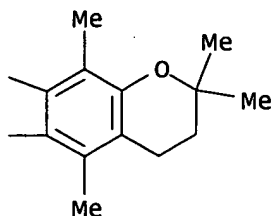
RN 417872-49-2 CAPLUS  
CN Acetic acid, [4-[[[4'-amino-6-(methoxymethoxy)-5-(1-methylethyl)][1,1'-biphenyl]-3-yl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 417872-64-1 CAPLUS  
CN Acetic acid, [4-[[[4'-[[[(3,4-dihydro-2,2,5,7,8-pentamethyl-2H-1-benzopyran-6-yl)sulfonyl]amino]iminomethyl]amino]-6-(methoxymethoxy)-5-(1-methylethyl)][1,1'-biphenyl]-3-yl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]-, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

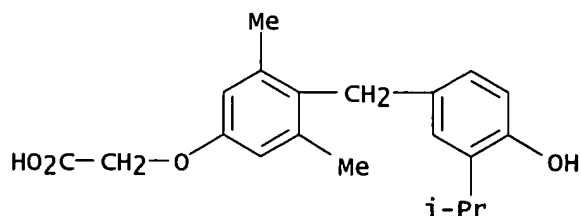
PAGE 1-A



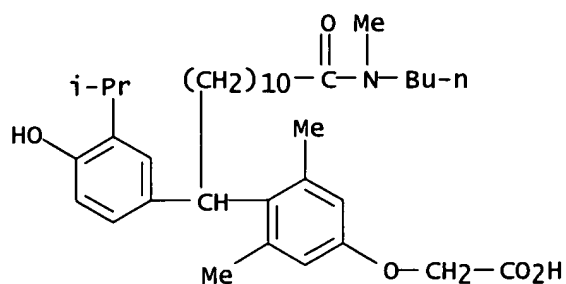


RE.CNT 30 THERE ARE 30 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 62 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
AN 2001:746604 CAPLUS  
DN 136:145158  
TI A designed antagonist of the thyroid hormone receptor  
AU Yoshihara, H. A. I.; Apriletti, J. W.; Baxter, J. D.; Scanlan, T. S.  
CS Departments of Pharmaceutical Chemistry and Cellular & Molecular  
Pharmacology, University of California, San Francisco, CA, 94143-0446, USA  
SO Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters (2001), 11(21), 2821-2825  
CODEN: BMCLE8; ISSN: 0960-894X  
PB Elsevier Science Ltd.  
DT Journal  
LA English  
AB An analog of the thyromimetic GC-1 bearing the same hydrophobic appendage  
as the estrogen receptor antagonist ICI-164,384 was prepared while having  
reduced affinity for the thyroid hormone receptors compared to GC-1, it  
behaves in a manner consistent with a competitive antagonist in a  
transactivation assay.  
IT 211110-63-3D, GC 1, analogs  
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); BIOL (Biological study)  
(preparation and structure activity relations of GC-1 analogs as antagonists  
of thyroid hormone receptor)  
RN 211110-63-3 CAPLUS  
CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-  
dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

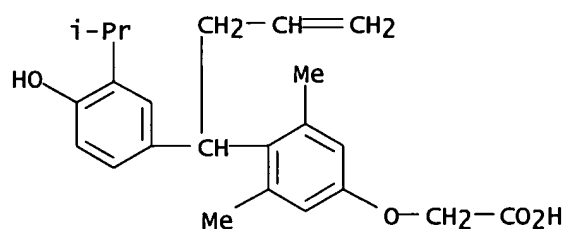


IT 253329-29-2P 253329-32-7P 253329-33-8P  
253329-34-9P 393836-17-4P  
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL  
(Biological study); PREP (Preparation)  
(preparation and structure activity relations of GC-1 analogs as antagonists  
of thyroid hormone receptor)  
RN 253329-29-2 CAPLUS  
CN Acetic acid, [4-[12-(butylmethylamino)-1-[4-hydroxy-3-(1-  
methylethyl)phenyl]-12-oxododecyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX  
NAME)



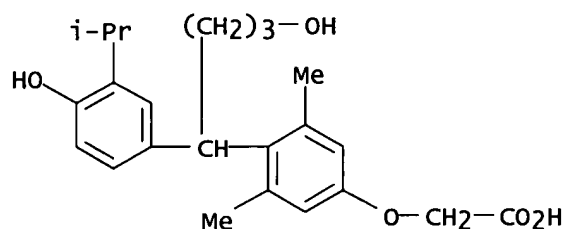
RN 253329-32-7 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, [4-[1-[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]-3-butenyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



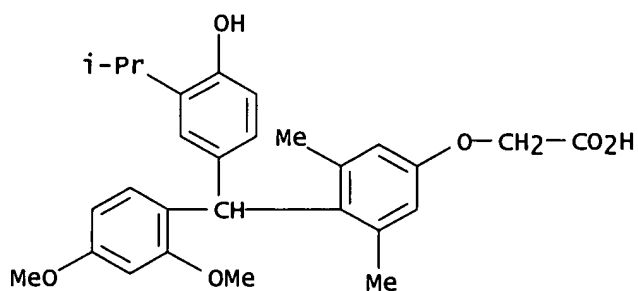
RN 253329-33-8 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, [4-[4-hydroxy-1-[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]butyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

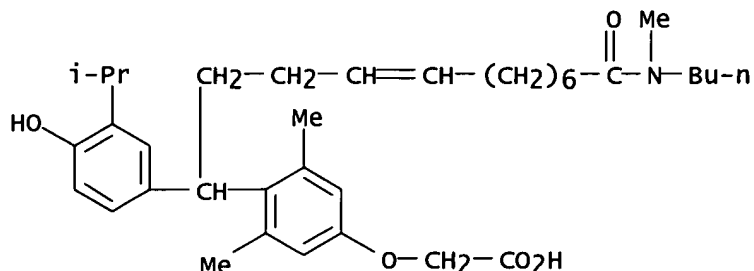


RN 253329-34-9 CAPLUS

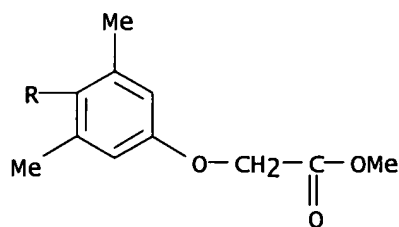
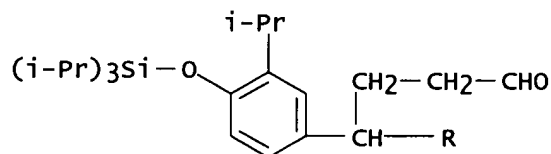
CN Acetic acid, [4-[(2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



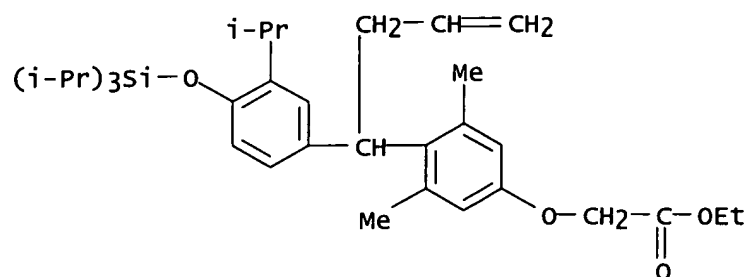
RN 393836-17-4 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[12-(butylmethylamino)-1-[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]-12-oxo-4-dodeceny]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



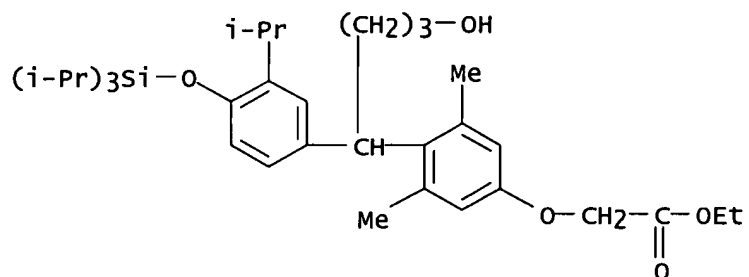
IT 253329-15-6P 253329-20-3P 253329-21-4P  
 253329-23-6P 253329-31-6P 393836-15-2P  
 393836-16-3P  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (preparation and structure activity relations of GC-1 analogs as antagonists of thyroid hormone receptor)  
 RN 253329-15-6 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [3,5-dimethyl-4-[1-[3-(1-methylethyl)-4-[[tris(1-methylethyl)silyl]oxy]phenyl]-4-oxobutyl]phenoxy]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



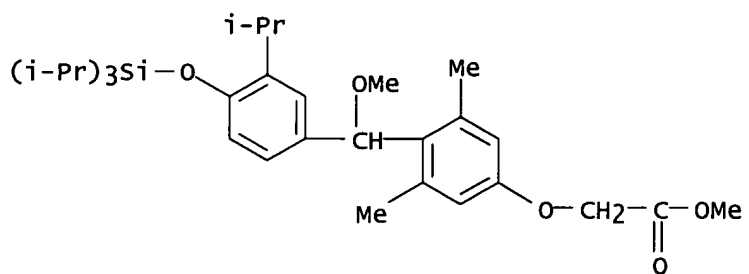
RN 253329-20-3 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [3,5-dimethyl-4-[1-[3-(1-methylethyl)-4-[[tris(1-methylethyl)silyl]oxy]phenyl]-3-butenyl]phenoxy]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



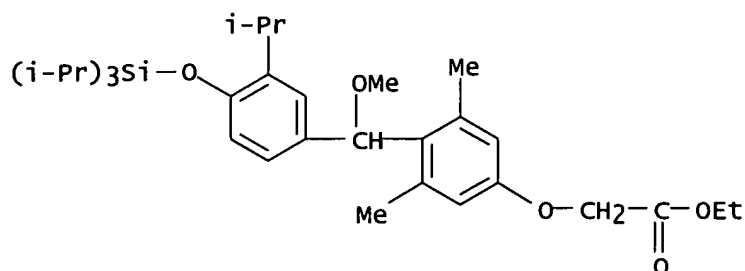
RN 253329-21-4 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[4-hydroxy-1-[3-(1-methylethyl)-4-[[tris(1-methylethyl)silyl]oxy]phenyl]butyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]-, ethyl ester  
 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



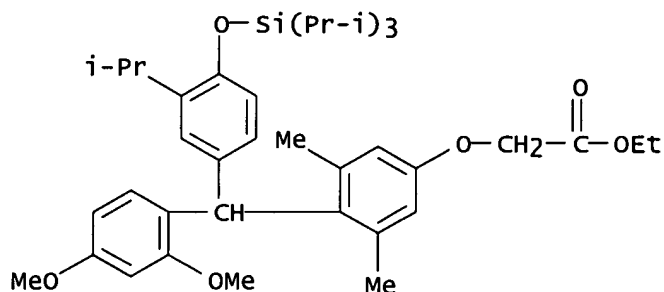
RN 253329-23-6 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[methoxy[3-(1-methylethyl)-4-[[tris(1-methylethyl)silyl]oxy]phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]-, methyl ester  
 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



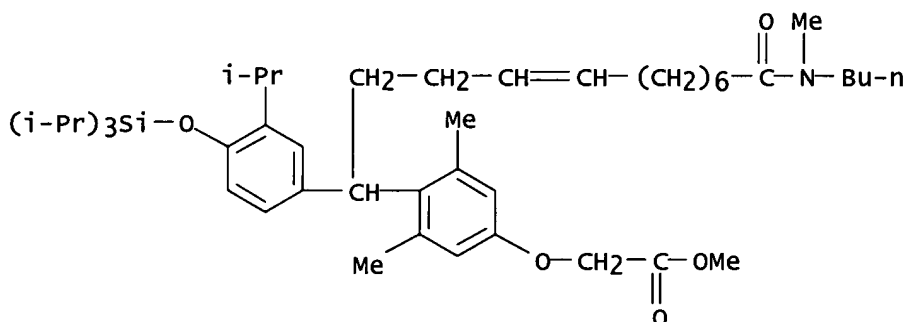
RN 253329-31-6 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[methoxy[3-(1-methylethyl)-4-[[tris(1-methylethyl)silyl]oxy]phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]-, ethyl ester  
 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 393836-15-2 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[(2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)[3-(1-methylethyl)-4-[[tris(1-methylethyl)silyl]oxy]phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 393836-16-3 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[12-(butylmethylamino)-1-[3-(1-methylethyl)-4-[[tris(1-methylethyl)silyl]oxy]phenyl]-12-oxo-4-dodecenyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 25 THERE ARE 25 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 63 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 2001:482817 CAPLUS  
 DN 135:205767  
 TI Thyroid hormone-sympathetic interaction and adaptive thermogenesis are thyroid hormone receptor isoform-specific  
 AU Ribeiro, Miriam O.; Carvalho, Suzy D.; Schultz, James J.; Chiellini, Grazia; Scanlan, Thomas S.; Bianco, Antonio C.; Brent, Gregory A.

CS Molecular Endocrinology Laboratory, Veterans Affairs Greater Los Angeles Healthcare System and Departments of Medicine and Physiology, UCLA School of Medicine, Los Angeles, CA, USA

SO Journal of Clinical Investigation (2001), 108(1), 97-105  
CODEN: JCINAO; ISSN: 0021-9738

PB American Society for Clinical Investigation

DT Journal

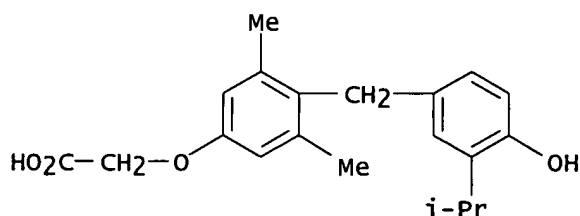
LA English

AB In newborns and small mammals, cold-induced adaptive (or nonshivering) thermogenesis is produced primarily in brown adipose tissue (BAT). Heat production is stimulated by the sympathetic nervous system, but it has an absolute requirement for thyroid hormone. The authors used the thyroid hormone receptor- $\beta$ -selective (TR- $\beta$ -selective) ligand, GC-1, to determine by a pharmacol. approach whether adaptive thermogenesis was TR isoform-specific. Hypothyroid mice were treated for 10 days with varying doses of T3 or GC-1. The level of uncoupling protein 1 (UCP1), the key thermogenic protein in BAT, was restored by either T3 or GC-1 treatment. However, whereas interscapular BAT in T3-treated mice showed a 3.0 °C elevation upon infusion of norepinephrine, indicating normal thermogenesis, the temperature did not increase (<0.5 °C) in GC-1-treated mice. When exposed to cold (4 °C), GC-1-treated mice also failed to maintain core body temperature and had reduced stimulation of BAT UCP1 mRNA, indicating impaired adrenergic responsiveness. Brown adipocytes isolated from hypothyroid mice replaced with T3, but not from those replaced with GC-1, had normal cAMP production in response to adrenergic stimulation in vitro. The authors conclude that two distinct thyroid-dependent pathways, stimulation of UCP1 and augmentation of adrenergic responsiveness, are mediated by different TR isoforms in the same tissue.

IT 211110-63-3  
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
(thyroid hormone-sympathetic interaction and adaptive thermogenesis are thyroid hormone receptor isoform-specific)

RN 211110-63-3 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 50 THERE ARE 50 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 64 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2001:379722 CAPLUS

DN 134:374053

TI Photosensitive substrate, formation of resist pattern, and positive-working resist composition

IN Okubo, Kazuyoshi; Sato, Kazushi; Nitta, Kazuyuki; Ogata, Toshiyuki

PA Tokyo Ohka Kogyo Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 21 pp.  
CODEN: JKXXAF



DT Patent  
LA Japanese  
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2001142217	A2	20010525	JP 2000-263211	20000831
				JP 1999-245684	A 19990831
	US 2002045123	A1	20020418	US 2001-799549	20010307
	US 6638684	B2	20031028		
				JP 1999-245684	A 19990831
				US 2000-651099	A2 20000830
				JP 2000-263211	A 20000831

## PATENT FAMILY INFORMATION:

FAN 2002:294153

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2002045123	A1	20020418	US 2001-799549	20010307
	US 6638684	B2	20031028		
				JP 1999-245684	A 19990831
				US 2000-651099	A2 20000830
				JP 2000-263211	A 20000831
	JP 2001142217	A2	20010525	JP 2000-263211	20000831
				JP 1999-245684	A 19990831

AB The photosensitive substrate has a 500-5,800 Å-thick resist layer on a support, wherein resist composition comprises (A) a photoacid, (B) an alkaline soluble

novolak resin, and (C) a compound which contains ≥1 acid-decomposable solubility-suppressing group and releases an organic carboxylic acid upon reaction

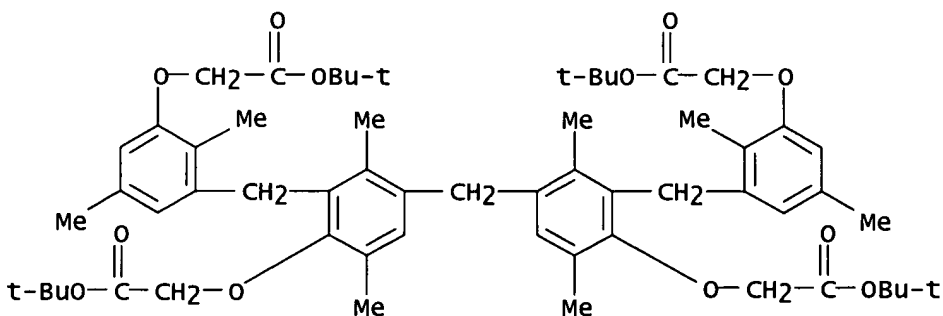
with an acid generated from the photoacid. The photosensitive substrate is exposed by a KrF excimer laser, a F2 laser, or a laser having a lower wavelength. This photosensitive substrate showed excellent dry etching resistance and high sensitivity.

IT 340755-42-2

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
(pos.-working photoresist composition from)

RN 340755-42-2 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[methylenebis[[6-[2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)-2-oxoethoxy]-2,5-dimethyl-3,1-phenylene]methylene(2,5-dimethyl-3,1-phenyleneoxy)]]bis-, bis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 65 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2001:184292 CAPLUS

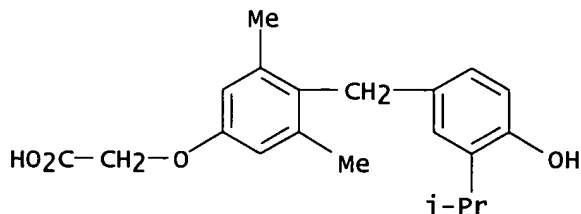
DN 134:231960

TI Hormone selectivity in thyroid hormone receptors

AU Wagner, Richard L.; Huber, B. Russell; Shiau, Andrew K.; Kelly, Alex; Lima, Suzana T. Cunha; Scanlan, Thomas S.; Apriletti, James W.; Baxter, John D.; West, Brian L.; Fletterick, Robert J.  
 CS Department of Biochemistry and Biophysics, University of California, San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, 94143, USA  
 SO Molecular Endocrinology (2001), 15(3), 398-410  
 CODEN: MOENEN; ISSN: 0888-8809  
 PB Endocrine Society  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB Sep. genes encode thyroid hormone receptor subtypes TR $\alpha$  (NR1A1) and TR $\beta$  (NR1A2). Products from each of these contribute to hormone action, but the subtypes differ in tissue distribution and physiol. response. Compds. that discriminate between these subtypes in vivo may be useful in treating important medical problems such as obesity and hypercholesterolemia. We previously determined the crystal structure of the rat (r) TR $\alpha$  ligand-binding domain (LBD). In the present study, we determined the crystal structure of the rTR $\alpha$  LBD in a complex with an addnl. ligand, Triac (3,5, 3'-triiodothyroacetic acid), and two crystal structures of the human (h) TR $\beta$  receptor LBD in a complex with either Triac or a TR $\beta$ -selective compound, GC-1. The rTR $\alpha$  and hTR $\beta$  LBDs show close structural similarity. However, the hTR $\beta$  structures extend into the DNA-binding domain and allow definition of a structural "hinge" region of only three amino acids. The two TR subtypes differ in the loop between helices 1 and 3, which could affect both ligand recognition and the effects of ligand in binding coactivators and corepressors. The two subtypes also differ in a single amino acid residue in the hormone-binding pocket, Asn (TR $\beta$ ) for Ser (TR $\alpha$ ). Studies here with TRs in which the subtype-specific residue is exchanged suggest that most of the selectivity in binding derives from this amino acid difference. The flexibility of the polar region in the TR $\beta$  receptor, combined with differential recognition of the chemical group at the 1-carbon position, seems to stabilize the complex with GC-1 and contribute to its  $\beta$ -selectivity. These results suggest a strategy for development of subtype-specific compds. involving modifications of the ligand at the 1-position.

IT 211110-63-3  
 RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)  
 (hormone selectivity in thyroid hormone receptors)

RN 211110-63-3 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 50 THERE ARE 50 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 66 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 2001:137023 CAPLUS  
 DN 134:178552

TI 3(5)-Acylaminopyrazole derivatives, process for their preparation and  
 their use as antitumor agents  
 IN Pevarello, Paolo; Orsini, Paolo; Traquandi, Gabriella; Varasi, Mario;  
 Fritzen, Edward L.; Warpehoski, Martha A.; Pierce, Betsy S.; Brasca, Maria  
 Gabriella  
 PA Pharmacia & Upjohn S.p.A., Italy; Pharmacia & Upjohn Company  
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 123 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2001012189	A1	20010222	WO 2000-US6699	20000505
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2383555	AA	20010222	US 1999-372831	A 19990812
				CA 2000-2383555	20000505
				US 1999-372831	A 19990812
				WO 2000-US6699	W 20000505
	AU 2000049714	A5	20010313	AU 2000-49714	20000505
				US 1999-372831	A 19990812
				WO 2000-US6699	W 20000505
	EP 1202733	A1	20020508	EP 2000-931906	20000505
	EP 1202733	B1	20051005		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL				
				US 1999-372831	A 19990812
				WO 2000-US6699	W 20000505
	BR 2000013143	A	20020611	BR 2000-13143	20000505
				US 1999-372831	A 19990812
				WO 2000-US6699	W 20000505
	JP 2003507329	T2	20030225	JP 2001-516535	20000505
				US 1999-372831	A 19990812
				WO 2000-US6699	W 20000505
	EE 200200065	A	20030415	EE 2002-65	20000505
				US 1999-372831	A 19990812
				WO 2000-US6699	W 20000505
	NZ 517237	A	20040227	NZ 2000-517237	20000505
				US 1999-372831	A 19990812
				WO 2000-US6699	W 20000505
	AT 305782	E	20051015	AT 2000-931906	20000505
				US 1999-372831	A 19990812
				WO 2000-US6699	W 20000505
	ES 2249270	T3	20060401	ES 2000-931906	20000505
				US 1999-372831	A 19990812
	US 6218418	B1	20010417	US 2000-667603	20000922
				US 1999-372831	A1 19990812
				US 2000-560400	A1 20000428
	NO 2002000684	A	20020403	NO 2002-684	20020211
				US 1999-372831	A 19990812
				WO 2000-US6699	W 20000505
	HR 2002000128	A1	20030430	HR 2002-128	20020212
				US 1999-372831	A 19990812
				WO 2000-US6699	W 20000505

ZA 2002001511	A	20030311	ZA 2002-1511	20020222
BG 106480	A	20020930	US 1999-372831	A 19990812
			BG 2002-106480	20020305
			US 1999-372831	A 19990812
US 7034049	B1	20060425	WO 2000-US6699	W 20000505
			US 2002-48486	20020501
			US 1999-372831	B2 19990812
			WO 2000-US6699	W 20000505

## PATENT FAMILY INFORMATION:

FAN 2006:374223

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 7034049	B1	20060425	US 2002-48486	20020501
				US 1999-372831	B2 19990812
				WO 2000-US6699	W 20000505
	WO 2001012189	A1	20010222	WO 2000-US6699	20000505
	W:			AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW	
	RW:			GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG	
				US 1999-372831	A 19990812
	US 6218418	B1	20010417	US 2000-667603	20000922
				US 1999-372831	A1 19990812
				US 2000-560400	A1 20000428

OS MARPAT 134:178552

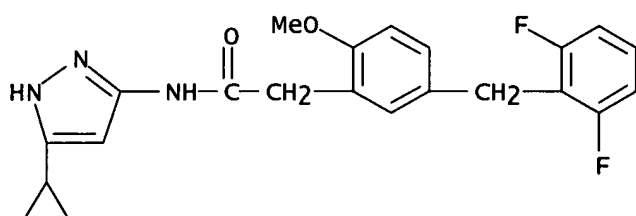
AB Compds. which are 3-acylaminopyrazole derivs. (I; e.g. N-(5-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)-2,2-diphenylacetamide) wherein R is C3-C6 cycloalkyl group optionally substituted by a straight or branched C1-C6 alkyl or arylalkyl group; R1 is a straight or branched C1-C6 alkyl, C2-C4 alkenyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, heterocyclyl, aryl, arylalkyl, arylcarbonyl, aryloxyalkyl or arylalkenyl group, each of which may be optionally further substituted as indicated in the description; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, processes for their preparation and their therapeutic uses. The compds. are useful for the treatment of cancer, cell proliferative disorders, Alzheimer's disease, viral infections, auto-immune diseases or neurodegenerative diseases, but no quant. test results are presented. The cancer is selected from carcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, hematopoietic tumors of myeloid or lymphoid lineage, tumors of mesenchymal origin, tumors of the central and peripheral nervous system, melanoma, seminoma, teratocarcinoma, osteosarcoma, xeroderma pigmentosum, keratoacanthoma, thyroid follicular cancer and Kaposi's sarcoma. The cell proliferative disorder is selected from benign prostate hyperplasia, familial adenomatosis polyposis, neuro-fibromatosis, psoriasis, vascular smooth cell proliferation associated with atherosclerosis, pulmonary fibrosis, arthritis glomerulonephritis and post-surgical stenosis and restenosis. The method of treatment provides tumor angiogenesis and metastasis inhibition, cell cycle inhibition or cdk/cyclin dependent inhibition, and treatment or prevention of radiotherapy-induced or chemotherapy-induced alopecia. A process for preparing the 3-aminopyrazole derivative or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, comprising: (a) reacting  $RCO_2R_2$  ( $R_2 = \text{alkyl}$ ), with MeCN in the presence of a basic agent, to obtain  $RC(O)CH_2CN$ ; (b) reacting  $RC(O)CH_2CN$  with hydrazine hydrate to obtain an 3-amino-5-R-1H-pyrazole; (c) oxidizing the 3-amino-5-R-1H-pyrazole to obtain the nitro analog; (d) reacting the nitro compound with tert-butoxycarbonyl anhydride (Boc<sub>2</sub>O) to obtain the N-Boc derivative; (e) reducing this BOC derivative to obtain the amino analog;

salt

(f)

reacting this amino compound with  $R_1C(O)X$  ( $X = OH$  or a suitable leaving group) to obtain the N1-Boc-protected I; and (g) hydrolyzing this intermediate in an acidic medium to obtain I. Other methods of preparation are also claimed.

IT 326822-92-8P, N-(5-Cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)-2-[5-(2,6-difluorobenzyl)-2-methoxyphenyl]acetamide  
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
 (acylaminopyrazole derivs., process for preparation and use as antitumor agents)  
 RN 326822-92-8 CAPLUS  
 CN Benzeneacetamide, N-(5-cyclopropyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)-5-[(2,6-difluorophenyl)methyl]-2-methoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 67 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 2001:67039 CAPLUS  
 DN 134:126317  
 TI A subtype-selective thyromimetic designed to bind a mutant thyroid hormone receptor implicated in resistance to thyroid hormone  
 AU Ye, Hai Fen; O'Reilly, Kathryn E.; Koh, John T.  
 CS Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, University of Delaware, Newark, DE, 19716, USA  
 SO Journal of the American Chemical Society (2001), 123(7), 1521-1522  
 CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863  
 PB American Chemical Society  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB The authors demonstrate that by using a known receptor agonists as a structural scaffold, potent (nanomolar active) hormone analogs can be rationally designed to complement a mutant form of the human thyroid hormone receptor beta (hTR $\beta$ ) implicated in the genetic disease resistance to thyroid hormone (RTH). The RTH-associated mutation, TR $\beta$  (R320C) exhibits a reduced affinity for triiodothyronine (T3). Furthermore, concns. of T3 required to significantly activate the mutant TR $\beta$ (R320C), impart an undesirable saturating response to TR $\alpha$ -mediated transactivation ( $EC_{50} = 0.14 \pm 0.24$  nM). Therefore, compds. having high affinity and selectivity for mutant forms of TR $\beta$  over the  $\alpha$ -subtype are sought for RTH therapy. The potent nonhalogenated thyromimetic GC1 shows a significantly reduced activity toward the mutant receptor TR $\beta$ (R320C) ( $EC_{50} = 37.7 \pm 10.8$  nM) than to the TR $\beta$ (Wt) ( $EC_{50} 3.67 \pm 1.1$  nM) in cultured cells and is therefore no longer selective for the mutant  $\beta$ -subtype over TR $\alpha$ (Wt) ( $EC_{50} = 6.6 \pm 1.0$  nM). On the basis of site-models generated from the coordinates of the T3/TR $\beta$  crystal structure, the authors designed the neutral alc. HY1 as a potential subtype-selective ligand for the mutant receptor hTR $\beta$ (R320C). Assays of

transactivation function show that HY1 ( $EC_{50} = 7.01 \pm 3.0$  nM) is 5-times more potent an agonist toward  $TR\beta(R320C)$  than the parent compound GC1, indicating that the authors' designed ligand was indeed more potent than GC1. Importantly, HY1 is also capable of eliciting substantial transactivation response from the mutant  $TR\beta$  at concns. that show only partial activation of  $TR\alpha$  ( $EC_{50} = 37.69 \pm 10.4$  nM) and  $TR\beta$  ( $EC_{50} = 32.05 \pm 8.7$  nM). Although even greater levels of subtype-selectivity may be desirable, these data suggest that HY1 may have unique potential as a therapeutic capable of recovering activity from the mutant form of  $TR\beta$  while potentially avoiding the undesirable side effects associated with  $TR\alpha$  over stimulation. This work demonstrates that by making compensatory modifications to known hormone agonists, new, highly potent ligands can be made which are selective for mutant receptors implicated in human disease. Although in principle this general strategy may require a unique drug to be designed for each mutation associated with a particular disease, as demonstrated by this work on h $TR\beta$ , similar design strategies may be used to complement structurally similar mutations in related receptors.

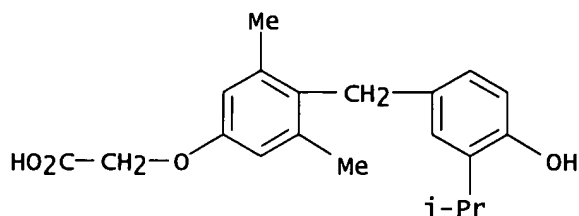
IT 211110-63-3

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)

(subtype-selective thyromimetic designed to bind mutant thyroid hormone receptor implicated in resistance to thyroid hormone)

RN 211110-63-3 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 24 THERE ARE 24 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 68 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2000:861461 CAPLUS

DN 134:32764

TI Method of treating hair loss using diphenylmethane derivatives

IN Zhang, Lixin Lilly; Youngquist, Robert Scott

PA Procter and Gamble Company, USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 31 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000072813	A1	20001207	WO 2000-US5254	20000301
	W: AU, BR, CA, CN, JP, KR, MX, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	CA 2374266	AA	20001207	US 1999-137024P CA 2000-2374266	P 19990601 20000301

			US 1999-137024P	P	19990601
			WO 2000-US5254	W	20000301
AU 2000035078	A5	20001218	AU 2000-35078		20000301
			US 1999-137024P	P	19990601
			WO 2000-US5254	W	20000301
EP 1185231	A1	20020313	EP 2000-913678		20000301
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI					
			US 1999-137024P	P	19990601
			WO 2000-US5254	W	20000301
JP 2003500433	T2	20030107	JP 2000-620925		20000301
			US 1999-137024P	P	19990601
			WO 2000-US5254	W	20000301
US 6680344	B1	20040120	US 2002-980407		20020329
			US 1999-137024P	P	19990601
			WO 2000-US5254	W	20000301

OS MARPAT 134:32764

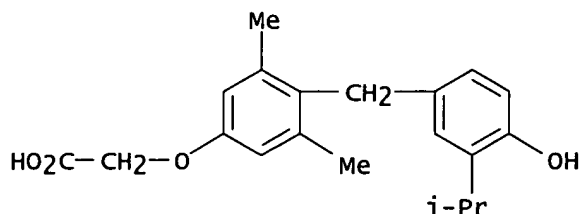
AB The present disclosure describes methods for treating hair loss in mammals, including arresting and/or reversing hair loss and promoting hair growth. The methods comprise administering a cardiac-sparing diphenylmethane derivative and a pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier. A topical composition contained (3,5-dimethyl-4-(4'-hydroxy-3'-isopropylbenzyl)phenoxy)acetic acid 5, EtOH 97, propylene glycol 19, and di-Me isosorbide 19%. A human male subject suffering from male pattern baldness was treated by the above formulation.

IT 211110-63-3

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(diphenylmethane derivs. for treating hair loss)

RN 211110-63-3 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 69 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2000:832454 CAPLUS

DN 134:207586

TI Improved synthesis of the iodine-free thyromimetic GC-1

AU Chiellini, G.; Nguyen, N.-H.; Yoshihara, H. A. I.; Scanlan, T. S.

CS Departments of Pharmaceutical Chemistry and Cellular & Molecular Pharmacology, University of California, San Francisco, CA, 94143-0446, USA

SO Bioorganic &amp; Medicinal Chemistry Letters (2000), 10(23), 2607-2611

CODEN: BMCLE8; ISSN: 0960-894X

PB Elsevier Science Ltd.

DT Journal

LA English

OS CASREACT 134:207586

AB Synthesis of the thyroid hormone receptor  $\beta$ -selective thyromimetic

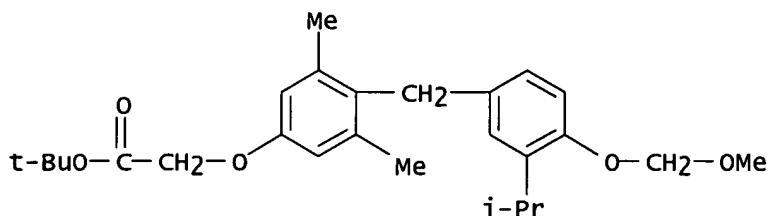
GC-1, [3,5-dimethyl-4-(4-hydroxy-3-isopropylbenzyl)phenoxy]acetate, was improved using methoxymethyl (MOM) and triisopropylsilyl (TIPS) substituents as phenolic protecting groups. The new synthetic route is adaptable to analog design.

IT 328236-48-2P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(preparation of thyromimetic GC-1)

RN 328236-48-2 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-(methoxymethoxy)-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]-, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

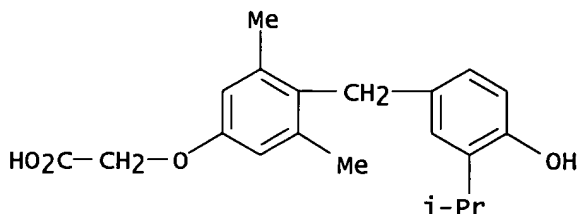


IT 211110-63-3P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(preparation of thyromimetic GC-1)

RN 211110-63-3 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 70 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2000:780898 CAPLUS

DN 133:321704

TI Preparation of partially protective trisphenols for dissolution inhibitors of photoresists

IN Shiomi, Yasukazu; Miyagi, Sachiko

PA Honshu Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 14 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2000309561	A2	20001107	JP 1999-247755	19990901
				JP 1999-49016	A 19990225
	WO 2004103950	A1	20041202	WO 2000-JP1079	20000224



W: US

			JP 1999-49016	A 19990225
			JP 1999-247755	A 19990901
US 6603029	B1	20030805	US 2000-673886	20001218
			JP 1999-49016	A 19990225
			JP 1999-247755	A 19990901
			WO 2000-JP1079	W 20000224

OS CASREACT 133:321704; MARPAT 133:321704

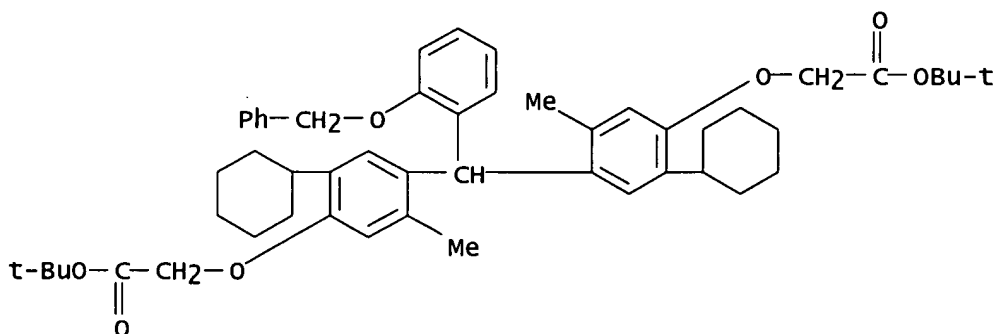
AB Title compds. I (R1 = C1-4 alkyl, alkoxy; R2 = C1-6 alkyl, C5-6 cycloalkyl; X = (C1-4 alkoxy)carbonylmethyl, (C1-4 alkoxy)carbonyl, tetrahydropyranyl; m = 0-2; n = 0-3), useful for dissoln. inhibitors of chemical amplification photoresists (no data), are prepared by reaction of aldehydes II (R1, m = same as I) with benzyl halides in the presence of alkalis, reaction of resulting benzyloxybenzaldehydes with phenols III (R2, n = same as I) in the presence of acid catalysts, protection of two OH groups of resulting monobenzylated trisphenols with protecting agents selected from C1-4 alkyl haloacetates, di(C1-4 alkyl) carbonates, and 2,3-dihydro-4-H-pyran, and hydrogenolysis of protected trisphenols in the presence of catalysts. Salicylaldehyde was etherified with benzyl chloride in DMF in the presence of K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> at 70° for 2 h, condensed with 2-cyclohexyl-5-methylphenol in MeOH in the presence of HCl at 60° for 3 h, protected with tert-Bu chloroacetate in DMF in the presence of K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> at 70-100° for 28 h, and hydrogenated in the presence of Pd/C in THF at 40° for 8 h to give 4,4'-bis(1-tert-butoxycarbonylmethoxy-2-cyclohexyl-5-methylphenyl)methyl-2-hydroxybenzene in 77.2% total yield.

IT 303108-83-0P 303108-91-0P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(preparation of partially protective trisphenols by condensation of benzyloxybenzaldehydes with phenols and protection)

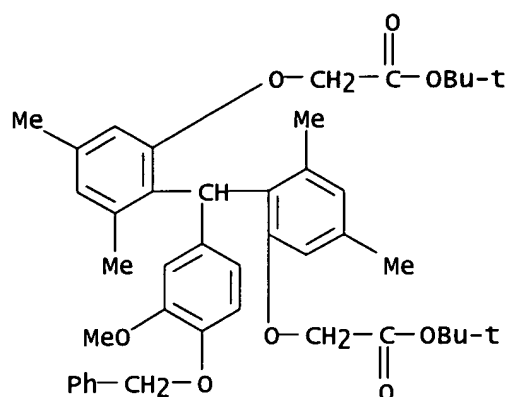
RN 303108-83-0 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[[2-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methylene]bis[(2-cyclohexyl-5-methyl-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, bis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 303108-91-0 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[[3-methoxy-4-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methylene]bis[(3,5-dimethyl-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, bis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

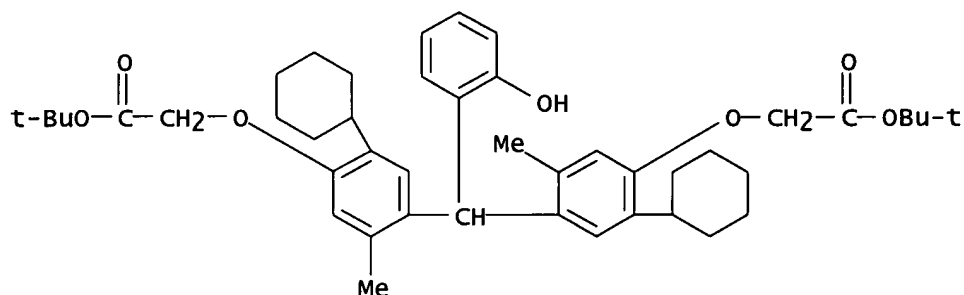


IT 303108-81-8P 303108-89-6P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (preparation of partially protective trisphenols by condensation of benzyloxybenzaldehydes with phenols and protection)

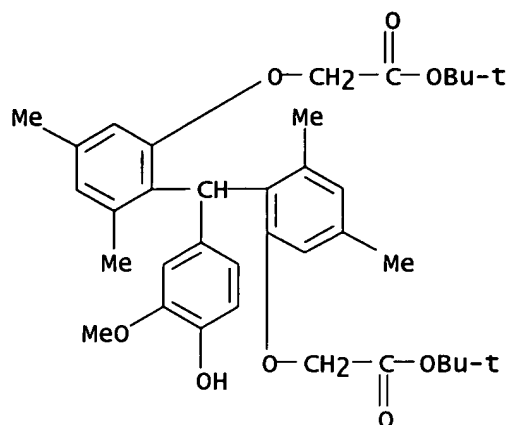
RN 303108-81-8 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[[(2-hydroxyphenyl)methylene]bis[(2-cyclohexyl-5-methyl-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, bis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



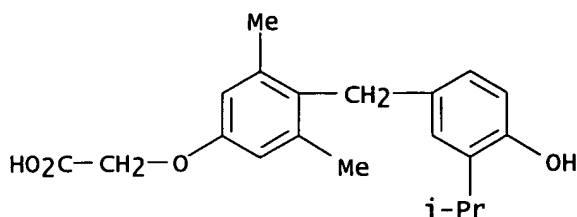
RN 303108-89-6 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[[(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)methylene]bis[(3,5-dimethyl-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, bis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 71 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 2000:603809 CAPLUS  
 DN 133:233130  
 TI The thyroid hormone receptor- $\beta$ -selective agonist GC-1 differentially affects plasma lipids and cardiac activity  
 AU Trost, Susanne U.; Swanson, Eric; Gloss, Bernd; Wang-Iverson, David B.; Zhang, Hongjiang; Volodarsky, Tanya; Grover, Gary J.; Baxter, John D.; Chiellini, Grazia; Scanlan, Thomas S.; Dillmann, Wolfgang H.  
 CS Department of Medicine, University of California, San Diego, CA, 92093-0618, USA  
 SO Endocrinology (2000), 141(9), 3057-3064  
 CODEN: ENDOAO; ISSN: 0013-7227  
 PB Endocrine Society  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB Thyroid hormones influence the function of many organs and mediate their diverse actions through two types of thyroid hormone receptors, TR $\alpha$  and TR $\beta$ . Little is known about effects of ligands that preferentially interact with the two different TR subtypes. In the current study the comparison of the effects of the novel synthetic TR $\beta$ -selective compound GC-1 with T3 at equimolar doses in hypothyroid mice revealed that GC-1 had better triglyceride-lowering and similar cholesterol-lowering effects than T3. T3, but not GC-1, increased heart rate and elevated mRNA levels coding for the If channel (HCN2), a cardiac pacemaker that was decreased in hypothyroid mice. T3 had a larger pos. inotropic effect than GC-1. T3, but not GC-1, normalized heart and body wts. and mRNAs of myosin heavy chain  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  and the sarcoplasmic reticulum ATPase (Serca2). Addnl. dose-response studies in hypercholesteremic rats confirmed the preferential effect of GC-1 on TR $\beta$ -mediated parameters by showing a much higher potency to influence cholesterol and TSH than heart rate. The preferred accumulation of GC-1 in the liver vs. the heart probably also contributes to its marked lipid-lowering effect vs. the absent effect on heart rate. These data indicate that GC-1 could represent a prototype for new drugs for the treatment of high lipid levels or obesity.  
 IT 211110-63-3  
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)  
 (thyroid hormone receptor- $\beta$ -selective agonist GC-1 differentially affects plasma lipids and cardiac activity)  
 RN 211110-63-3 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 29 THERE ARE 29 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 72 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
AN 2000:573897 CAPLUS  
DN 133:174260  
TI Luminescent metal-ligand complexes  
IN Terpetschnig, Ewald A.; Yang, Dan-hui; Owicki, John C.  
PA Ljl Biosystems, Inc., USA  
SO PCT Int. Appl., 76 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2  
DT Patent  
LA English  
FAN.CNT 26

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000047693	A1	20000817	WO 2000-US3589	20000211
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2001021514	A1	20010913	US 1999-119884P	P 19990212
			US 1999-165813P	P 19991116
			US 2001-767583	20010122
			US 1999-119884P	P 19990212
			US 1999-165813P	P 19991116
			WO 2000-US3589	A1 20000211

PATENT FAMILY INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000004364	A2	20000127	WO 1999-US16057	19990715
WO 2000004364	A3	20000908		
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			WO 1998-US14575	W 19980715
			US 1998-93838P	P 19980722

EP 1032813	A2	20000906	US 1998-160533	A	19980924
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			US 1997-63811P	P	19971031
			US 1998-72499P	P	19980126
			US 1998-72780P	P	19980127
			US 1998-75414P	P	19980220
			US 1998-75806P	P	19980224
			US 1998-62472	A	19980417
			US 1998-82253P	P	19980417
			US 1998-84167P	P	19980504
			US 1998-85335P	P	19980513
			US 1998-85500P	P	19980514
			US 1998-89848P	P	19980619
			US 1998-92203P	P	19980709
			US 1998-94275P	P	19980709
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			US 1998-160533	A	19980924
			US 1998-104964P	P	19981020
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WO 9904228	A2	19990128	WO 1998-US14575		19980715
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			US 1997-52876P	P	19970716
			US 1997-59639P	P	19970920
			US 1997-63811P	P	19971031
			US 1998-72499P	P	19980126
			US 1998-72780P	P	19980127
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			US 1998-75806P	P	19980224
			US 1998-62472	A	19980417
			US 1998-82253P	P	19980417
			US 1998-84167P	P	19980504
			US 1998-85335P	P	19980513
			US 1998-85500P	P	19980514
			US 1998-89848P	P	19980619
EP 1012579	A2	20000628	EP 1998-935657		19980715
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			US 1997-52876P	P	19970716
			US 1997-59639P	P	19970920
			US 1997-63811P	P	19971031
			US 1998-72499P	P	19980126
			US 1998-72780P	P	19980127
			US 1998-75414P	P	19980220
			US 1998-75806P	P	19980224
			US 1998-62472	A	19980417
			US 1998-82253P	P	19980417
			US 1998-84167P	P	19980504
			US 1998-85335P	P	19980513
			US 1998-85500P	P	19980514

JP 2002509235	T2	20020326	US 1998-89848P	P	19980619
			WO 1998-US14575	W	19980715
			JP 2000-503394		19980715
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EP 1261621

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				US 2003-746797	A2	20031223
				US 2004-577079P	P	20040604
				US 2004-602712P	P	20040818
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PI WO 2006039505	A2	20060413	WO 2005-US35215		20050930
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US 2004-577079P	P 20040604
US 2004-602712P	P 20040818
US 2004-615308P	P 20040930

OS MARPAT 133:174260

AB Compns. are described which comprise photoluminescent metal-ligand complexes having a high intrinsic fundamental polarization which are described by the general formulas B-M-L-R1 or R2(R3)M(E1)E2 (M = a long-lifetime luminophor, especially Ru, Os, or Rh; L = independently selected -C(:O)-(O)m-Q1 groups; m = 0 or 1; Q = alkyl or aryl; R1 = -N:C:S or -NH-C(:S)-NH-P'; R2, R3 = -N:C:S, L-N:C:S, -NH-C(:S)-NH-P', or L-NH-C(:S)-NH-P' for which the L groups are selected independently; P' = proteins, polynucleotides, antibodies, beads, and solid supports; E1 = an electron-withdrawing group; and E2 = H or an electron-withdrawing group). Use in luminescence assays is indicated. The complexes and/or acceptors may be used in free, reactive, and/or conjugated form, alone or mixed with other compds. Preferred luminescence assays include luminescence polarization and luminescence resonance energy transfer assays, among others.

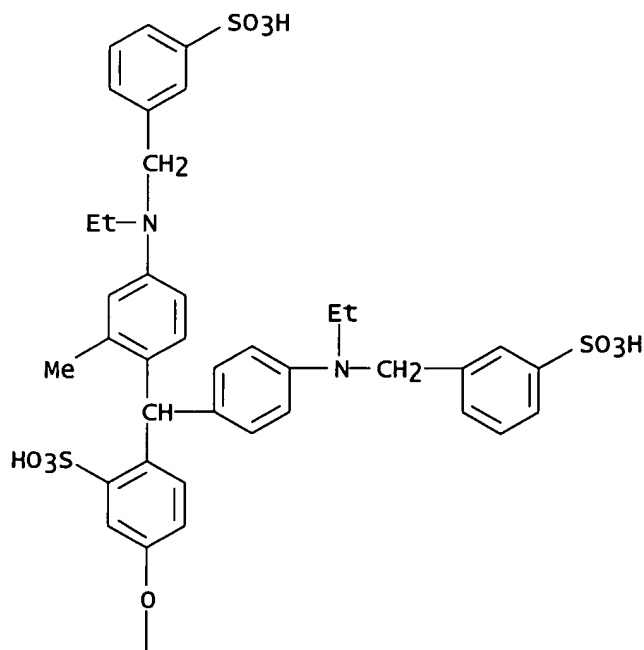
IT 288396-78-1P

RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
(luminescent metal-ligand complexes)

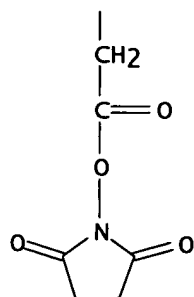
RN 288396-78-1 CAPLUS

CN Benzenesulfonic acid, 5-[2-[(2,5-dioxo-1-pyrrolidinyloxy)-2-oxoethoxy]-2-[[4-[ethyl[(3-sulfophenyl)methyl]amino]-2-methylphenyl][4-[ethyl[(3-sulfophenyl)methyl]amino]phenyl]methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

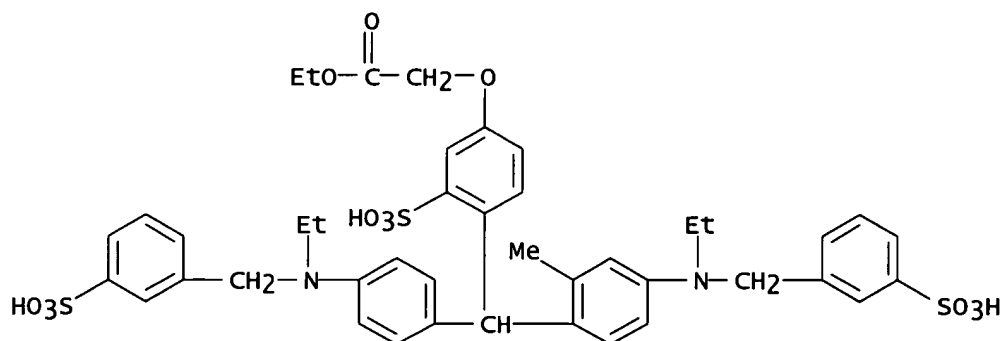
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A



IT 288396-76-9P  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT  
 (Reactant or reagent)  
 (luminescent metal-ligand complexes)  
 RN 288396-76-9 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-[ethyl[(3-sulfophenyl)methyl]amino]-2-methylphenyl]][4-  
 [ethyl[(3-sulfophenyl)methyl]amino]phenyl]methyl]-3-sulfophenoxy]-,  
 1-ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 73 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 2000:495227 CAPLUS  
 DN 133:266557  
 TI Extended structures built on a triphenoxymethane platform; C3-symmetric,  
 conformational mimics of calix[n]arenes  
 AU Dinger, Maarten B.; Scott, Michael J.  
 CS Department of Chemistry, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL,  
 32611-7200, USA  
 SO European Journal of Organic Chemistry (2000), (13), 2467-2478  
 CODEN: EJOCFK; ISSN: 1434-193X  
 PB Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 OS CASREACT 133:266557  
 AB A series of C3-sym. tris(3,5-dialkyl-2-hydroxyphenyl)methanes (alkyl =  
 CMe3, Me, CMe2Et) were synthesized in high yield from their resp. phenols



and fully characterized, including single crystal X-ray structures for 2 examples. The di-tert-butyl-substituted compound was derivatized to a tris-acid chloride, which was treated with a variety of amines (dimethylamine, benzylamine, glycine, alanine) from which the corresponding trisamides were formed. The absolute geometry and conformation of the dimethylamine-, glycine-, and alanine-derived systems were determined by x-ray anal., and in all cases, the 3 phenolate arms point up with respect to the central methyne. Alkali metal binding studies (Li, Na, K, Rb, Cs) were carried out for the dimethylamine, benzylamine, and glycine compds., and these compds. were found to have some selectivity for K+. NMR studies demonstrate that C3 symmetry is retained in all the compds. and the stoichiometry for Li+ complexation is 1:1, whereas two ligands are needed to complex Na+. Crystal structures of the dimethylamine derivative with Li picrate and the benzylamine and glycine derivs. with NaBPh4 were also determined

IT 297164-44-4P

RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(crystal structure)

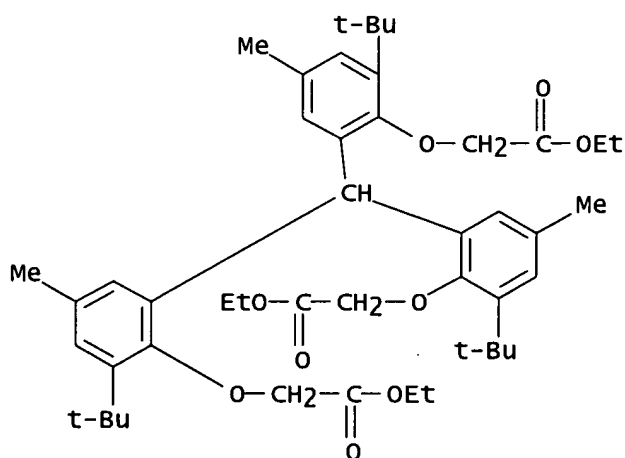
RN 297164-44-4 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, 2,2',2''-[methylidynetris[[6-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-methyl-2,1-phenylene]oxy]]tris-, triethyl ester, compd. with methanol (3:4) (9CI)  
(CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 297164-36-4

CMF C46 H64 O9



CM 2

CRN 67-56-1

CMF C H4 O

H3C-OH

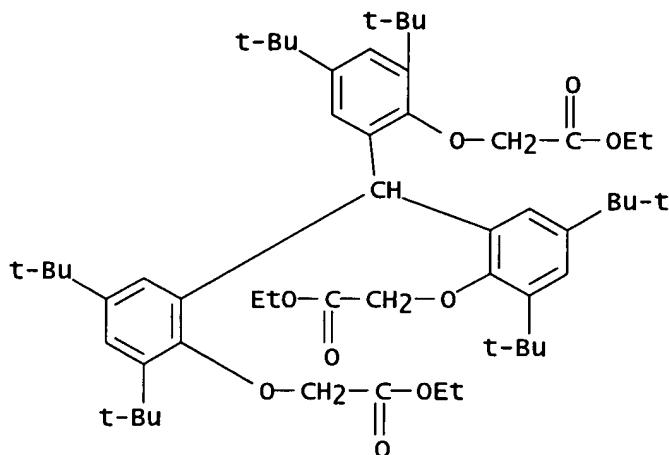
IT 297164-35-3P 297164-37-5P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT  
(Reactant or reagent)

(preparation of extended structures built on triphenoxymethane platform)

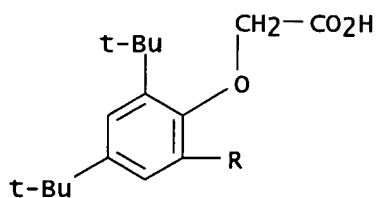
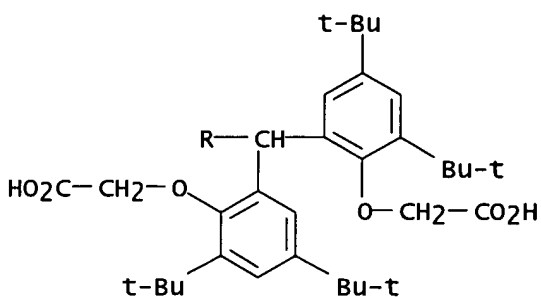
RN 297164-35-3 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, 2,2',2''-[methylidynetris[[4,6-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2,1-phenylene]oxy]]tris-, triethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 297164-37-5 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, 2,2',2''-[methylidynetris[[4,6-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2,1-phenylene]oxy]]tris- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



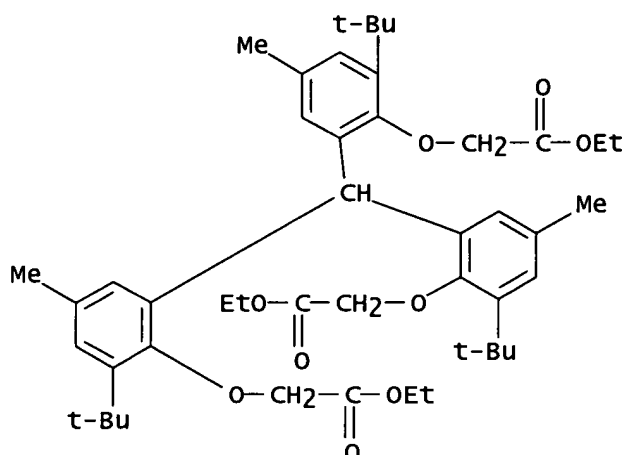
IT 297164-36-4P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)

(preparation of extended structures built on triphenoxymethane platform)

RN 297164-36-4 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, 2,2',2''-[methylidynetris[[6-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-methyl-2,1-phenylene]oxy]]tris-, triethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 43 THERE ARE 43 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 74 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2000:324131 CAPLUS

DN 133:119863

TI Stereoselective Heck-type cross-coupling reactions of iodine heterocyclic compounds with olefins

AU Liang, Yongmin; Luo, Shengjun; Liu, Chaomin; Wu, Xiaoli; Ma, Yongxiang

CS National Laboratory of Applied Organic Chemistry, Lanzhou University, Lanzhou, 730000, Peop. Rep. China

SO Tetrahedron (2000), 56(19), 2961-2965

CODEN: TETRAB; ISSN: 0040-4020

PB Elsevier Science Ltd.

DT Journal

LA English

AB Polyfunctional mols. are prepared by a modified stereoselective Heck-type cross-coupling reaction between iodine heterocyclic compds. and olefins in DMF using Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> as a catalyst in the presence of bases (Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> or K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>). The starting materials thus used were 3,7-bis(dimethylamino)-10H-dibenz[b,e]iodinium compds., 3,7-dinitro-10H-dibenz[b,e]iodinium and dibenziodolium. This coupling reaction proceeds smoothly at room temperature and gave coupling products in high yields. For example, the palladium diacetate-catalyzed coupling of 3,7-bis(dimethylamino)-10H-dibenz[b,e]iodinium iodide with 2-propenal in DMF gave (2E)-3-[2-[[4-(dimethylamino)-2-iodophenyl]methyl]phenyl]-2-propenal in 90% yield.

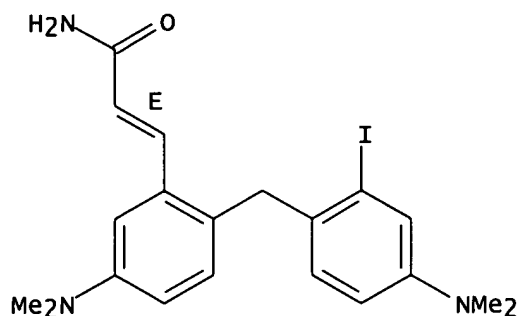
IT 284038-29-5P 284038-32-0P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(preparation of)

RN 284038-29-5 CAPLUS

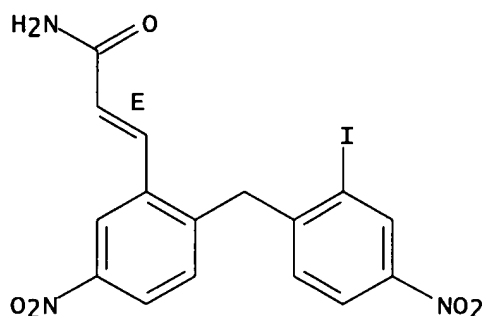
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(dimethylamino)-2-[[4-(dimethylamino)-2-iodophenyl]methyl]phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 284038-32-0 CAPLUS  
 CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[2-[(2-iodo-4-nitrophenyl)methyl]-5-nitrophenyl]-, (2E)-  
 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



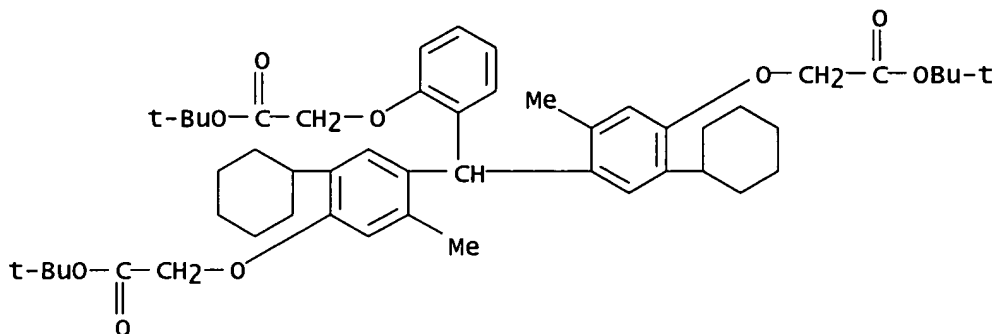
RE.CNT 16 THERE ARE 16 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 75 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 2000:198003 CAPLUS  
 DN 132:236873  
 TI Preparation of trisphenol ethers as dissolution inhibitors for  
 photoresists  
 IN Miyagi, Sachiko; Masuda, Toru  
 PA Honshu Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., Japan  
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.  
 CODEN: JKXXAF  
 DT Patent  
 LA Japanese  
 FAN.CNT 1

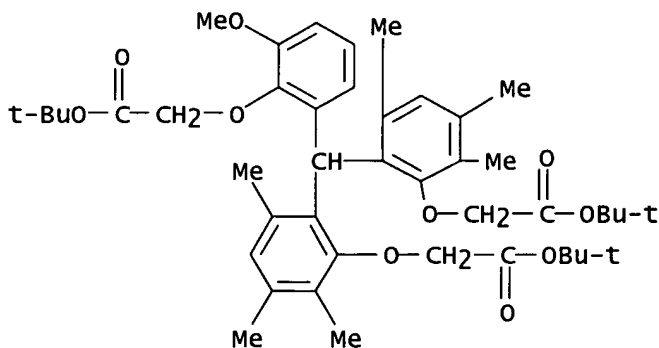
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2000086584	A2	20000328	JP 1999-43177	19990222
				JP 1998-200737	A 19980715

OS MARPAT 132:236873  
 AB Title compds. I (R1 = CH2CO2CMe3, tetrahydropyranyl; R2 = C1-4 alkyl; R3 = C5-6 cycloalkyl; R4 = C1-4 alkyl, alkoxy; m = 0-3; n = 0-2; k = 0, 1; 0 ≤ m + n ≤ 3), useful as dissoln. inhibitors for chemical amplified photoresists (no data), are prepared Bis(5-cyclohexyl-4-hydroxy-2-methylphenyl)methyl-2-hydroxybenzene was treated with ClCH2CO2CMe3 and K2CO3 in DMF at 110° for 7 h to give 90.1% I bis(2-methyl-4-tert-butoxycarbonylmethyloxy-5-cyclohexylphenyl)methyl-2-tert-

IT butoxycarbonylmethyloxybenzene.  
 262285-37-0P 262285-43-8P  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
 (preparation of trisphenol ethers as dissoln. inhibitors for photoresists)  
 RN 262285-37-0 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[[2-[2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)-2-oxoethoxy]phenyl]methylene]bis[(2-cyclohexyl-5-methyl-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, bis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 262285-43-8 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[[2-[2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)-2-oxoethoxy]-3-methoxyphenyl]methylene]bis[(3,5,6-trimethyl-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, bis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 76 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 2000:130258 CAPLUS  
 DN 132:264937  
 TI Synthesis and antimicrobial screening of 1,1,1-trichloro-2-(4'-carboxymethoxy-3'-methylphenyl)-2-(carboxyaryl/carboxymethoxyaryl)ethanes  
 AU Purohit, D. M.; Shah, V. H.  
 CS Department of Chemistry, Saurashtra University, Rajkot, 360 005, India  
 SO Journal of the Institution of Chemists (India) (1999), 71(2), 56-57  
 CODEN: JOICA7; ISSN: 0020-3254  
 PB Institution of Chemists (India)  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB Title compds. such as I were prepared from 2-MeC6H4OCH2CO2H and chloral

hydrate via II. The products showed moderate to good antimicrobial activity as compared to known standard drugs, ampicillin, chloramphenicol, norfloxacin and griseofulvin.

IT 263141-67-9P 263141-71-5P 263141-72-6P

263141-73-7P 263141-74-8P 263141-75-9P

263141-76-0P 263141-77-1P 263141-78-2P

263141-79-3P 263141-80-6P 263141-81-7P

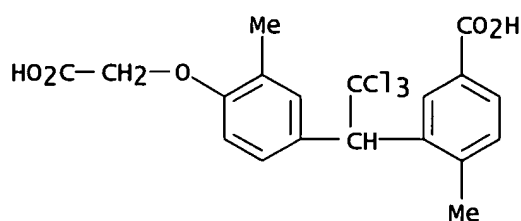
263141-82-8P 263141-83-9P 263141-84-0P

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)

(preparation and antimicrobial activity of)

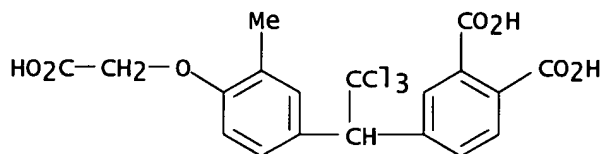
RN 263141-67-9 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 3-[1-[4-(carboxymethoxy)-3-methylphenyl]-2,2,2-trichloroethyl]-4-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



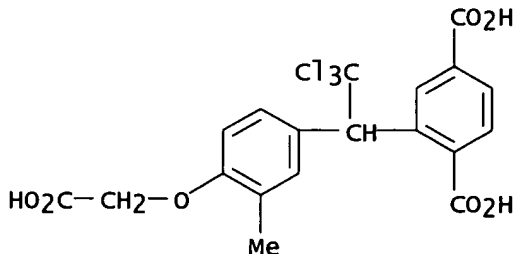
RN 263141-71-5 CAPLUS

CN 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, 4-[1-[4-(carboxymethoxy)-3-methylphenyl]-2,2,2-trichloroethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



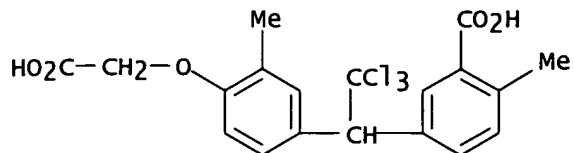
RN 263141-72-6 CAPLUS

CN 1,4-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, 2-[1-[4-(carboxymethoxy)-3-methylphenyl]-2,2,2-trichloroethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

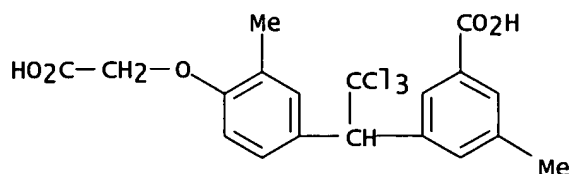


RN 263141-73-7 CAPLUS

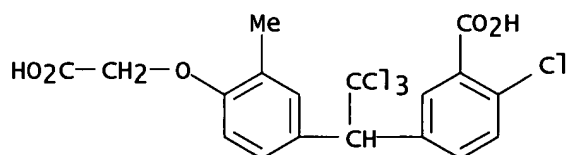
CN Benzoic acid, 5-[1-[4-(carboxymethoxy)-3-methylphenyl]-2,2,2-trichloroethyl]-2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



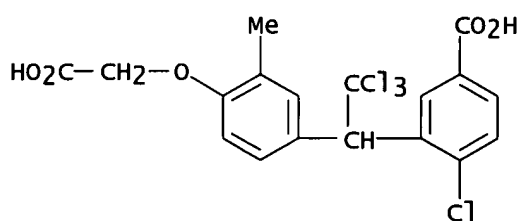
RN 263141-74-8 CAPLUS  
 CN Benzoic acid, 3-[1-[4-(carboxymethoxy)-3-methylphenyl]-2,2,2-trichloroethyl]-5-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



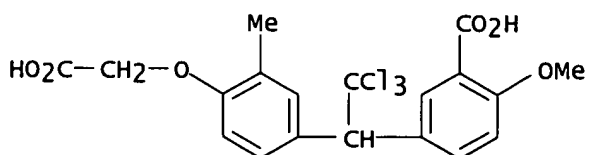
RN 263141-75-9 CAPLUS  
 CN Benzoic acid, 5-[1-[4-(carboxymethoxy)-3-methylphenyl]-2,2,2-trichloroethyl]-2-chloro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



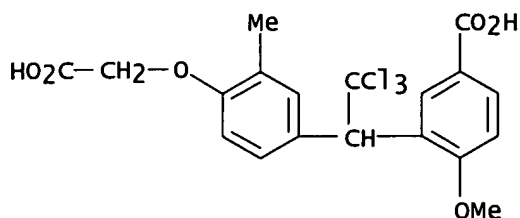
RN 263141-76-0 CAPLUS  
 CN Benzoic acid, 3-[1-[4-(carboxymethoxy)-3-methylphenyl]-2,2,2-trichloroethyl]-4-chloro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



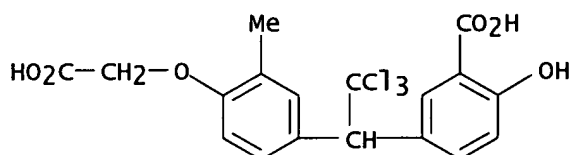
RN 263141-77-1 CAPLUS  
 CN Benzoic acid, 5-[1-[4-(carboxymethoxy)-3-methylphenyl]-2,2,2-trichloroethyl]-2-methoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



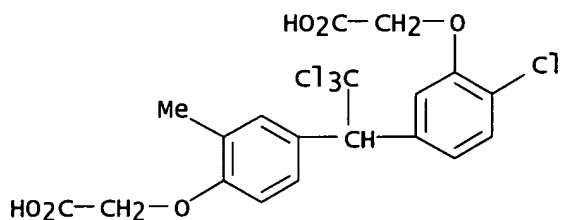
RN 263141-78-2 CAPLUS  
 CN Benzoic acid, 3-[1-[4-(carboxymethoxy)-3-methylphenyl]-2,2,2-trichloroethyl]-4-methoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



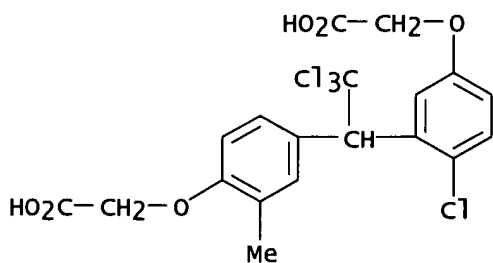
RN 263141-79-3 CAPLUS  
 CN Benzoic acid, 5-[1-[4-(carboxymethoxy)-3-methylphenyl]-2,2,2-trichloroethyl]-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 263141-80-6 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[1-[3-(carboxymethoxy)-4-chlorophenyl]-2,2,2-trichloroethyl]-2-methylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



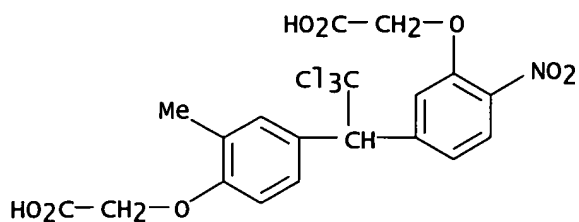
RN 263141-81-7 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[1-[5-(carboxymethoxy)-2-chlorophenyl]-2,2,2-trichloroethyl]-2-methylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 263141-82-8 CAPLUS

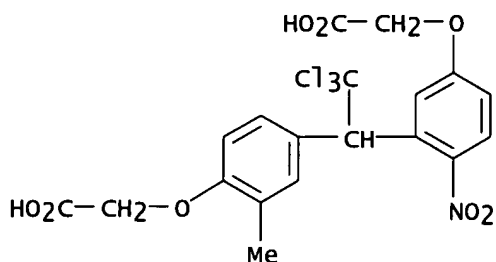


CN Acetic acid, [5-[1-[4-(carboxymethoxy)-3-methylphenyl]]-2,2,2-trichloroethyl]-2-nitrophenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



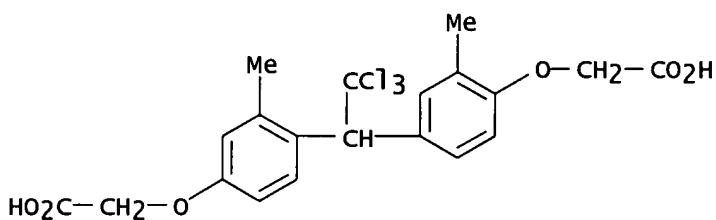
RN 263141-83-9 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, [3-[1-[4-(carboxymethoxy)-3-methylphenyl]]-2,2,2-trichloroethyl]-4-nitrophenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 263141-84-0 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, [4-[1-[4-(carboxymethoxy)-2-methylphenyl]]-2,2,2-trichloroethyl]-2-methylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 77 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2000:15170 CAPLUS

DN 132:64066

TI synthesis and pharmaceutical compositions of thyroid hormone analogues

IN Scanlan, Thomas S.; Yoshihara, Hikari A. I.; Chiellini, Grazia; Mitchison, Timothy J.

PA The Regents of the University of California, USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 73 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO. \_\_\_\_\_

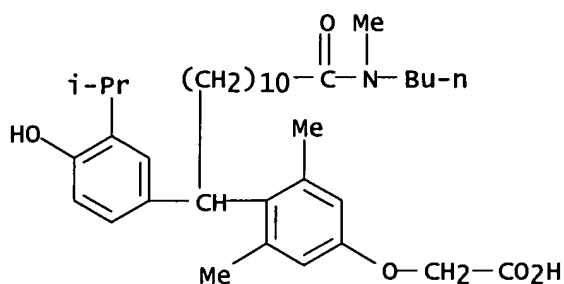
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DATE \_\_\_\_\_

APPLICATION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

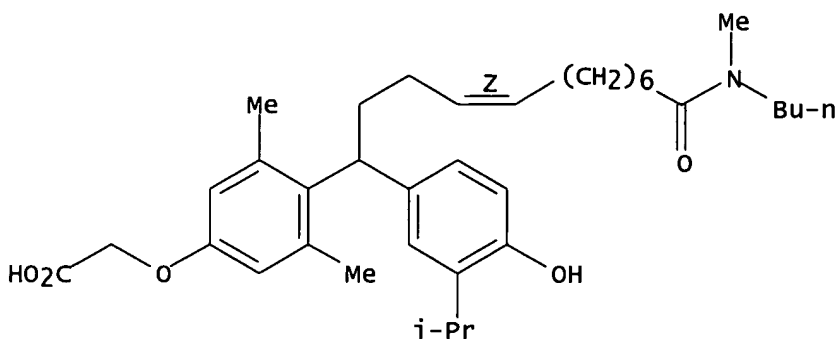
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PI WO 2000000468 A1 20000106 WO 1999-US14627 19990628  
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 RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG  
 CA 2335551 AA 20000106 US 1998-91185P P 19980630  
 CA 1999-2335551 19990628  
 US 1998-91185P P 19980630  
 WO 1999-US14627 W 19990628  
 AU 9948401 A1 20000117 AU 1999-48401 19990628  
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 US 1998-91185P P 19980630  
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 JP 2002519340 T2 20020702 JP 2000-557229 19990628  
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 AT 293595 E 20050515 AT 1999-932002 19990628  
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 WO 1999-US14627 W 19990628  
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 EP 1598334 A1 20051123 EP 2005-8536 19990628  
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY  
 US 1998-91185P P 19980630  
 EP 1999-932002 A3 19990628  
 US 1999-345673 19990630  
 US 6107517 A 20000822 US 1998-91185P P 19980630  
 OS MARPAT 132:64066  
 AB Synthesis of thyroid hormone analogs (I) [n = 1-3; R1 = alkyl, alkanol, alkenyl, alkenol, heterocyclo, (un)substituted aryl; R2 = H, alkyl, cycloalkyl; R3 = H, alkyl, cycloalkyl; R4 = H, alkyl, cycloalkyl, acyl; R5, R6 = H, alkyl; R7, R8 = independently H, halogen, alkyl, (un)substituted Ph, (un)substituted benzyl, heteroaryl providing both are not H] and pharmaceutically acceptable salts are disclosed. Methods of using such analogs and pharmaceutical compns. containing them are also disclosed, as are novel procedures for their preparation  
 IT 253329-29-2P 253329-30-5P 253329-32-7P  
 253329-33-8P 253329-34-9P  
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
 (synthesis and pharmaceutical compns. of thyroid hormone analogs)  
 RN 253329-29-2 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[12-(butylmethylamino)-1-[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]-12-oxododecyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

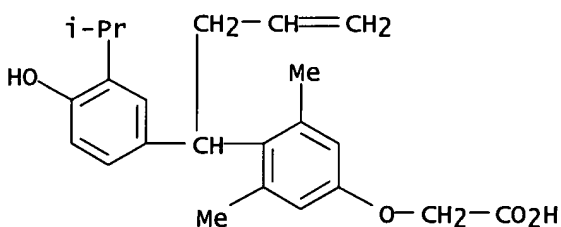


RN 253329-30-5 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[(4Z)-12-(butylmethylamino)-1-[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]-12-oxo-4-dodecenyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

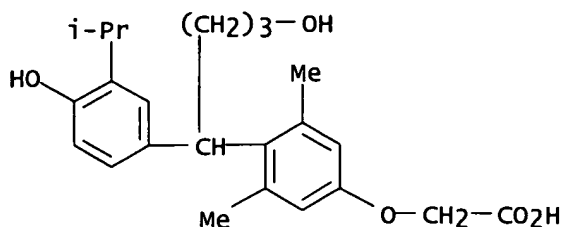
Double bond geometry as shown.



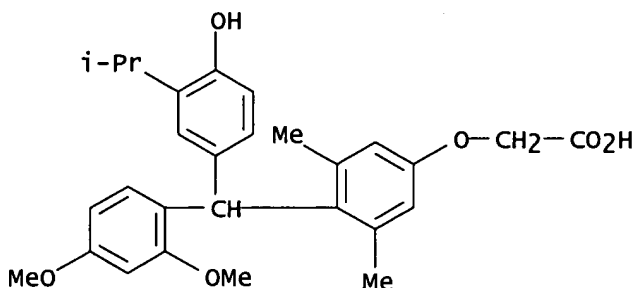
RN 253329-32-7 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[1-[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]-3-butenyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



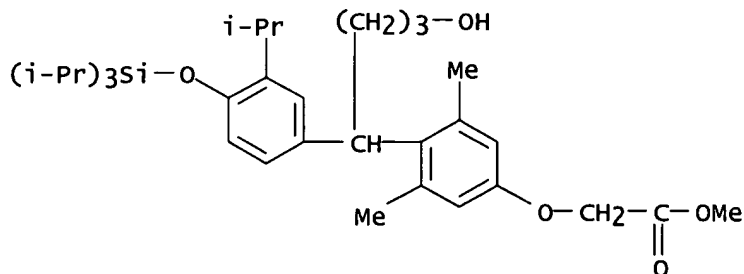
RN 253329-33-8 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[4-hydroxy-1-[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]butyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



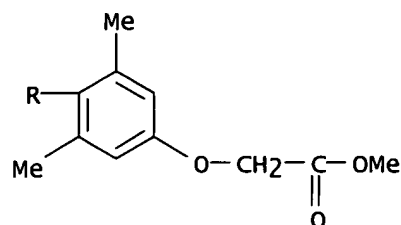
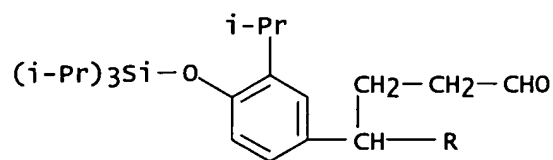
RN 253329-34-9 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[(2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 253329-14-5P 253329-15-6P 253329-16-7P  
 253329-17-8P 253329-18-9P 253329-19-0P  
 253329-20-3P 253329-21-4P 253329-22-5P  
 253329-23-6P 253329-24-7P 253329-25-8P  
 253329-31-6P  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT  
 (Reactant or reagent)  
 (synthesis and pharmaceutical comps. of thyroid hormone analogs)  
 RN 253329-14-5 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[(4-hydroxy-1-[3-(1-methylethyl)-4-[[tris(1-methylethyl)silyl]oxy]phenyl]butyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

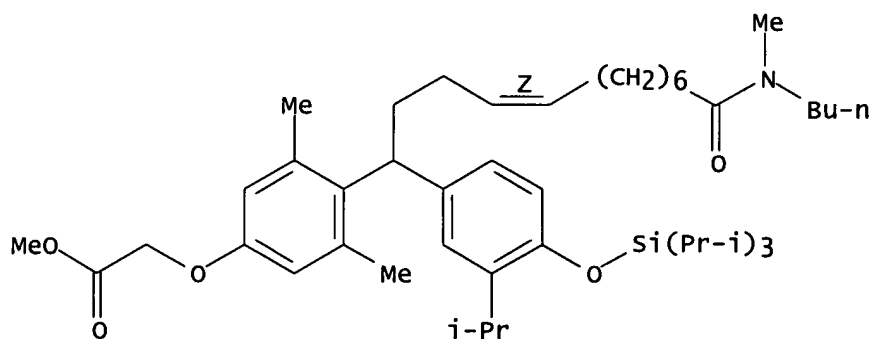


RN 253329-15-6 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [3,5-dimethyl-4-[1-[3-(1-methylethyl)-4-[[tris(1-methylethyl)silyl]oxy]phenyl]-4-oxobutyl]phenoxy]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

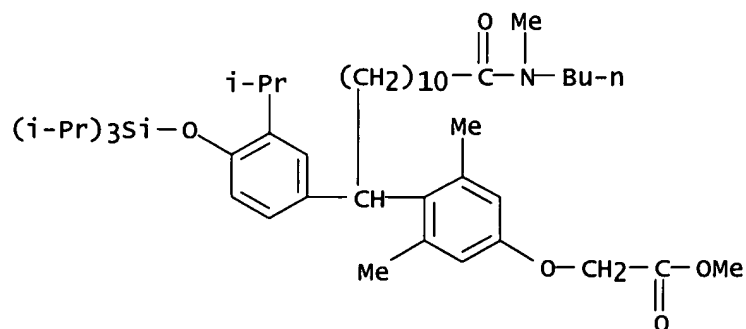


RN 253329-16-7 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[(4Z)-12-(butylmethylamino)-1-[3-(1-methylethyl)-4-[[tris(1-methylethyl)silyl]oxy]phenyl]-12-oxo-4-dodeceny]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

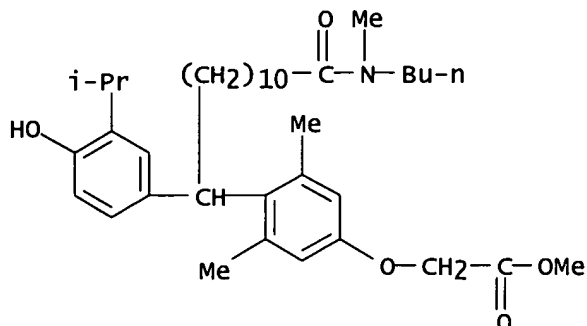
Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 253329-17-8 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[12-(butylmethylamino)-1-[3-(1-methylethyl)-4-[[tris(1-methylethyl)silyl]oxy]phenyl]-12-oxododecyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

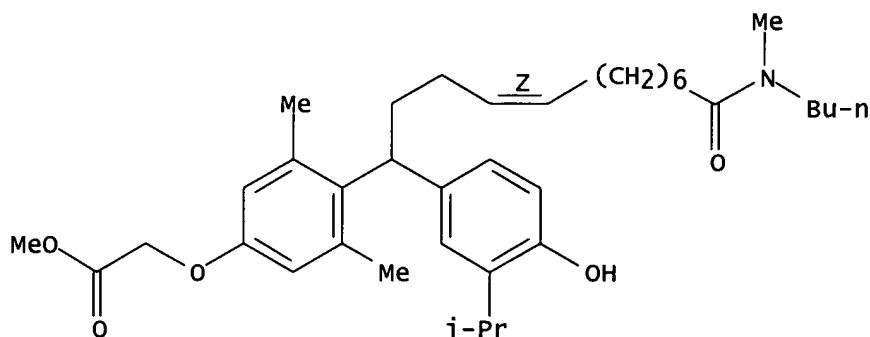


RN 253329-18-9 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[12-(butylmethylamino)-1-[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]-12-oxododecyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

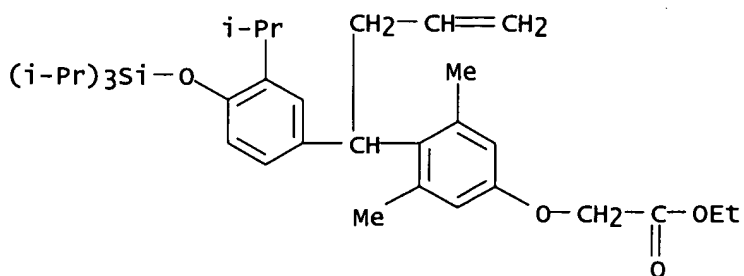


RN 253329-19-0 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[(4Z)-12-(butylmethylamino)-1-[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]-12-oxo-4-dodecenyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

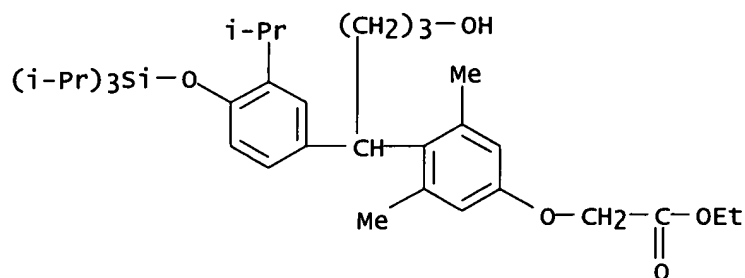


RN 253329-20-3 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [3,5-dimethyl-4-[1-[3-(1-methylethyl)-4-[[tris(1-methylethyl)silyl]oxy]phenyl]-3-butenyl]phenoxy]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

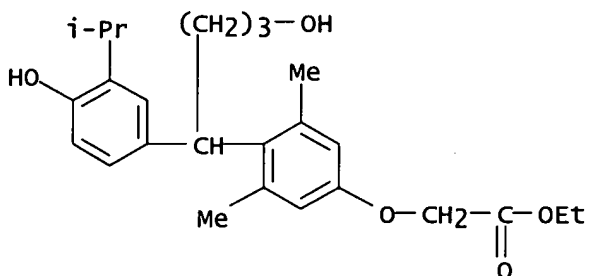


RN 253329-21-4 CAPLUS

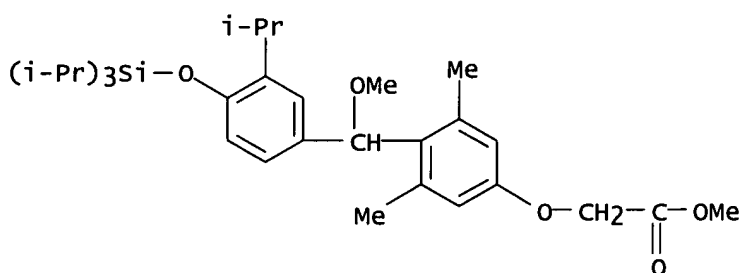
RN CN Acetic acid, [4-[4-hydroxy-1-[3-(1-methylethyl)-4-[[tris(1-methylethyl)silyl]oxy]phenyl]butyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



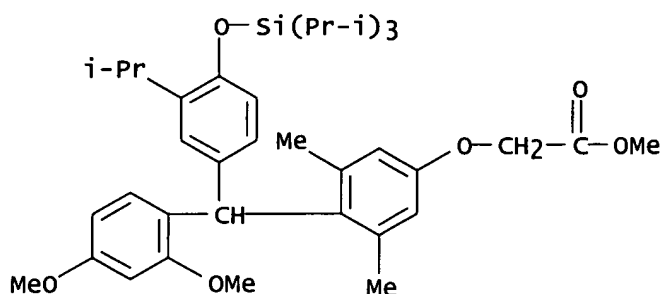
RN 253329-22-5 CAPLUS  
CN Acetic acid, [4-[4-hydroxy-1-[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]butyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



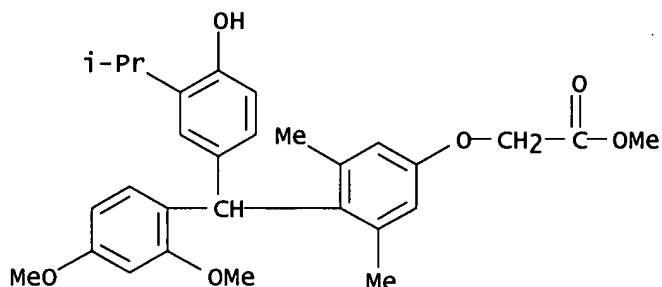
RN 253329-23-6 CAPLUS  
CN Acetic acid, [4-[methoxy[3-(1-methylethyl)-4-[[tris(1-methylethyl)silyl]oxy]phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



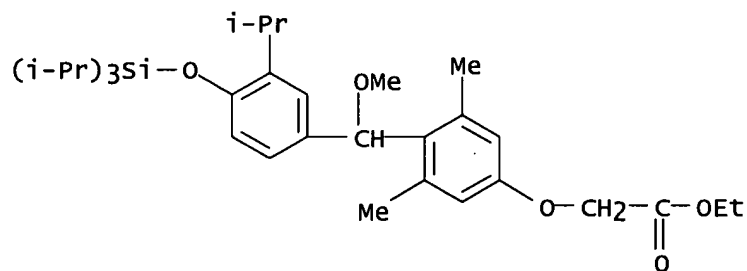
RN 253329-24-7 CAPLUS  
CN Acetic acid, [4-[(2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)[3-(1-methylethyl)-4-[[tris(1-methylethyl)silyl]oxy]phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 253329-25-8 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[(2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 253329-31-6 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[methoxy[3-(1-methylethyl)-4-[[tris(1-methylethyl)silyl]oxy]phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

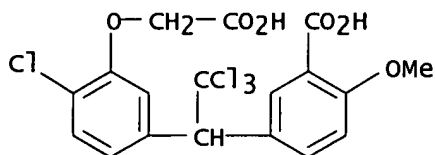


RE.CNT 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

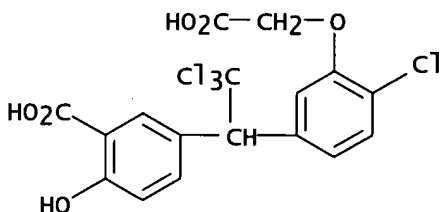
L8 ANSWER 78 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 1999:780157 CAPLUS  
 DN 132:122347  
 TI Synthesis and antimicrobial screening of 1,1,1-trichloro-2-[3-(carboxymethoxy)-4-chlorophenyl]-2-(carboxymethoxy)ethanes  
 AU Purohit, D. M.; Shah, V. H.  
 CS Chemistry Department, Saurashtra University, Rajkot, 360005, India



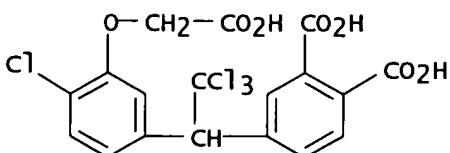
SO Journal of the Institution of Chemists (India) (1999), 71(1), 37-39  
 CODEN: JOICA7; ISSN: 0020-3254  
 PB Institution of Chemists (India)  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB Title compds. such as I were prepared from benzyl alc. derivative II and substituted benzenes in the presence of concentrated sulfuric acid. The products were active against Gram pos. and neg. bacteria and fungi.  
 IT 256379-76-7P 256379-80-3P 256379-81-4P  
 256379-82-5P 256379-83-6P 256379-84-7P  
 256379-85-8P 256379-86-9P 256379-87-0P  
 256379-88-1P 256379-89-2P 256379-90-5P  
 256379-91-6P  
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)  
 (preparation and antimicrobial activity of)  
 RN 256379-76-7 CAPLUS  
 CN Benzoic acid, 5-[1-[3-(carboxymethoxy)-4-chlorophenyl]-2,2,2-trichloroethyl]-2-methoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



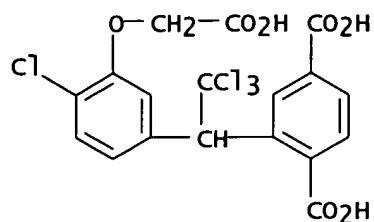
RN 256379-80-3 CAPLUS  
 CN Benzoic acid, 5-[1-[3-(carboxymethoxy)-4-chlorophenyl]-2,2,2-trichloroethyl]-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



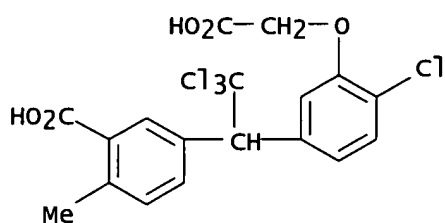
RN 256379-81-4 CAPLUS  
 CN 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, 4-[1-[3-(carboxymethoxy)-4-chlorophenyl]-2,2,2-trichloroethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



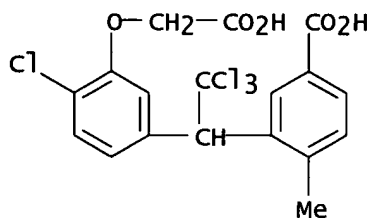
RN 256379-82-5 CAPLUS  
 CN 1,4-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, 2-[1-[3-(carboxymethoxy)-4-chlorophenyl]-2,2,2-trichloroethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



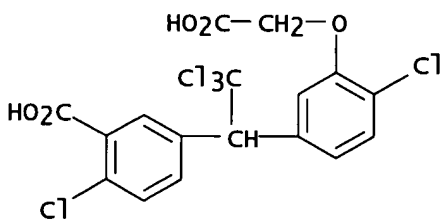
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 CN Benzoic acid, 5-[1-[3-(carboxymethoxy)-4-chlorophenyl]-2,2,2-trichloroethyl]-2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



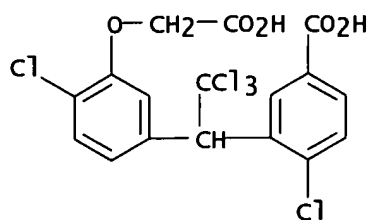
RN 256379-84-7 CAPLUS  
 CN Benzoic acid, 3-[1-[3-(carboxymethoxy)-4-chlorophenyl]-2,2,2-trichloroethyl]-4-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



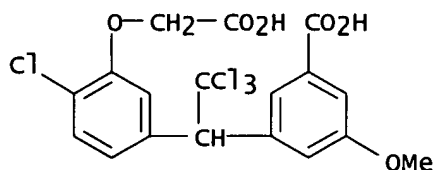
RN 256379-85-8 CAPLUS  
 CN Benzoic acid, 5-[1-[3-(carboxymethoxy)-4-chlorophenyl]-2,2,2-trichloroethyl]-2-chloro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



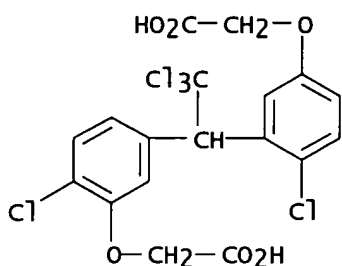
RN 256379-86-9 CAPLUS  
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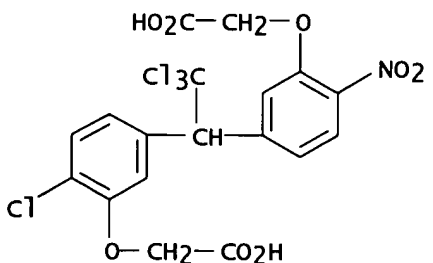
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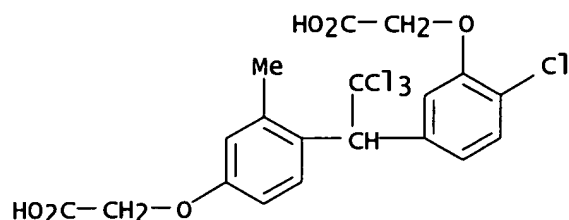
RN 256379-88-1 CAPLUS  
CN Acetic acid, [3-[1-[3-(carboxymethoxy)-4-chlorophenyl]-2,2,2-trichloroethyl]-4-chlorophenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



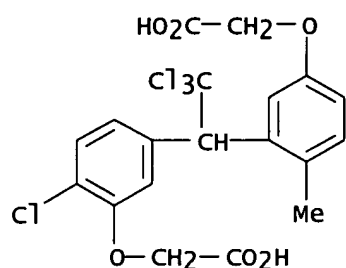
RN 256379-89-2 CAPLUS  
CN Acetic acid, [5-[1-[3-(carboxymethoxy)-4-chlorophenyl]-2,2,2-trichloroethyl]-2-nitrophenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 256379-90-5 CAPLUS  
CN Acetic acid, [4-[1-[3-(carboxymethoxy)-4-chlorophenyl]-2,2,2-trichloroethyl]-3-methylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 256379-91-6 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [3-[1-[3-(carboxymethoxy)-4-chlorophenyl]-2,2,2-trichloroethyl]-4-methylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 79 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 1999:613860 CAPLUS  
 DN 131:243084  
 TI Preparation of naphthyl and indolyl acylsulfonamides for the treatment and prevention of prostaglandin mediated disease  
 IN Gareau, Yves; Labelle, Marc; Juteau, Helene; Gallant, Michel; Lachance, Nicolas; Belley, Michel  
 PA Merck Frosst Canada & Co., Can.  
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 143 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9947497	A2	19990923	WO 1999-CA212	19990312
	WO 9947497	A3	19991028		
	W:				
	AE, AL, AM, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CN, CU, CZ, EE, GD, GE, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LT, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN, YU, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW:				
	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
				US 1998-77990P	P 19980313
				GB 1998-15856	A 19980721
	US 6242493	B1	20010605	US 1999-266047	19990310
				US 1998-77990P	P 19980313
	CA 2322742	AA	19990923	CA 1999-2322742	19990312

			US 1998-77990P	P	19980313
			WO 1999-CA212	W	19990312
AU 9927086	A1	19991011	AU 1999-27086		19990312
AU 756333	B2	20030109			
			US 1998-77990P	P	19980313
			GB 1998-15856	A	19980721
			WO 1999-CA212	W	19990312
EP 1071648	A2	20010131	EP 1999-907214		19990312
	R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO			
			US 1998-77990P	P	19980313
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			WO 1999-CA212	W	19990312
JP 2002506851	T2	20020305	JP 2000-536694		19990312
			US 1998-77990P	P	19980313
			WO 1999-CA212	W	19990312

OS MARPAT 131:243084

AB Naphthyl and indolyl acylsulfonamides (I) [where HET = 5-12 membered monocyclic or bicyclic aromatic ring with 1-3 O, S(O)<sub>n</sub>, or N(O)<sub>m</sub> heteroatoms; A = O, S(O)<sub>n</sub>, (un)substituted NH, C(O), (un)substituted CH<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub> or CH=CH, etc.; B = (un)substituted (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>p</sub>-Y-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>q</sub>; X = (un)substituted 5-10 membered monocyclic or bicyclic (hetero)aryl with 1-3 O, S(O)<sub>n</sub>, or N(O)<sub>m</sub> heteroatoms; Y = O, S(O)<sub>n</sub>, (un)substituted NH, a bond, or (un)substituted CH=CH; Z = OH or NH-SO<sub>2</sub>R<sub>4</sub>; R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, and R<sub>3</sub> = independently H, halogen, alkyl, alkenyl, (heteroaryl)alkynyl, (un)substituted (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>p</sub>S(O)<sub>n</sub>H, (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>p</sub>OH, or (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>p</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, CN, NO<sub>2</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>H or ester, (un)substituted C(O)-NH<sub>2</sub>; R<sub>4</sub> = (heteroaryl)alkyl, (heteroaryl)alkenyl, alkynyl, CF<sub>3</sub>, heteroaryl; m = 0 or 1; n = 0-2; p and q = independently 0-3 and p + q = 0-6], as well as pharmaceutically acceptable salts, hydrates and esters thereof, were prepared as antagonists of the pain and inflammatory effects of E-type prostaglandins. For instance, Et (E)-3-[2-(bromomethyl)phenyl]-2-propenoate (preparation given) was treated with 2-naphthylboronic acid, followed by hydrolysis of the ester to give (E)-3-[2-(2-naphthylmethyl)phenyl]-2-propenoic acid. The acid was coupled with 2-thiophenesulfonamide to yield N-{(E)-3-[2-(2-naphthylmethyl)phenyl]-2-propenoyl}-2-thiophenesulfonamide (II). Comps. of the invention were reported to have demonstrated prostanoid antagonist or agonist activity and selectivity through a variety of in vitro and in vivo prostanoid receptor assays (no data). Testing against edema, pyrexia, inflammation, and arthritis was also discussed (no data). The comps. are claimed to be useful as analgesics, antipyretic agents, antiinflammatory agents, and antitumor agents for the treatment or prevention of prostaglandin mediated disease.

IT 244102-12-3P 244102-16-7P 244102-25-8P  
244102-28-1P

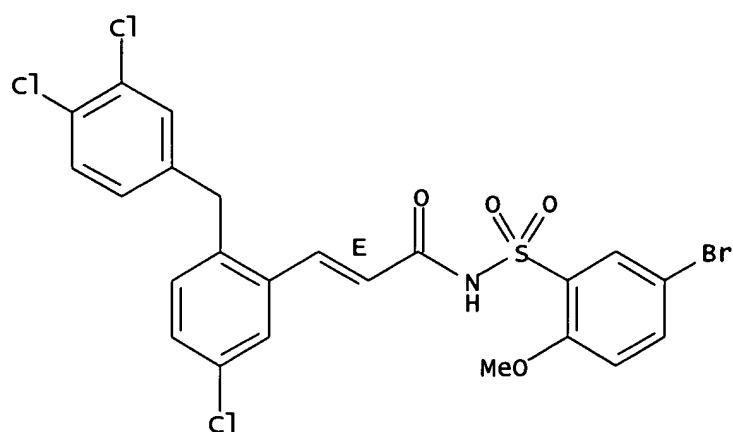
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(target compound; preparation of naphthyl and indolyl acylsulfonamides for the treatment and prevention of prostaglandin mediated disease)

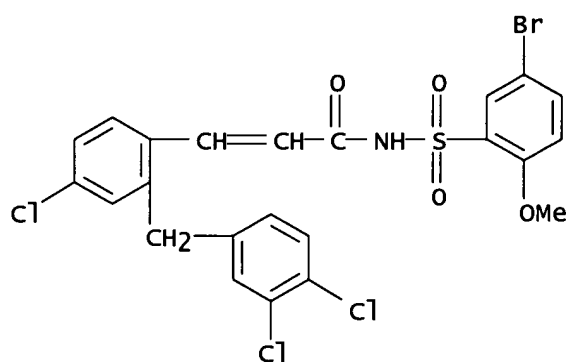
RN 244102-12-3 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenamide, N-[(5-bromo-2-methoxyphenyl)sulfonyl]-3-[5-chloro-2-[(3,4-dichlorophenyl)methyl]phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

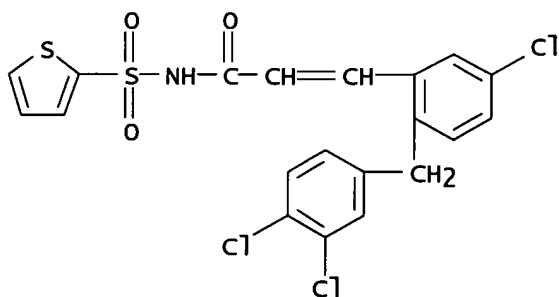
Double bond geometry as shown.



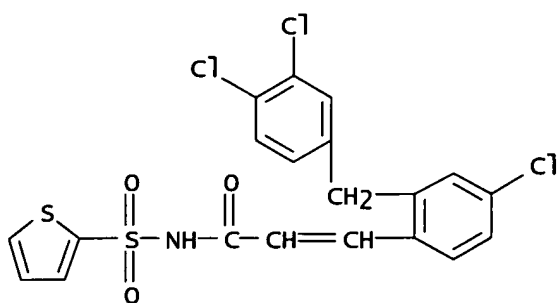
RN 244102-16-7 CAPLUS  
 CN 2-Propenamide, N-[(5-bromo-2-methoxyphenyl)sulfonyl]-3-[4-chloro-2-[(3,4-dichlorophenyl)methyl]phenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 244102-25-8 CAPLUS  
 CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-chloro-2-[(3,4-dichlorophenyl)methyl]phenyl]-N-(2-bromothieryl-sulfonyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

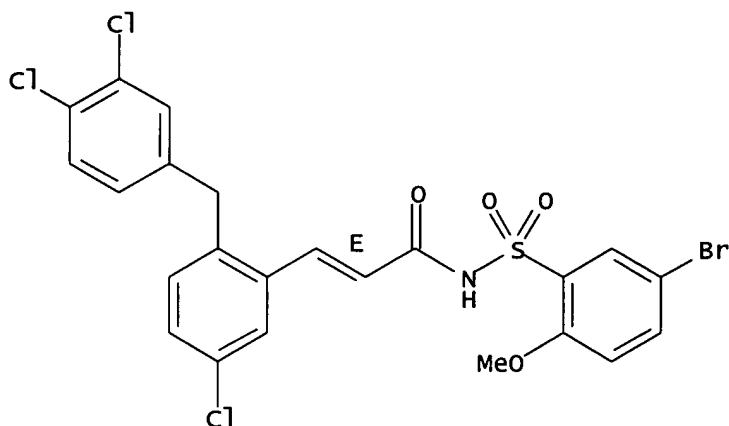


RN 244102-28-1 CAPLUS  
 CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[4-chloro-2-[(3,4-dichlorophenyl)methyl]phenyl]-N-(2-thienylsulfonyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 244103-67-1  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); MSC (Miscellaneous); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (treatment; preparation of naphthyl and indolyl acylsulfonamides for the treatment and prevention of prostaglandin mediated disease)  
 RN 244103-67-1 CAPLUS  
 CN 2-Propenamide, N-[(5-bromo-2-methoxyphenyl)sulfonyl]-3-[5-chloro-2-[(3,4-dichlorophenyl)methyl]phenyl]-, sodium salt, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



● Na

L8 ANSWER 80 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 1999:533606 CAPLUS  
 DN 131:286234  
 TI Synthesis of 1,1,1-trichloro-2,2-bis(carboxymethoxyaryl)ethanes as potential antimicrobial and insecticidal agents  
 AU Purohit, D. M.; Shah, V. H.  
 CS Department of Chemistry, Saurashtra University, Rajkot, 360 005, India  
 SO Indian Journal of Chemistry, Section B: Organic Chemistry Including Medicinal Chemistry (1999), 38B(5), 618-622  
 CODEN: IJSBDB; ISSN: 0376-4699  
 PB National Institute of Science Communication, CSIR  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB Some new 1,1,1-trichloro-2,2-bis(carboxymethoxyaryl)ethanes have been

synthesized by treating aryloxyacetic acids (2 mol) with chloral hydrate (1 mol) in the presence of a catalytic amount of concentrated sulfuric acid.

The

aryloxyacetic acids are prepared by reaction of phenols with chloroacetic acid in the presence of aqueous sodium hydroxide. The antimicrobial activities of these compds. have been assayed against Gram pos. and Gram neg. bacteria and fungi; insecticidal activities have been examined against the rice leaf hopper.

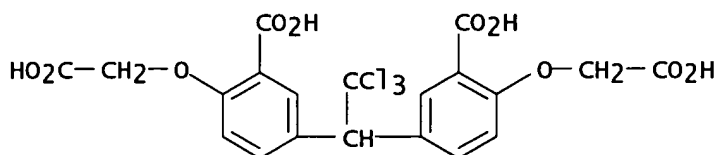
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246149-78-0P 246149-79-1P 246149-80-4P  
246149-81-5P 246149-82-6P 246149-83-7P  
246149-84-8P 246149-85-9P 246149-86-0P  
246149-87-1P 246149-88-2P 246149-89-3P  
246149-90-6P 246149-91-7P 246149-92-8P

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)

(preparation and antimicrobial and insecticidal activity of)

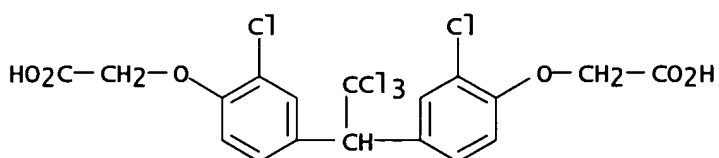
RN 246149-75-7 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 3,3'-(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis[6-(carboxymethoxy)-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



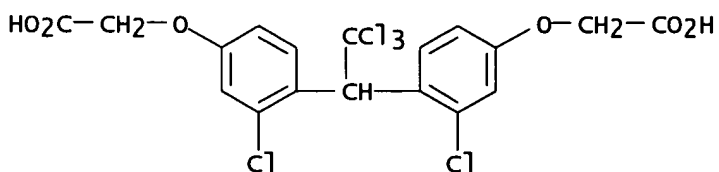
RN 246149-76-8 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis[(2-chloro-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 246149-77-9 CAPLUS

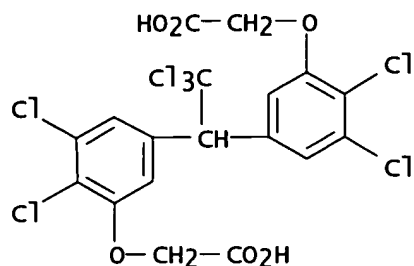
CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis[(3-chloro-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



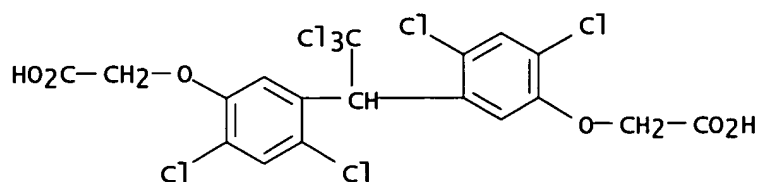
RN 246149-78-0 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis[(5,6-dichloro-3,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

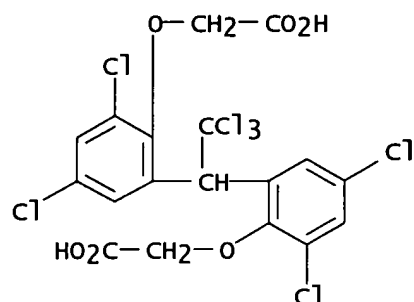




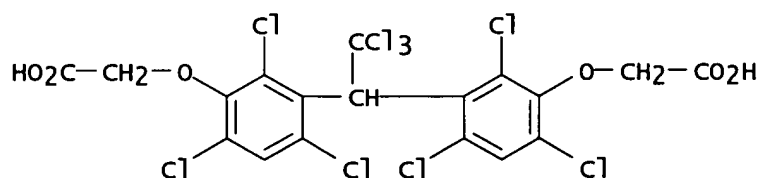
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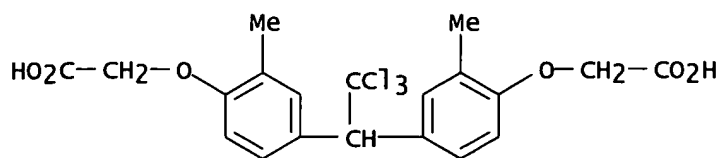
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 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis[(4,6-dichloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



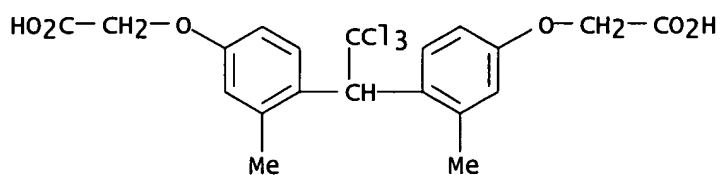
RN 246149-81-5 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis[(2,4,6-trichloro-3,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



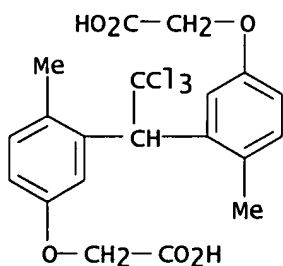
RN 246149-82-6 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis[(2-methyl-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



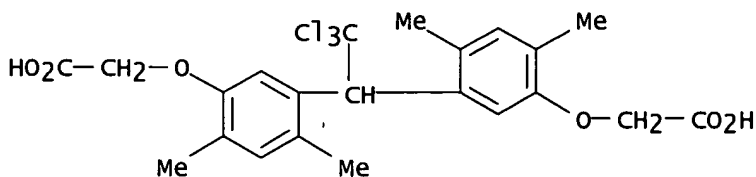
RN 246149-83-7 CAPLUS  
CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis[(3-methyl-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



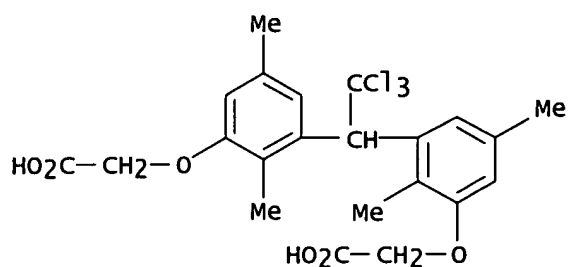
RN 246149-84-8 CAPLUS  
CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis[(4-methyl-3,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



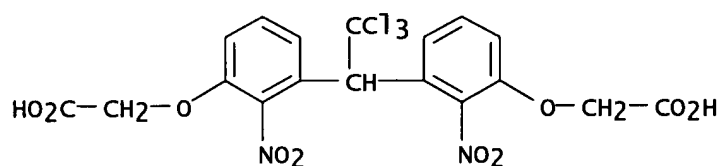
RN 246149-85-9 CAPLUS  
CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis[(4,6-dimethyl-3,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



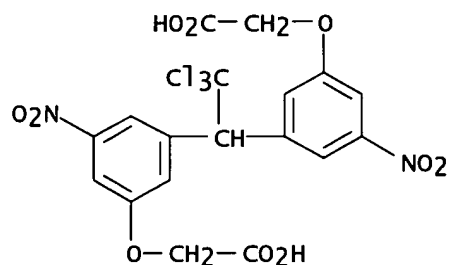
RN 246149-86-0 CAPLUS  
CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis[(2,5-dimethyl-3,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



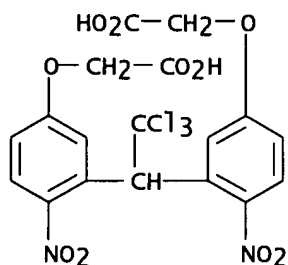
RN 246149-87-1 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis[(2-methyl-3,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 246149-88-2 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis[(5-nitro-3,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

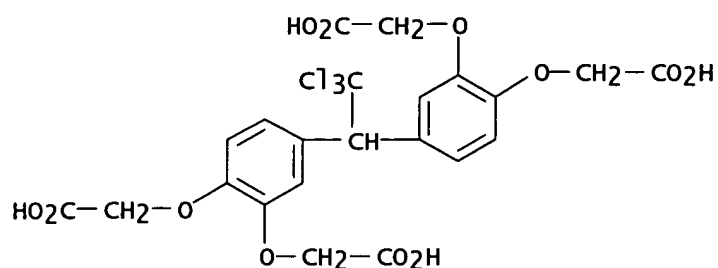


RN 246149-89-3 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis[(4-nitro-3,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



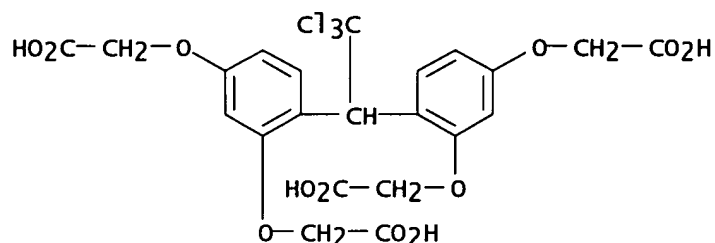
RN 246149-90-6 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2',2'',2'''-[(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis[4,1,2-phenylene]oxy]]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

benzenetriyl[bis(oxy)]]tetrakis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



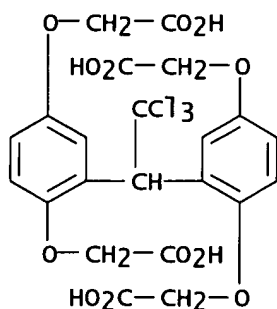
RN 246149-91-7 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, 2,2',2'',2'''-[(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis[1,2,4-benzenetriyl[bis(oxy)]]]tetrakis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 246149-92-8 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, 2,2',2'',2'''-[(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis[2,1,4-benzenetriyl[bis(oxy)]]]tetrakis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 25 THERE ARE 25 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 81 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1999:390409 CAPLUS

DN 131:45048

TI Preparation of disalicylate analog based sialyl Lewisx mimetics as antiinflammatory agents and selectin receptors

IN Anderson, Mark B.; Levy, Daniel E.; Holme, Kevin R.

PA Glycomed Incorporated, USA; Sankyo Co., Ltd.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 104 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9929706	A2	19990617	WO 1998-US25788	19981204
	WO 9929706	A3	19990812		
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OS MARPAT 131:45048

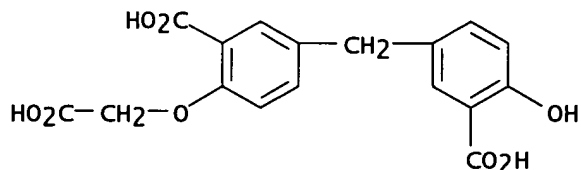
AB The present invention discloses medicaments that are selectin-ligand structural mimetics that bind to certain selectins wherein the mimetics may lack the sialic acid and/or fucose of the natural selecting ligand, sialyl Lewisx (sLex), but have a structure capable of mimicking the structural features necessary for selectin recognition. In particular, the invention compds. mimic the key structural features of the oligosaccharides responsible for selectin-mediated cell adhesion. These features consist of the charge-distance-coordination relationship between the carboxylic acid functionality of sialic acid at a distance of 8-12 angstroms of the L-fucose moiety. The invention compds. are disalicylate, its analogs, and disalicylate-based C-glycoside compds. I wherein R1-R12 are independently alkoxy, H, OH, aryl, aryloxy, aralkoxy, alkoxyaryl, amino, alkyl, sialic acid, quinic acid, sulfone, sulfonamide, phosphate, NO2, carboxylic acid, heterocycle; R2R3 and R9R10 are S, O, amine; R5R12 is CH2, CO, O, S, imino; R6R7 is O, CH2, imino, were prepared as selectin receptors. The present invention also discloses methods of treating selectin-mediated disorders comprising administering the compds. disclosed. Thus, C-glycoside II was prepared as P-selectin receptor (IC50 = 1039  $\mu$ M).

IT 227595-86-0P

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
 (preparation of disalicylate analog based sialyl Lewisx mimetics as antiinflammatory agents and selectin receptors)

RN 227595-86-0 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 5-[[3-carboxy-4-(carboxymethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-2-hydroxy-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 82 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1999:355792 CAPLUS  
 DN 131:14490  
 TI Nuclear thyroid receptor ligand modeling based on three-dimensional structures of their ligand-binding domains  
 IN Scanlan, Thomas S.; Baxter, John D.; Fletterick, Robert J.; Wagner, Richard L.; Kushner, Peter J.; Apriletti, James W.; West, Brian L.; Shiau, Andrew K.  
 PA The Regents of the University of California, USA  
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 447 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9926966	A2	19990603	WO 1998-US25296	19981125
	WO 9926966	A3	20000120		
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US 6266622		B1	20010724	US 1997-980115	19971126
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				US 1995-8543P	P 19951213
				US 1995-8606P	P 19951214
				US 1996-764870	A2 19961213
CA 2314096		AA	19990603	CA 1998-2314096	19981125
				US 1997-980115	A 19971126
				WO 1998-US25296	W 19981125
AU 9917999		A1	19990615	AU 1999-17999	19981125
AU 763452		B2	20030724		
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				WO 1998-US25296	W 19981125
EP 1034184		A2	20000913	EP 1998-962849	19981125
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				WO 1998-US25296	W 19981125
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				US 1997-980115	A 19971126
				WO 1998-US25296	W 19981125

## PATENT FAMILY INFORMATION:

FAN 1997:516262

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9721993	A2	19970619	WO 1996-US20778	19961213
	WO 9721993	A3	19970724		
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AU 717743	B2	20000330		AU 1997-18216	19961213
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FAN 2001:538255					
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US 6236946	B1	20010522	US 1995-8606P	P 19951214	
			US 1996-764870	19961213	
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RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG					
			US 1997-980115	A1 19971126	
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AU 763452	B2	20030724			
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R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,					

IE, FI

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AU 2003220708	A1	20030814	WO 1998-US25296	W	19981125
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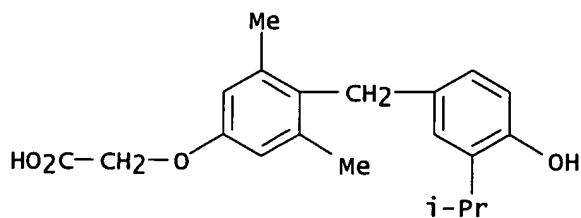
OS MARPAT 131:14490

AB The present invention provides new methods, particularly computational methods, and compns. for the generation of nuclear receptor synthetic ligands based on the three dimensional structure of nuclear receptors, particularly the thyroid receptor (herein referred to as "TR"). Also provided are crystals, nuclear receptor synthetic ligands, and related methods. Atomic coordinates are provided for crystals of rat TR  $\alpha$ -isoform residues 122-410 (the ligand-binding domain or LBD) complexed with 3,5,3'-triiodothyronine (T3), 3,5-dibromo-3'-isopropylthyronine (IpBr2), 3,5-dimethyl-3'-isopropylthyronine (Dimit), and 3,5,3'-triiodothyroacetic acid (Triac), as well as crystals of human TR  $\beta$ -isoform residues 202-461 complexed with Triac or 3,5-dimethyl-4-(4'-hydroxy-3'-isopropylbenzyl)phenoxyacetic acid (GC1). The 3-dimensional model of TR LBD with a bound ligand reveals a previously unknown structure for nuclear receptors and shows that the ligand is bound in a water inaccessible binding cavity of the ligand-binding domain of the receptor. The present invention provides computational methods for designing nuclear receptor synthetic ligands using such crystal and 3-dimensional structural information to generate synthetic ligands that modulate the conformational changes of a nuclear receptor's LBD. Receptor selectivity for a TR-type receptor vs. other nuclear receptors is provided by selecting a compound that interacts with conformationally constrained residues of a TR LBD that are conserved among TR isoforms. The chemical synthesis and biol. activities of various agonists, especially those that bind selectively to one of the two TR isoforms, and antagonists, are also provided.

IT 211110-63-3D, complex with ligand-binding domain of thyroid hormone receptors  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$   
 RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)  
 (nuclear thyroid receptor ligand modeling based on three-dimensional structures of their ligand-binding domains)

RN 211110-63-3 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)





L8 ANSWER 83 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1999:285722 CAPLUS

DN 131:102065

TI Synthesis of 1,1,1-trichloro-2-(2',4'-dichloro-5'-carboxymethoxyphenyl)-2-(carboxyaryl/carboxymethoxyaryl)ethanes as possible antimicrobial agents

AU Purohit, D. M.; Shah, V. H.

CS Department of Chemistry, Saurashtra University, Rajkot, 360 005, India

SO Indian Journal of Heterocyclic Chemistry (1999), 8(3), 209-212

CODEN: IJCHEI; ISSN: 0971-1627

PB Prof. R. S. Varma

DT Journal

LA English

AB The title compds. I (R = HO<sub>2</sub>C, HO<sub>2</sub>CCH:CH, HO<sub>2</sub>CCH<sub>2</sub>, HO<sub>2</sub>CCH<sub>2</sub>O; R<sub>1</sub> = H, HO<sub>2</sub>C, Me, Cl, MeO, NO<sub>2</sub>, HO<sub>2</sub>CCH<sub>2</sub>O) were prepared by reaction of 2,4-Cl<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>OCH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H with chloral hydrate in the presence of concentrated H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> to afford the (trichloroethyl)phenoxyacetic acid II. II reacted with RR<sub>1</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub> in the presence of a catalytic amount of concentrated H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> to give I. All products

were

screened for antimicrobial activity. The mol. structures of the products were supported by IR, PMR, and mass spectroscopy and elemental anal.

IT 231628-61-8P 231628-62-9P 231628-63-0P

231628-64-1P 231628-65-2P 231628-66-3P

231628-67-4P 231628-68-5P 231628-69-6P

231628-70-9P 231628-71-0P 231628-72-1P

231628-73-2P 231628-74-3P 231628-75-4P

231628-76-5P 231628-77-6P 231628-78-7P

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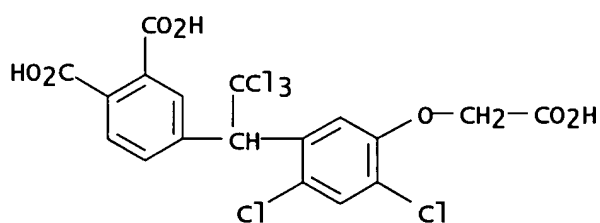
231628-85-6P

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)

(preparation and bactericidal/fungicidal activities of [(carboxymethoxy)dichlorophenyl]trichloroethanes)

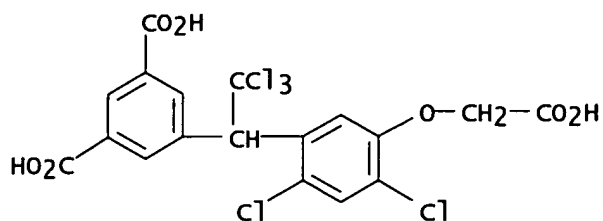
RN 231628-61-8 CAPLUS

CN 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, 4-[1-[5-(carboxymethoxy)-2,4-dichlorophenyl]-2,2,2-trichloroethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

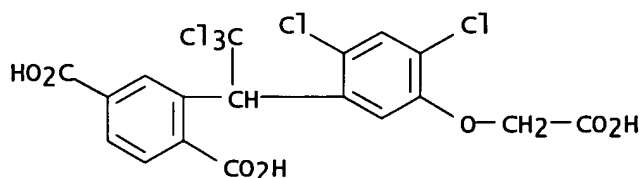


RN 231628-62-9 CAPLUS

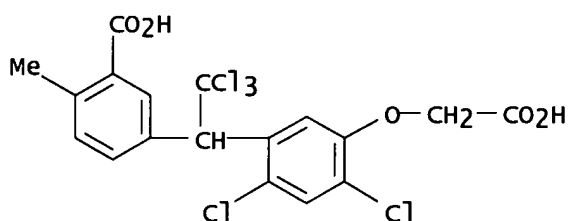
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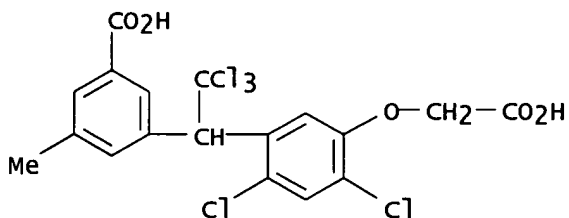
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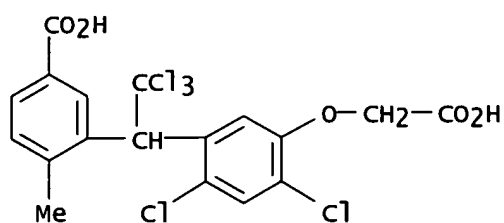
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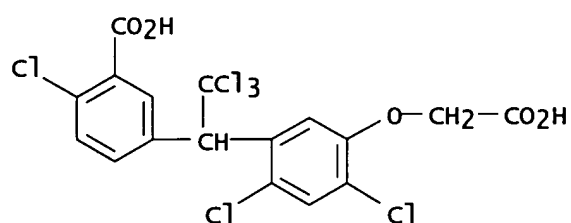
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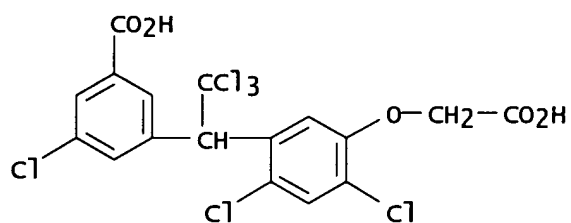
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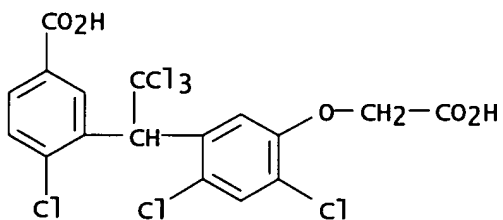
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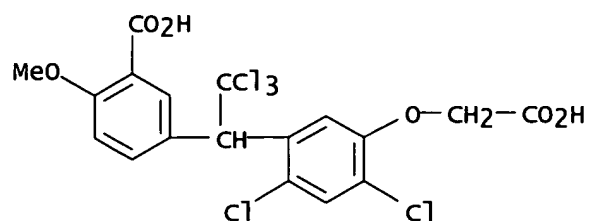
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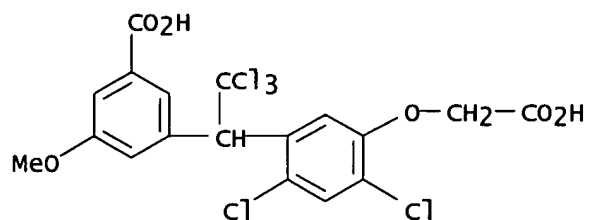
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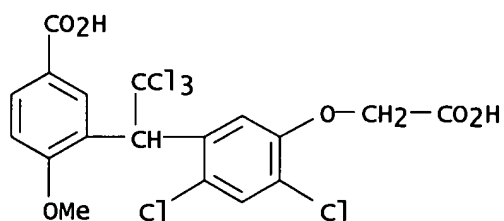
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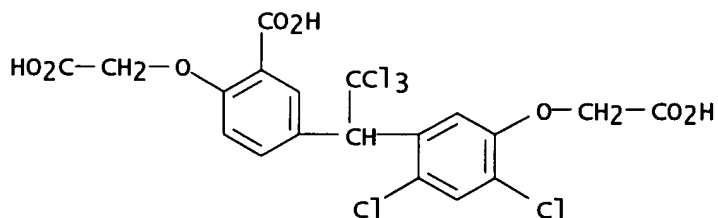
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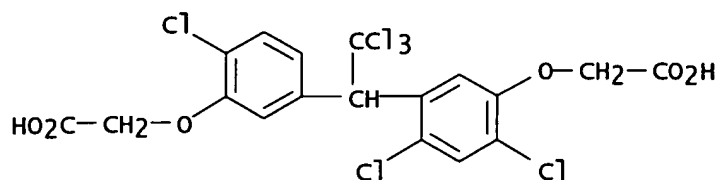
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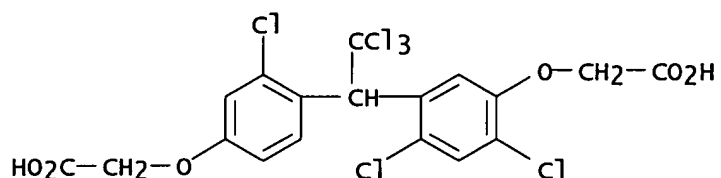
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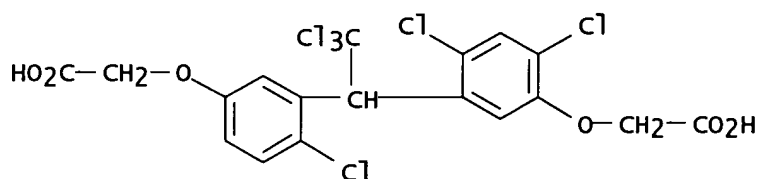
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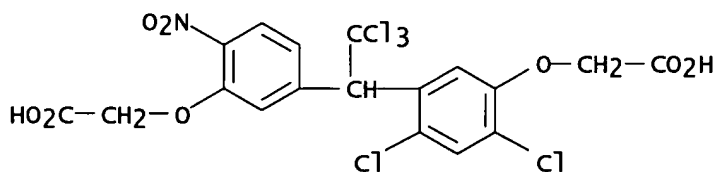
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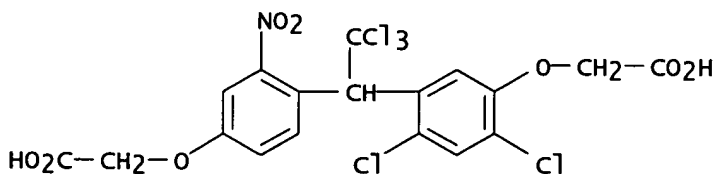
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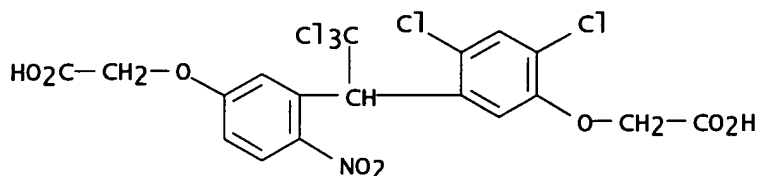
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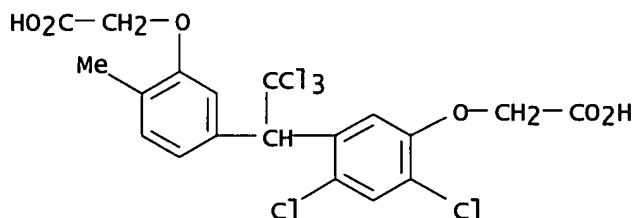
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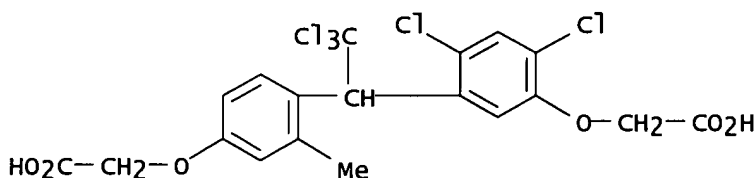
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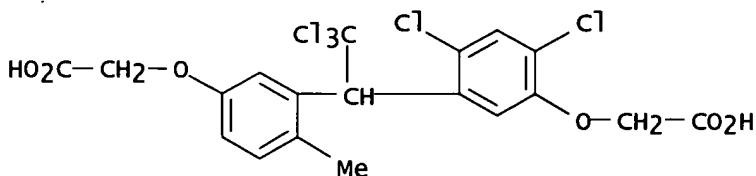
RN 231628-80-1 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [5-[1-[5-(carboxymethoxy)-2,4-dichlorophenyl]]-2,2,2-trichloroethyl]-2-methylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



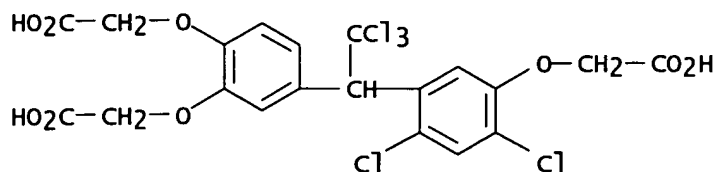
RN 231628-81-2 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[1-[5-(carboxymethoxy)-2,4-dichlorophenyl]]-2,2,2-trichloroethyl]-3-methylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 231628-82-3 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [3-[1-[5-(carboxymethoxy)-2,4-dichlorophenyl]]-2,2,2-trichloroethyl]-4-methylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

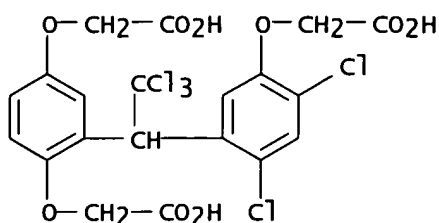


RN 231628-83-4 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[4-[1-[5-(carboxymethoxy)-2,4-dichlorophenyl]]-2,2,2-trichloroethyl]-1,2-phenylene]bis(oxy)]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



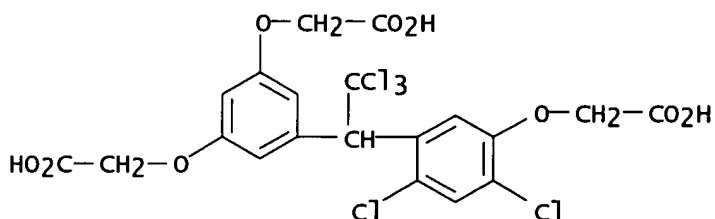
RN 231628-84-5 CAPLUS

Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[2-[1-[5-(carboxymethoxy)-2,4-dichlorophenyl]-2,2,2-trichloroethyl]-1,4-phenylene]bis(oxy)]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 231628-85-6 CAPLUS

Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[5-[1-[5-(carboxymethoxy)-2,4-dichlorophenyl]]-2,2,2-trichloroethyl]-1,3-phenylene]bis(oxy)]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 84 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1999:9803 CAPLUS

DN 130:81287

## TI Preparation of phenoxyakanoates as thyroid hormone receptor $\beta$ agonists

IN Scanlan, Thomas S.; Chellini, Grazia; Yoshihara, Hikari; Apriletti, James;  
Baxter, John D.; Ribeiro, Ralff C. J.

PA The Regents of the University of California, USA

50 PCT Int. Appl., 45 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

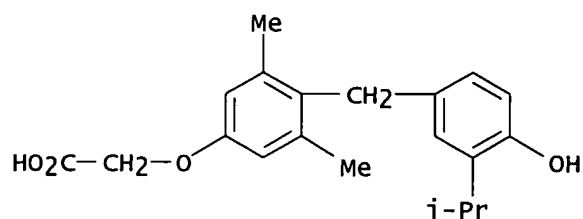
DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT<sup>5</sup> 1

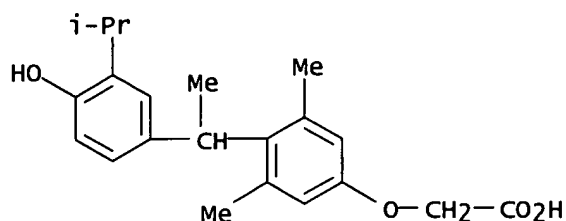
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9857919	A1	19981223	WO 1998-US11758	19980608
	W: AU, CA, JP, KP, KR				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL				
	PT, SE				

US 5883294	A	19990316	US 1997-877792	A	19970618
CA 2290622	AA	19981223	US 1997-877792		19970618
			CA 1998-2290622		19980608
AU 9878234	A1	19990104	US 1997-877792	A	19970618
AU 746991	B2	20020509	WO 1998-US11758	W	19980608
			AU 1998-78234		19980608
			US 1997-877792	A	19970618
EP 991618	A1	20000412	WO 1998-US11758	W	19980608
EP 991618	B1	20031112	EP 1998-926384		19980608
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI					
			US 1997-877792	A	19970618
JP 2002511084	T2	20020409	WO 1998-US11758	W	19980608
			JP 1999-504530		19980608
			US 1997-877792	A	19970618
AT 254095	E	20031115	WO 1998-US11758	W	19980608
			AT 1998-926384		19980608
			US 1997-877792	A	19970618
			WO 1998-US11758	W	19980608
OS	MARPAT 130:81287				
AB	R3OZ1CR1R2Z2O(CH2)nCO2R [I; R = H or (cyclo)alkyl; R1,R2 = H or alkyl; 1 of R1,R2 = H and the other = OH; R1R2 = O; R3 = H, (cyclo)alkyl, acyl; Z1 = (un)substituted 1,4-phenylene; Z2 = (un)substituted 3,5-dimethyl-4,1-phenylene] were prepared Thus, 4-bromo-2-isopropylanisole was condensed with 2,6-dimethyl-4-methoxybenzaldehyde (preparation each given) and the product converted in 4 steps to title compound II. Data for biol. activity of I were given.				
IT	211110-63-3P 218431-15-3P RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (preparation of phenoxyakanoates as thyroid hormone receptor $\beta$ agonists)				
RN	211110-63-3 CAPLUS				
CN	Acetic acid, [4-[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				

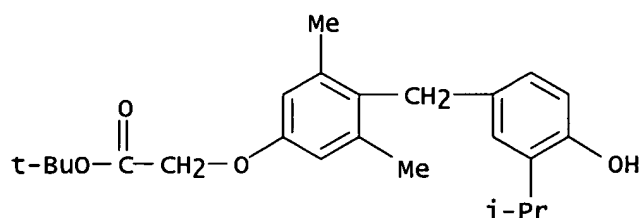


RN 218431-15-3 CAPLUS  
CN Acetic acid, [4-[1-[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]ethyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

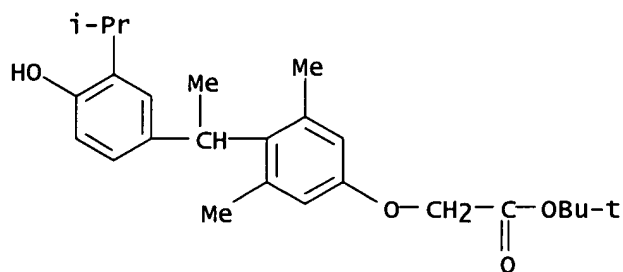




IT 218431-09-5P 218431-14-2P  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT  
 (Reactant or reagent)  
 (preparation of phenoxyakanoates as thyroid hormone receptor  $\beta$   
 agonists)  
 RN 218431-09-5 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-  
 dimethylphenoxy]-, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 218431-14-2 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[1-[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]ethyl]-3,5-  
 dimethylphenoxy]-, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 85 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 1998:435316 CAPLUS  
 DN 129:157050  
 TI A high-affinity subtype-selective agonist ligand for the thyroid hormone  
 receptor  
 AU Chiellini, Grazia; Apriletti, James W.; Yoshihara, Hikari A.; Baxter, John  
 D.; Ribeiro, Ralff C. J.; Scanlan, Thomas S.  
 CS Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry and Cellular & Molecular  
 Pharmacology, University of California, San Francisco, CA, 94143-0446, USA  
 SO Chemistry & Biology (1998), 5(6), 299-306  
 CODEN: CBOLE2; ISSN: 1074-5521

PB Current Biology Ltd.

DT Journal

LA English

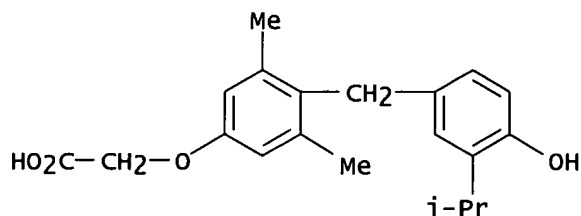
AB Thyroid hormones regulate many different physiol. processes in different tissues in vertebrates. Most of the actions of thyroid hormones are mediated by the thyroid hormone receptor (TR), which is a member of the nuclear receptor superfamily of ligand-activated transcription regulators. There are two different genes that encode two different TRs, TR $\alpha$  and TR $\beta$ , and these two TRs are often co-expressed at different levels in different tissues. Most thyroid hormones do not discriminate between the two TRs and bind both with similar affinities. The authors have designed and synthesized a thyroid hormone analog that has high affinity for the TRs and is selective in both binding and activation functions for TR $\beta$  over TR $\alpha$ . The compound, GC-1, was initially designed to solve synthetic problems that limit thyroid hormone analog preparation, and contains several structural changes with respect to the natural hormone 3,5,3'-triiodo-L-thyronine (T3). These changes include replacement of the three iodines with Me and iso-Pr groups, replacement of the biaryl ether linkage with a methylene linkage, and replacement of the amino-acid sidechain with an oxyacetic-acid sidechain. The result of this study show that GC-1 is a member of a new class of thyromimetic compds. that are more synthetically accessible than traditional thyromimetics and have potentially useful receptor binding and activation properties. The TR $\beta$  selectivity of GC-1 is particularly interesting and suggests that GC-1 might be a useful in vivo probe for studying the physiol. roles of the different thyroid hormone receptor isoforms.

IT 211110-63-3P

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)  
(design and synthesis of high-affinity subtype-selective agonist ligand for thyroid hormone receptor)

RN 211110-63-3 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, [4-[[4-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-3,5-dimethylphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 26 THERE ARE 26 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 86 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1998:296799 CAPLUS

DN 129:50028

TI A comparison of actions of neuropeptide Y (NPY) agonists and antagonists at NPY Y1 and Y2 receptors in anesthetized rats

AU Smith-White, M.; Moriarty, M. J.; Potter, E. K.

CS Prince of Wales Medical Research Institute, Sydney, 2031, Australia

SO Neuropeptides (Edinburgh) (1998), 32(2), 109-118

CODEN: NRPPDD; ISSN: 0143-4179

PB Churchill Livingstone

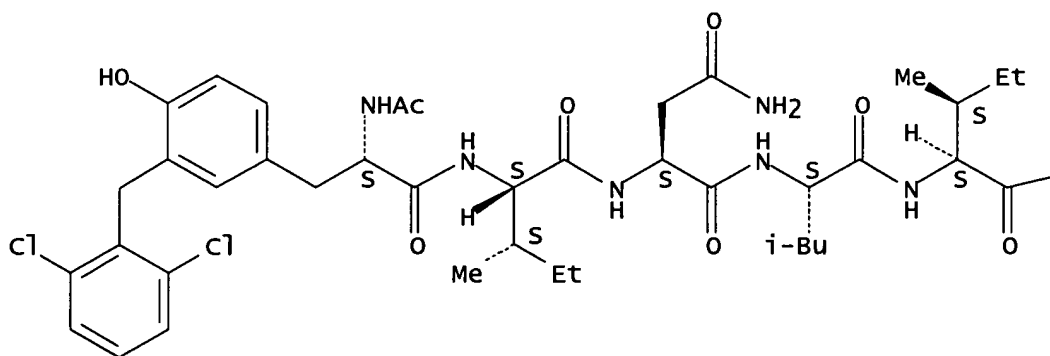
DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB The pancreatic polypeptide family includes three members, neuropeptide Y (NPY), peptide YY (PYY) and pancreatic polypeptide (PP), with sequence homol. between members and species varying from approx. 50 to 80%. Some of these peptides were compared in the mammalian cardiovascular system for activity mediated by actions on pre- (Y2) and post-junctional (Y1) NPY receptors. NPY and PYY, with sequence homol. of 67% have similar actions on Y1 and Y2 receptors. Rat pancreatic polypeptide (rPP) with sequence homol. of approx. 50% is inactive at both. This study reports that the chimeric peptide, hPP1-11/NPY12-36 and the truncated peptide NPY2-36 show similar activity to NPY mediated through both receptor types in vivo, while salmon PYY (sPYY), with 81% homol. to NPY, has improved potency at both receptor subtypes. NPY3-36 has equal activity with NPY on actions mediated through Y2 receptors, but significantly reduced activity mediated through Y1 receptors. Two NPY antagonists were also examined: PYX2 was inactive in vivo and 1229U91 showed potent, long-lasting activity on Y1 receptor-mediated effects.

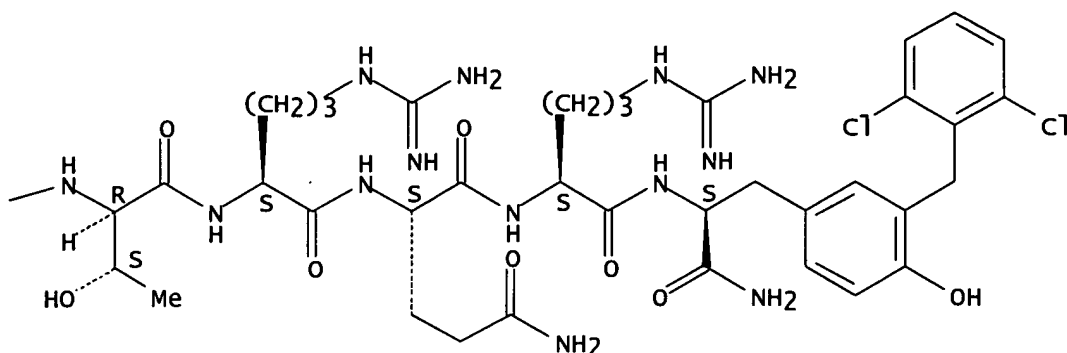
IT 146999-93-1, PYX-2  
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (neuropeptide Y agonists and antagonists at neuropeptide Y1 and Y2 receptors in anesthetized rats)

RN 146999-93-1 CAPLUS  
 CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-acetyl-3-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)methyl]-L-tyrosyl-L-isoleucyl-L-asparaginyl-L-leucyl-L-isoleucyl-D-threonyl-L-arginyl-L-glutamyl-L-arginyl-3-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

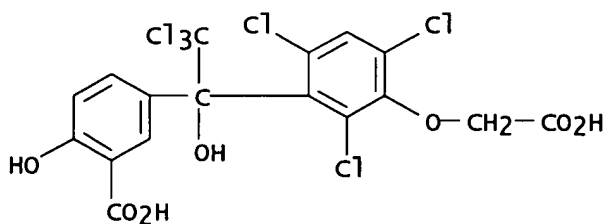
PAGE 1-A





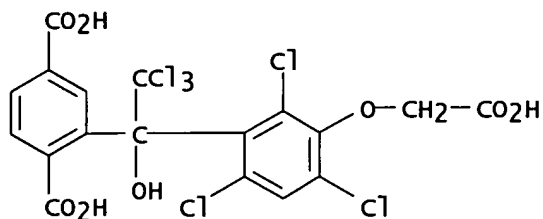
RE.CNT 44 THERE ARE 44 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 87 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
AN 1997:723427 CAPLUS  
DN 128:22689  
TI 1,1,1-Trichloro-2-[2,4,6-trichloro-5-(carboxymethoxy)phenyl]-2-(  
(carboxyaryl/carboxymethoxyaryl)ethanes  
AU Purohit, D. M.; Shah, V. H.  
CS Chemistry Department, Shri M and N Virani Science College, Rajkot, 5,  
India  
SO Journal of the Institution of Chemists (India) (1997), 69(4), 120-122  
CODEN: JOICA7; ISSN: 0020-3254  
PB Institution of Chemists (India)  
DT Journal  
LA English  
AB The preparation of the title compds., i.e., [[(carboxymethoxy)trichlorophenyl]t  
richlorohydroxyethyl]benzoic acid derivs., and their evaluation as  
antimicrobial agents (bactericides, fungicides) was reported.  
IT 199337-62-7P 199337-65-0P 199337-68-3P  
199337-69-4P 199337-71-8P 199337-72-9P  
199337-74-1P 199337-75-2P 199337-77-4P  
199337-87-6P  
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological  
study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological  
study); PREP (Preparation)  
(preparation of [[(carboxymethoxy)trichlorophenyl]alkyl]benzoic acid derivs.  
as antimicrobial agents)  
RN 199337-62-7 CAPLUS  
CN Benzoic acid, 5-[1-[3-(carboxymethoxy)-2,4,6-trichlorophenyl]-2,2,2-  
trichloro-1-hydroxyethyl]-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

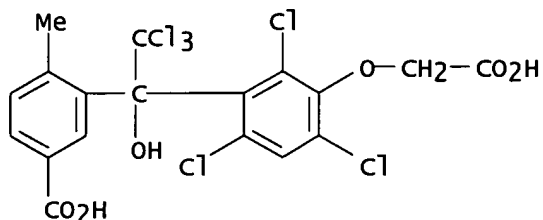


RN 199337-65-0 CAPLUS

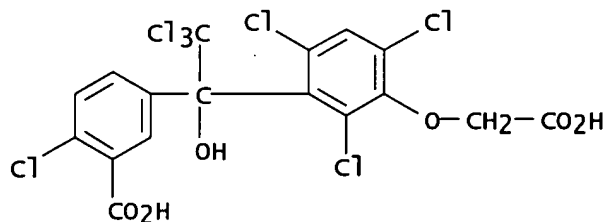
CN 1,4-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, 2-[1-[3-(carboxymethoxy)-2,4,6-trichlorophenyl]-2,2,2-trichloro-1-hydroxyethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



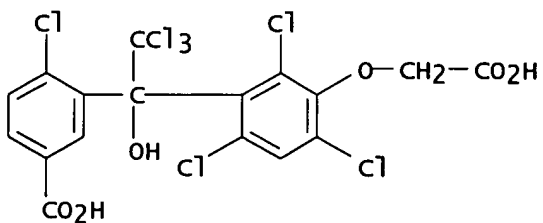
RN 199337-68-3 CAPLUS  
CN Benzoic acid, 3-[1-[3-(carboxymethoxy)-2,4,6-trichlorophenyl]-2,2,2-trichloro-1-hydroxyethyl]-4-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 199337-69-4 CAPLUS  
CN Benzoic acid, 5-[1-[3-(carboxymethoxy)-2,4,6-trichlorophenyl]-2,2,2-trichloro-1-hydroxyethyl]-2-chloro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

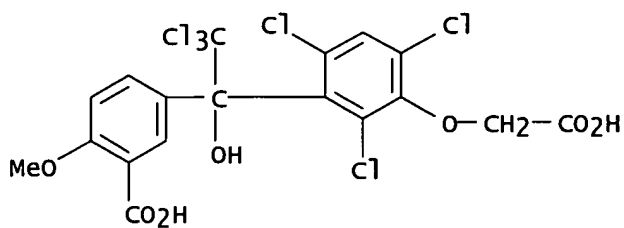


RN 199337-71-8 CAPLUS  
CN Benzoic acid, 3-[1-[3-(carboxymethoxy)-2,4,6-trichlorophenyl]-2,2,2-trichloro-1-hydroxyethyl]-4-chloro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

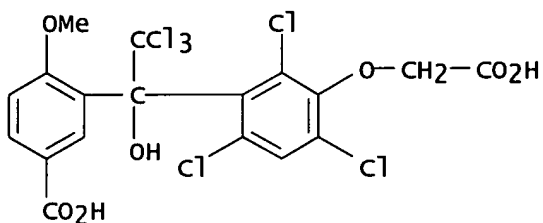


RN 199337-72-9 CAPLUS  
CN Benzoic acid, 5-[1-[3-(carboxymethoxy)-2,4,6-trichlorophenyl]-2,2,2-

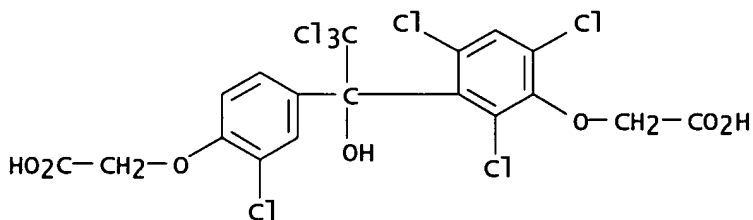
trichloro-1-hydroxyethyl]-2-methoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



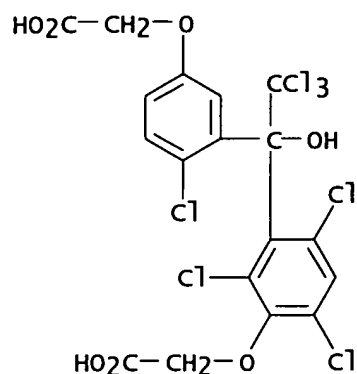
RN 199337-74-1 CAPLUS  
CN Benzoic acid, 3-[1-[3-(carboxymethoxy)-2,4,6-trichlorophenyl]-2,2,2-trichloro-1-hydroxyethyl]-4-methoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



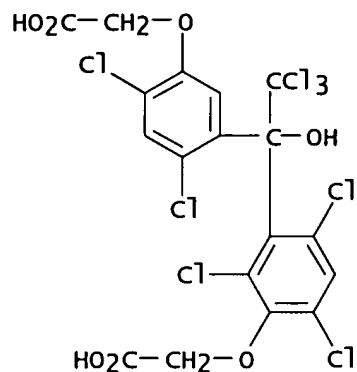
RN 199337-75-2 CAPLUS  
CN Acetic acid, [3-[1-[4-(carboxymethoxy)-3-chlorophenyl]-2,2,2-trichloro-1-hydroxyethyl]-2,4,6-trichlorophenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



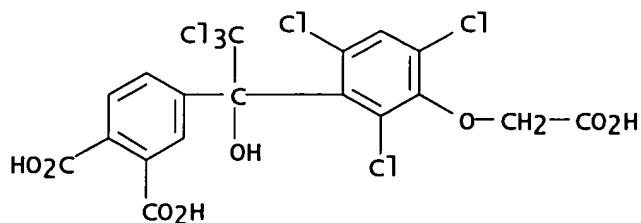
RN 199337-77-4 CAPLUS  
CN Acetic acid, [3-[1-[5-(carboxymethoxy)-2-chlorophenyl]-2,2,2-trichloro-1-hydroxyethyl]-2,4,6-trichlorophenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



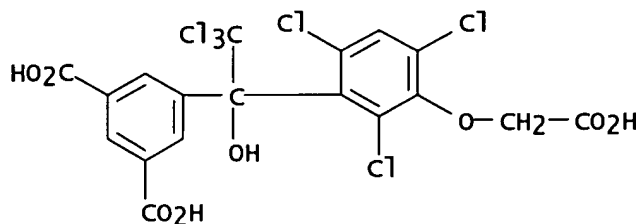
RN 199337-87-6 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [3-[1-[5-(carboxymethoxy)-2,4-dichlorophenyl]-2,2,2-trichloro-1-hydroxyethyl]-2,4,6-trichlorophenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



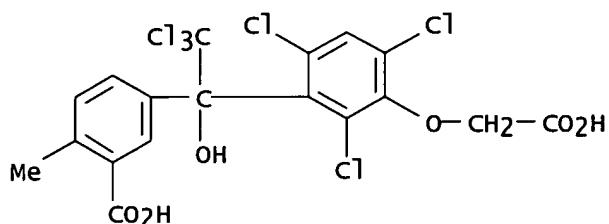
IT 199337-63-8P 199337-64-9P 199337-66-1P  
 199337-67-2P 199337-70-7P 199337-73-0P  
 199337-76-3P 199337-78-5P 199337-79-6P  
 199337-80-9P 199337-81-0P 199337-82-1P  
 199337-83-2P 199337-84-3P 199337-85-4P  
 199337-86-5P  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
 (preparation of [[(carboxymethoxy)trichlorophenyl]alkyl]benzoic acid derivs.  
 as antimicrobial agents)  
 RN 199337-63-8 CAPLUS  
 CN 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, 4-[1-[3-(carboxymethoxy)-2,4,6-trichlorophenyl]-2,2,2-trichloro-1-hydroxyethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



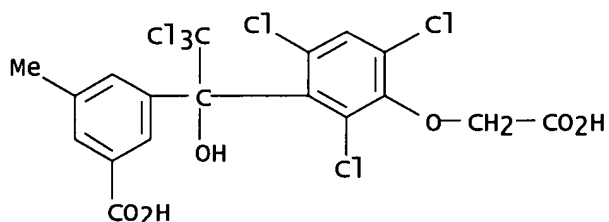
RN 199337-64-9 CAPLUS  
 CN 1,3-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, 5-[1-[3-(carboxymethoxy)-2,4,6-trichlorophenyl]-2,2,2-trichloro-1-hydroxyethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



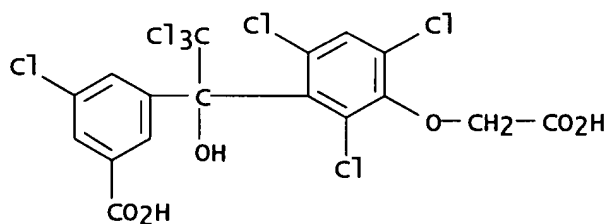
RN 199337-66-1 CAPLUS  
 CN Benzoic acid, 5-[1-[3-(carboxymethoxy)-2,4,6-trichlorophenyl]-2,2,2-trichloro-1-hydroxyethyl]-2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 199337-67-2 CAPLUS  
 CN Benzoic acid, 3-[1-[3-(carboxymethoxy)-2,4,6-trichlorophenyl]-2,2,2-trichloro-1-hydroxyethyl]-5-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



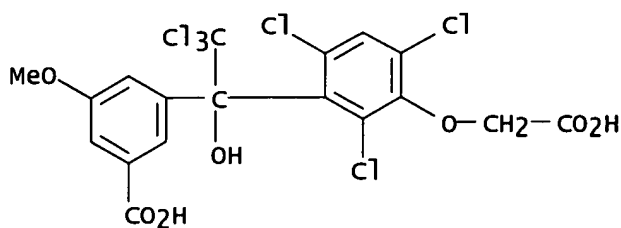
RN 199337-70-7 CAPLUS  
 CN Benzoic acid, 3-[1-[3-(carboxymethoxy)-2,4,6-trichlorophenyl]-2,2,2-trichloro-1-hydroxyethyl]-5-chloro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



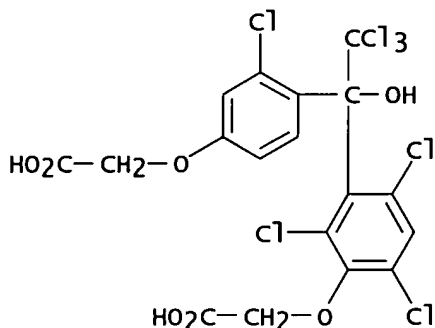
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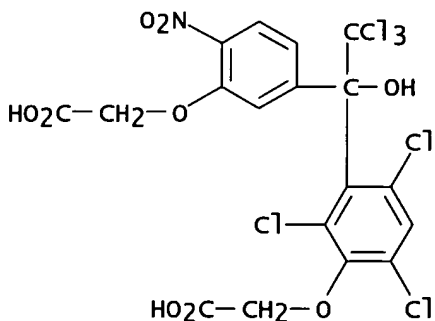
CN Benzoic acid, 3-[1-[3-(carboxymethoxy)-2,4,6-trichlorophenyl]-2,2,2-trichloro-1-hydroxyethyl]-5-methoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



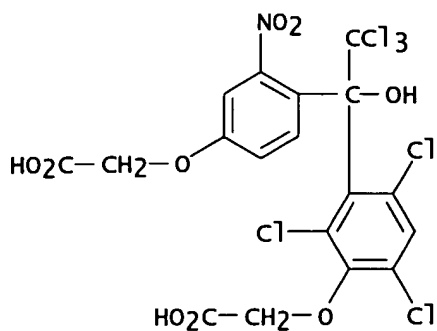
RN 199337-76-3 CAPLUS  
CN Acetic acid, [3-[1-[4-(carboxymethoxy)-2-chlorophenyl]-2,2,2-trichloro-1-hydroxyethyl]-2,4,6-trichlorophenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



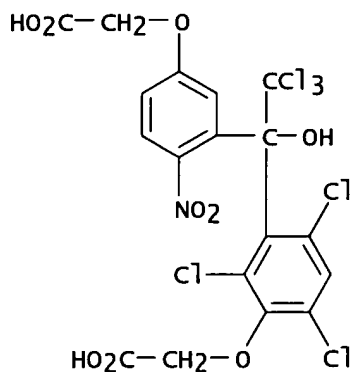
RN 199337-78-5 CAPLUS  
CN Acetic acid, [3-[1-[3-(carboxymethoxy)-4-nitrophenyl]-2,2,2-trichloro-1-hydroxyethyl]-2,4,6-trichlorophenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



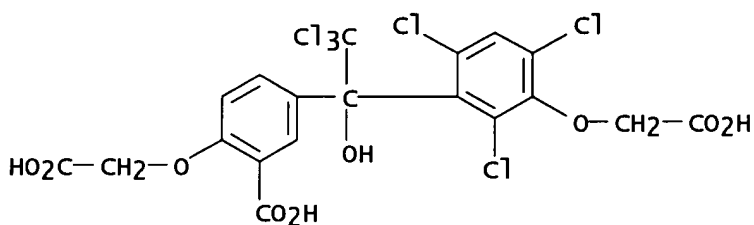
RN 199337-79-6 CAPLUS  
CN Acetic acid, [3-[1-[4-(carboxymethoxy)-2-nitrophenyl]-2,2,2-trichloro-1-hydroxyethyl]-2,4,6-trichlorophenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



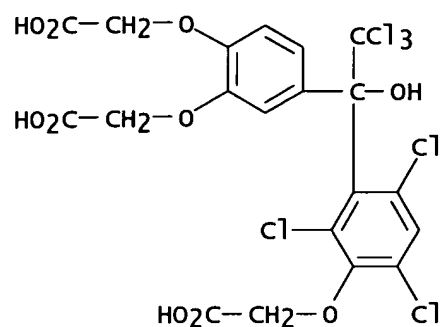
RN 199337-80-9 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [3-[1-[5-(carboxymethoxy)-2-nitrophenyl]-2,2,2-trichloro-1-hydroxyethyl]-2,4,6-trichlorophenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



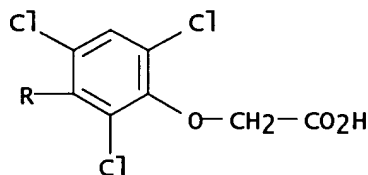
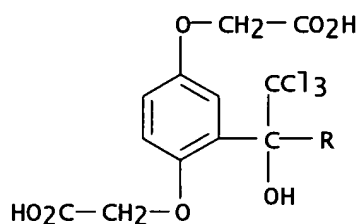
RN 199337-81-0 CAPLUS  
 CN Benzoic acid, 2-(carboxymethoxy)-5-[1-[3-(carboxymethoxy)-2,4,6-trichlorophenyl]-2,2,2-trichloro-1-hydroxyethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



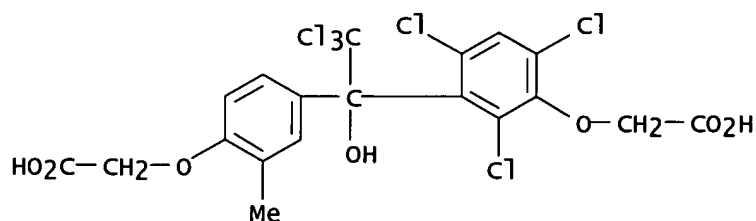
RN 199337-82-1 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[4-[1-[3-(carboxymethoxy)-2,4,6-trichlorophenyl]-2,2,2-trichloro-1-hydroxyethyl]-1,2-phenylene]bis(oxy)]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



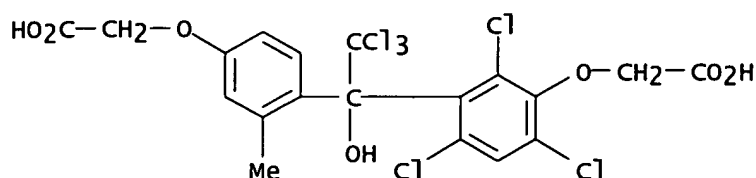
RN 199337-83-2 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[2-[1-[3-(carboxymethoxy)-2,4,6-trichlorophenyl]-2,2,2-trichloro-1-hydroxyethyl]-1,4-phenylene]bis(oxy)]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



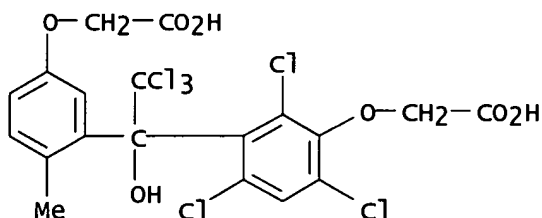
RN 199337-84-3 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [3-[1-[4-(carboxymethoxy)-3-methylphenyl]-2,2,2-trichloro-1-hydroxyethyl]-2,4,6-trichlorophenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 199337-85-4 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [3-[1-[4-(carboxymethoxy)-2-methylphenyl]-2,2,2-trichloro-1-hydroxyethyl]-2,4,6-trichlorophenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



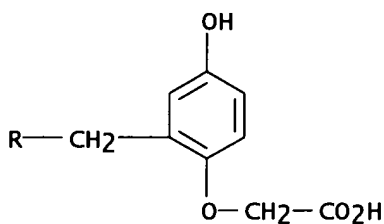
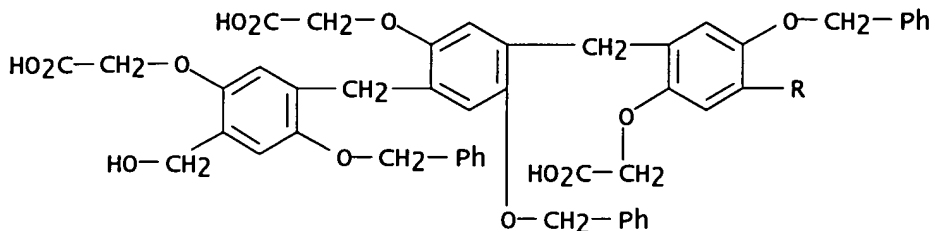
RN 199337-86-5 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [3-[1-[5-(carboxymethoxy)-2-methylphenyl]-2,2,2-trichloro-1-hydroxyethyl]-2,4,6-trichlorophenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 88 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 1997:631661 CAPLUS  
 DN 127:242815  
 TI Anionic- and Lipophilic-Mediated Surface Binding Inhibitors of Human Leukocyte Elastase  
 AU Regan, John; McGarry, Daniel; Bruno, Joseph; Green, Daniel; Newman, Jack; Hsu, Chin-Yi; Kline, Jane; Barton, Jeffrey; Travis, Jeffrey; Choi, Yong Mi; Volz, Francis; Pauls, Henry; Harrison, Richard; Zilberstein, Asher; Ben-Sasson, Shmuel A.; Chang, Michael  
 CS Departments of Medicinal Chemistry and Inflammation Biology, Rhone-Poulenc Rorer, Collegeville, PA, 19426, USA  
 SO Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (1997), 40(21), 3408-3422  
 CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623  
 PB American Chemical Society  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB We report the synthesis of a series of diphenylmethane-based oligomers containing anionic and lipophilic functionalities that are potent inhibitors of human leukocyte elastase (HLE). The enzyme inhibition is regulated by the size of the oligomer, as well as, the number of charges. Lipophilicity is an important element in determining potency and specificity against other basic enzymes. Compds. whose scaffolds contain three phenoxyacetic acid groups and three alkyl ethers are competitive and specific inhibitors of HLE with  $K_i = 20$  nM. The mechanism of action of this class of compds. is believed to involve multidendate interactions with the surface of HLE near the active site which prevents substrate access to the catalytic site.  
 IT 147067-39-8P 147067-41-2P 195601-58-2P  
 195601-59-3P 195601-60-6P 195601-61-7P  
 195601-62-8P 195601-63-9P 195601-64-0P  
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
 (synthesis of diphenylmethane-based oligomers as selective inhibitors of human leukocyte elastase)  
 RN 147067-39-8 CAPLUS

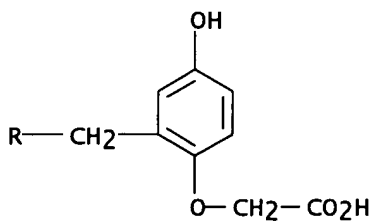
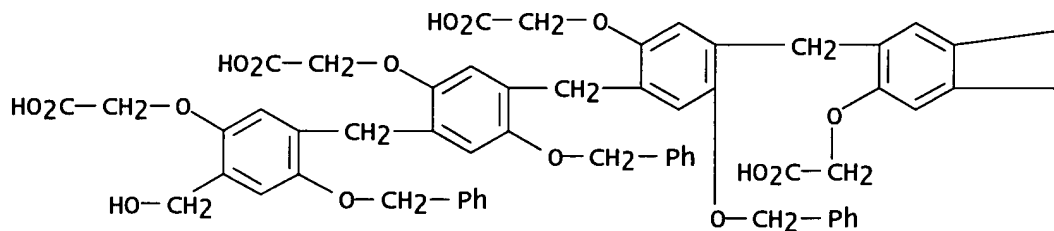
CN Acetic acid, [2-[[5-(carboxymethoxy)-4-[[5-(carboxymethoxy)-4-[[5-(carboxymethoxy)-4-(hydroxymethyl)-2-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-2-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-2-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-4-hydroxyphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



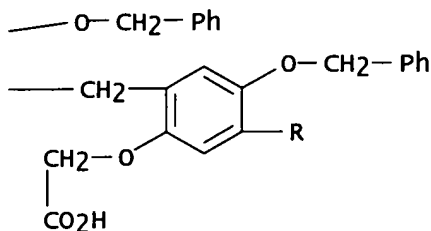
RN 147067-41-2 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, [2-[[5-(carboxymethoxy)-4-[[5-(carboxymethoxy)-4-[[5-(carboxymethoxy)-4-(hydroxymethyl)-2-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-2-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-2-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-2-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-2-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-4-hydroxyphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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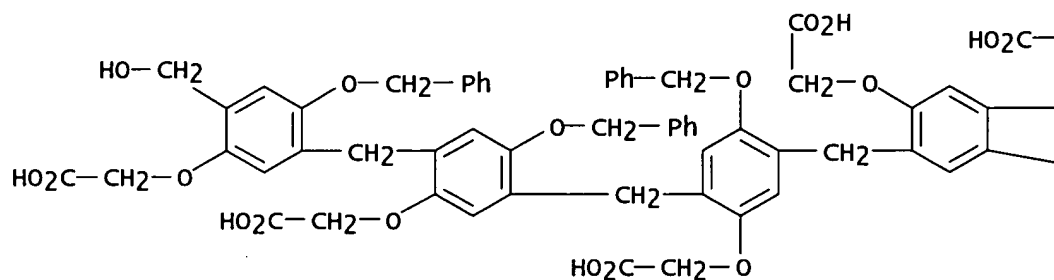


PAGE 1-B

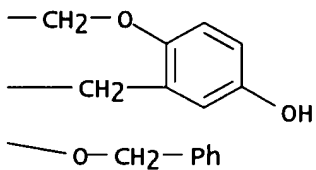


RN 195601-58-2 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [2-[[5-(carboxymethoxy)-4-[[5-(carboxymethoxy)-4-[[5-(carboxymethoxy)-4-[[5-(carboxymethoxy)-4-(hydroxymethyl)-2-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-2-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-2-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-2-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-4-hydroxyphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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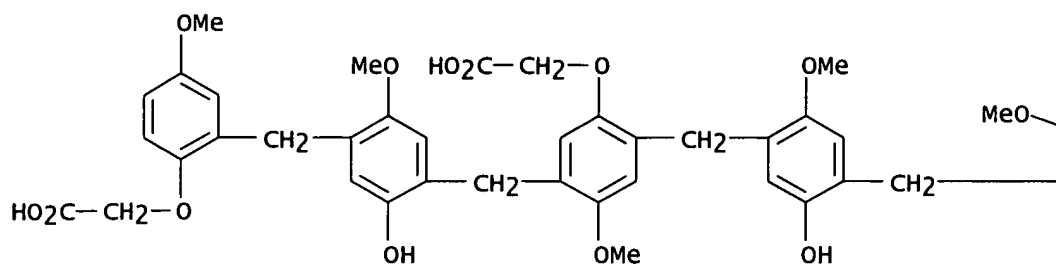


PAGE 1-B

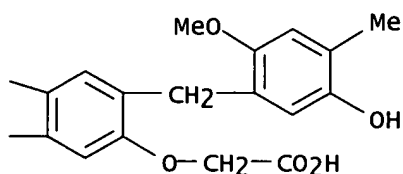


RN 195601-59-3 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [2-[[4-[[5-(carboxymethoxy)-4-[[4-[[5-(carboxymethoxy)-4-[(5-hydroxy-2-methoxy-4-methylphenyl)methyl]-2-methoxyphenyl]methyl]-5-hydroxy-2-methoxyphenyl]methyl]-2-methoxyphenyl]methyl]-5-hydroxy-2-methoxyphenyl]methyl]-4-methoxyphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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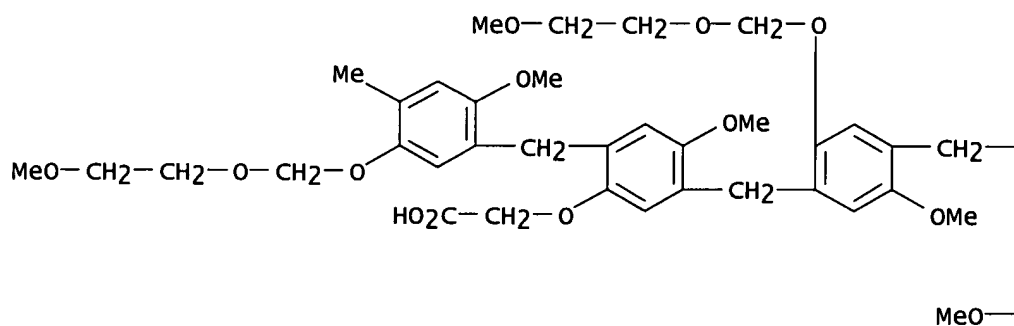


PAGE 1-B

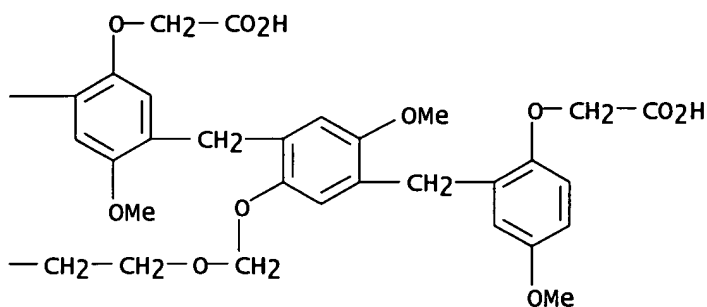


RN 195601-60-6 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [2-[[4-[[5-(carboxymethoxy)-4-[[4-[[5-(carboxymethoxy)-2-methoxy-4-[[2-methoxy-5-[(2-methoxyethoxy)methoxy]-4-methylphenyl]methyl]phenyl]methyl]-2-methoxy-5-[(2-methoxyethoxy)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]-2-methoxyphenyl]methyl]-2-methoxy-5-[(2-methoxyethoxy)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]-4-methoxyphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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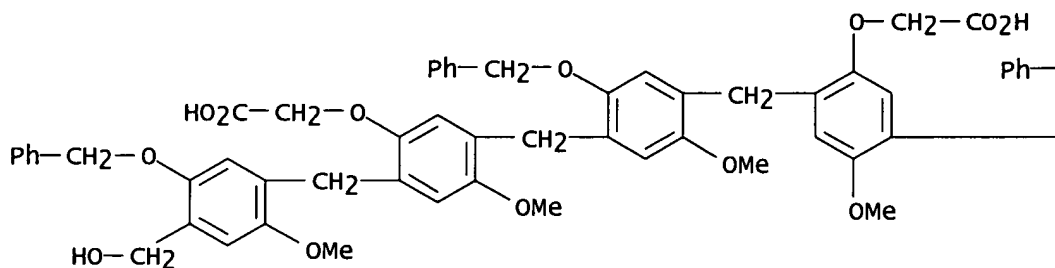
PAGE 1-B



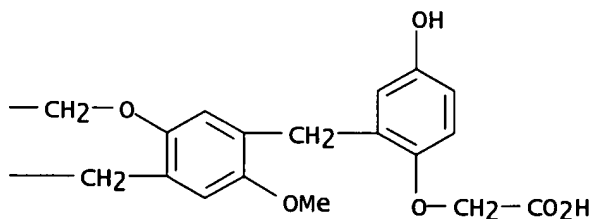
RN 195601-61-7 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, [2-[[4-[[5-(carboxymethoxy)-4-[[4-[[5-(carboxymethoxy)-4-[[4-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methoxy-5-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-2-methoxyphenyl]methyl]-2-methoxy-5-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-2-methoxyphenyl]methyl]-2-methoxy-5-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-4-hydroxyphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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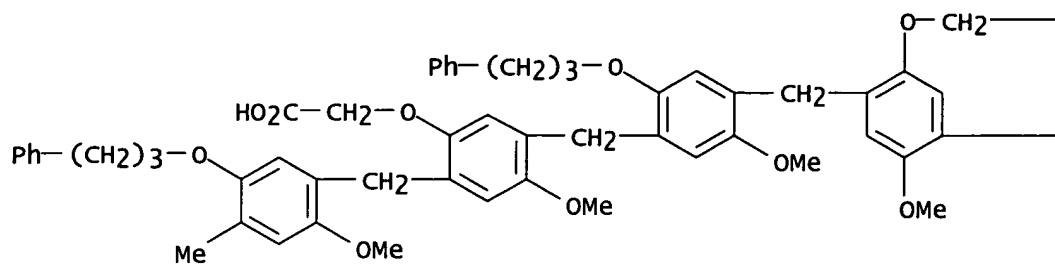


RN 195601-62-8 CAPLUS

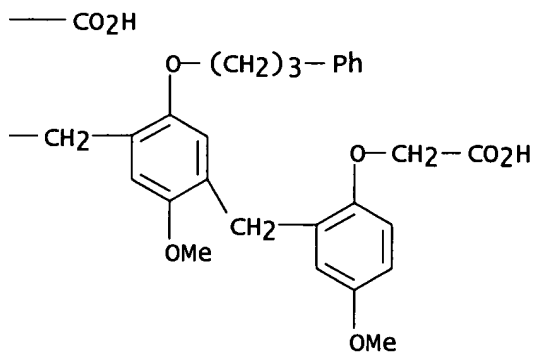
CN Acetic acid, [2-[[4-[[5-(carboxymethoxy)-4-[[4-[[5-(carboxymethoxy)-2-methoxy-4-[[2-methoxy-4-methyl-5-(3-phenylpropoxy)phenyl]methyl]phenyl]methyl]-2-methoxy-5-(3-phenylpropoxy)phenyl]methyl]-2-methoxyphenyl]methyl]-2-methoxy-5-(3-phenylpropoxy)phenyl]methyl]-4-methoxyphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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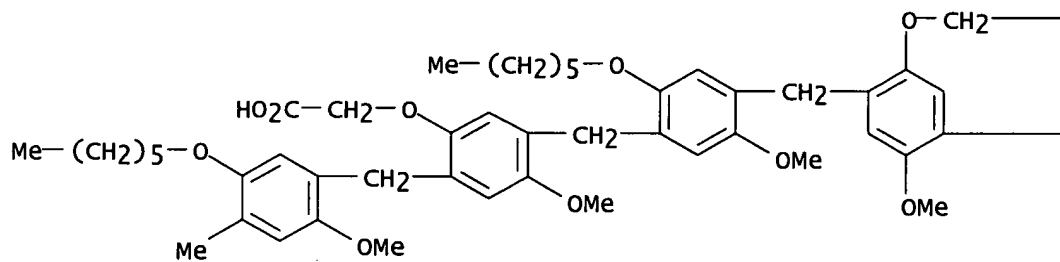


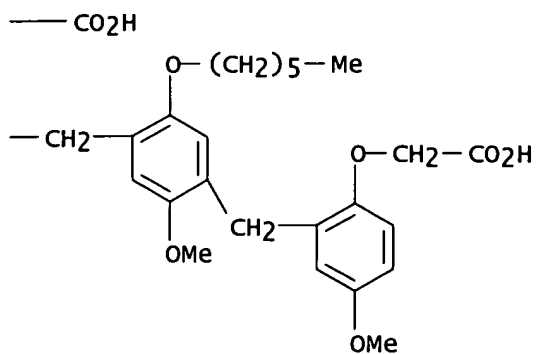
PAGE 1-B



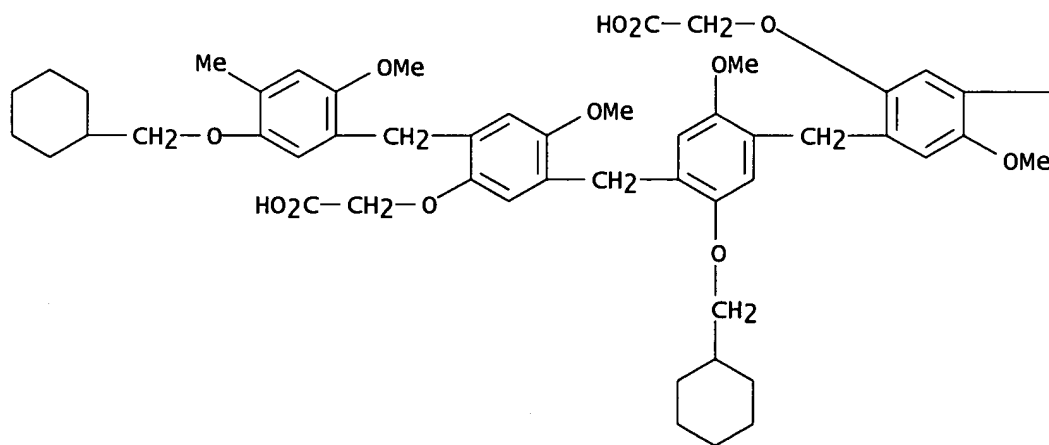
RN 195601-63-9 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [2-[[4-[[5-(carboxymethoxy)-4-[[4-[[5-(carboxymethoxy)-4-[[5-(hexyloxy)-2-methoxy-4-methylphenyl]methyl]-2-methoxyphenyl]methyl]-5-(hexyloxy)-2-methoxyphenyl]methyl]-2-methoxyphenyl]methyl]-5-(hexyloxy)-2-methoxyphenyl]methyl]-4-methoxyphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

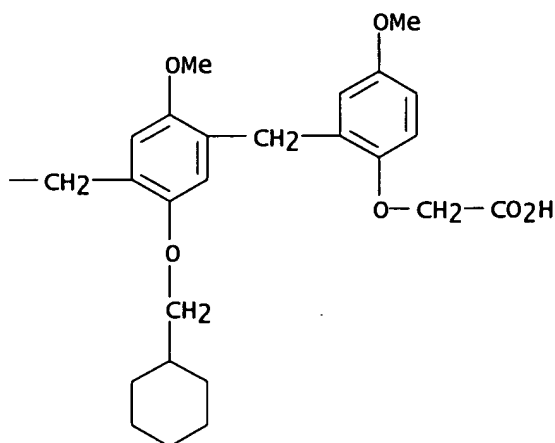
PAGE 1-A





RN 195601-64-0 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [2-[[4-[[5-(carboxymethoxy)-4-[[4-[[5-(carboxymethoxy)-4-[[5-(cyclohexylmethoxy)-2-methoxy-4-methylphenyl]methyl]-2-methoxyphenyl]methyl]-5-(cyclohexylmethoxy)-2-methoxyphenyl]methyl]-2-methoxyphenyl]methyl]-5-(cyclohexylmethoxy)-2-methoxyphenyl]methyl]-4-methoxyphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)





RE.CNT 70 THERE ARE 70 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 89 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
AN 1997:557773 CAPLUS  
DN 127:255331  
TI Positive-working photosensitive composition providing good profile pattern  
IN Fujimori, Toru; Aoso, Toshiaki; Yamanaka, Hitoshi; Uenishi, Kazuya  
PA Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan  
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 63 pp.  
CODEN: JKXXAF  
DT Patent  
LA Japanese  
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 09211865	A2	19970815	JP 1996-19002	19960205
				JP 1996-19002	19960205

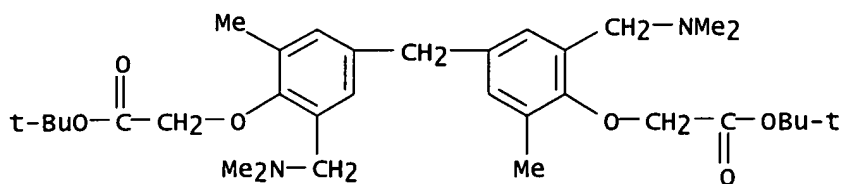
AB The title composition contains a resin insol. in water and soluble in alkaline aqueous

solns., a compound generating an acid upon irradiation, and an acid-decomposable

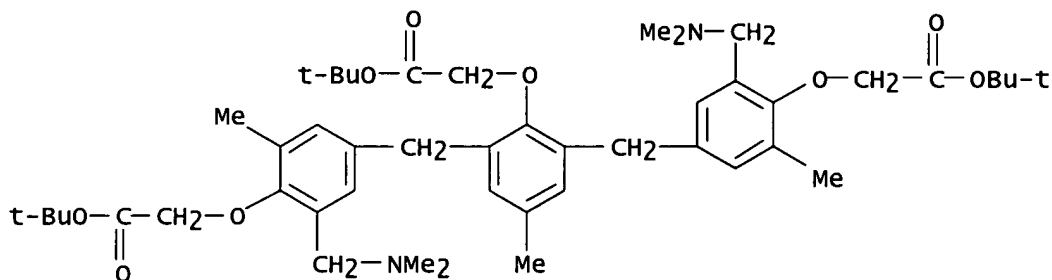
dissoln.-inhibiting compound with mol. weight  $\leq 3000$  which has basic N and acid-decomposable groups and of which the solubility in alkaline developing solns. is increased by the action of acid. The composition may also contain an acid-decomposable dissoln.inhibitor without N. The diffusion of the acid and the inactivation of the acid on the surface of the resist during the period from exposure to heat treatment are prevented and the dissoln.-inhibiting effect is improved, and hence high resolution patterns with high sensitivity and good profile are obtained. Thus, a resist comprised m-cresol-p-cresol-HCHO novolak resin, Ph<sub>3</sub>S<sup>+</sup>.CF<sub>3</sub>SO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>, 2,2-bis(tert-butoxycarbonyloxyphenyl)propane, and I.

IT 195706-49-1P  
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); PNU (Preparation, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (pos.-working photoresist composition containing acid-decomposable dissoln.-inhibitor)

RN 195706-49-1 CAPLUS  
CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[methylenebis[[2-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-6-methyl-4,1-phenylene]oxy]]bis-, bis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 195706-83-3  
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
 (pos.-working photoresist composition containing acid-decomposable dissoln.-inhibitor)  
 RN 195706-83-3 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[2-[2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)-2-oxoethoxy]-5-methyl-1,3-phenylene]bis[methylene[2-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-6-methyl-4,1-phenylene]oxy]]bis-, bis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 90 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 1997:480922 CAPLUS  
 DN 127:121546  
 TI Synthesis of Functionalized Aromatic Oligomers from a Versatile Diphenylmethane Template  
 AU Bruno, J. G.; Chang, M. N.; Choi-Sledeski, Y. M.; Green, D. M.; McGarry, D. G.; Regan, J. R.; Volz, F. A.  
 CS Department of Medicinal Chemistry, Rhone-Poulenc Rorer, Collegeville, PA, 19426-0995, USA  
 SO Journal of Organic Chemistry (1997), 62(15), 5174-5190  
 CODEN: JOCEAH; ISSN: 0022-3263  
 PB American Chemical Society  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB An efficient synthesis of the functionalized diphenylmethane system I [R = H, R1 = CH2OCH2CH2OMe, R2 = OSi(CMe3)Ph2] is described. Selective unmasking of the latent phenol groups allowed the introduction of various appendages onto the diphenylmethane scaffold via simple alkylation, Mitsunobu etherification, and transition-metal-mediated C-C bond formation. Conversion to iodide I [R = I, R1 = Me, R2 = OSi(CMe3)Ph2] and benzylic zinc reagent I (R = H, R1 = CH2OCH2CH2OMe, R2 = ZnBr), followed by palladium(0)-mediated coupling of these derivs., provided homolog II. Repetitive application of this homologation protocol was used to prepare oligomers of chain length up to 16. Several examples of functional group manipulations on these higher order oligomers are presented. I [R = H, R1 = CH2OCH2CH2OMe, R2 = OSi(CMe3)Ph2] was also employed as a key building

block in the synthesis of the elastase inhibitor III. The potential application of extended aromatic oligomers to the field of drug discovery is discussed.

IT 192698-68-3P 192698-69-4P 192698-70-7P

192698-83-2P 192698-84-3P 192698-85-4P

192698-86-5P 192698-87-6P

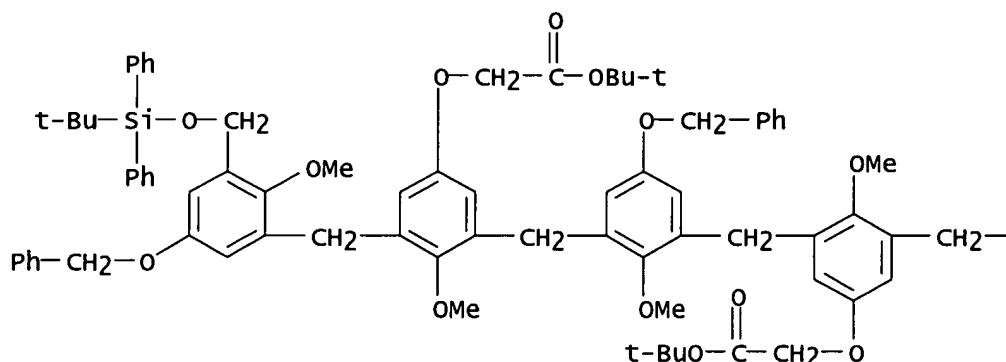
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(functionalized aromatic oligomers from versatile diphenylmethane template)

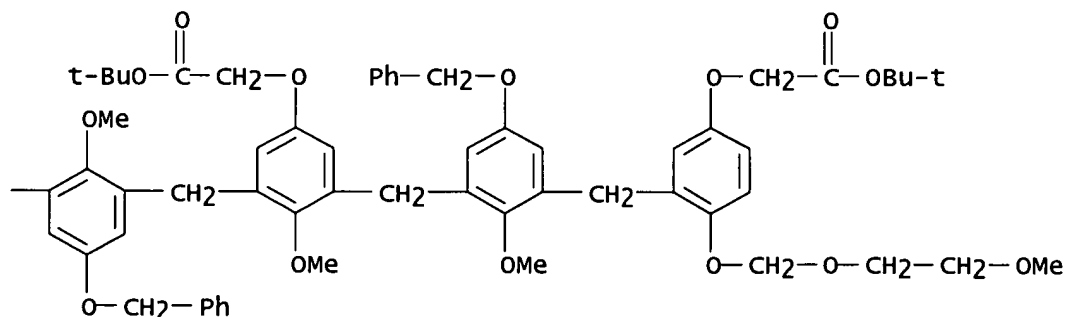
RN 192698-68-3 CAPLUS

Acetic acid, [3-[[[3-[[5-[2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)-2-oxoethoxy]-3-[[[3-[[5-[2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)-2-oxoethoxy]-3-[[[3-[[5-[2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)-2-oxoethoxy]-3-[[[3-[[[(1,1-dimethylethyl)diphenylsilyl]oxy]methyl]-2-methoxy-5-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-2-methoxyphenyl]methyl]-2-methoxy-5-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-2-methoxyphenyl]methyl]-2-methoxy-5-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-2-methoxyphenyl]methyl]-2-methoxy-5-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-4-[[2-methoxyethoxy)methoxy]phenoxy]-, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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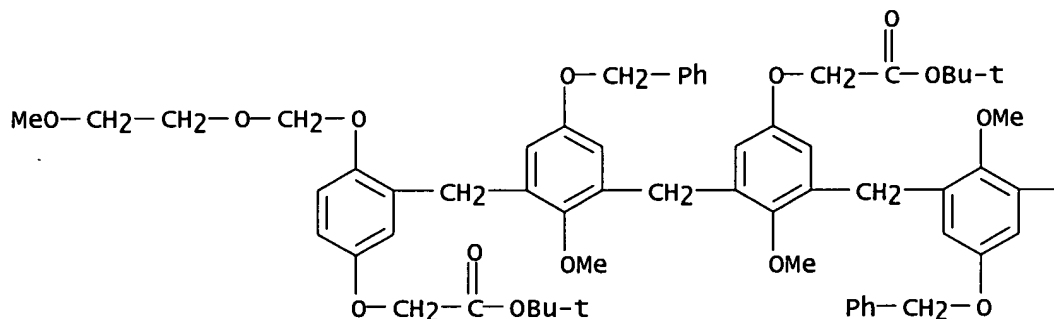


RN 192698-69-4 CAPLUS

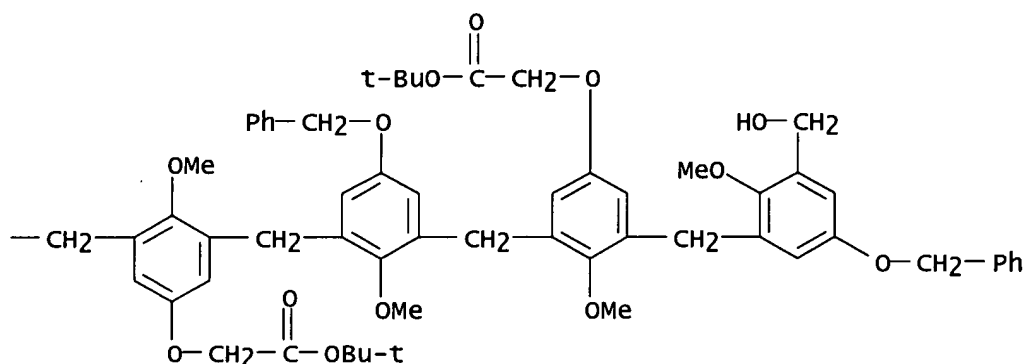
Acetic acid, [3-[[[3-[[[5-[2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)-2-oxoethoxy]-3-[[[3-[[[5-[2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)-2-oxoethoxy]-3-[[[3-[[[5-[2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)-2-

oxoethoxy]-3-[[3-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methoxy-5-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-2-methoxyphenyl]methyl]-2-methoxy-5-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-2-methoxyphenyl]methyl]-2-methoxy-5-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-2-methoxyphenyl]methyl]-2-methoxy-5-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-4-[(2-methoxyethoxy)methoxy]phenoxy]-, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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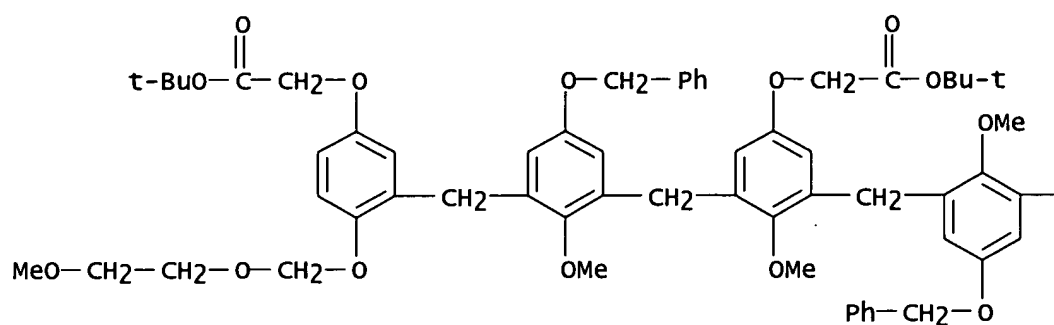


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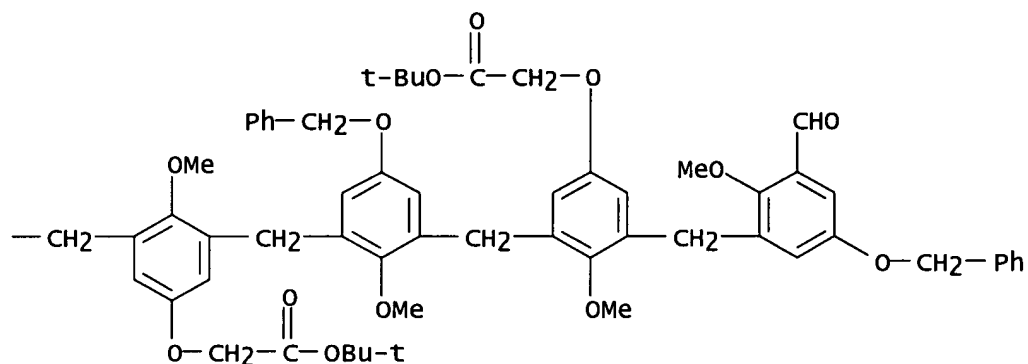


RN 192698-70-7 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [3-[[3-[[5-[2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)-2-oxoethoxy]-3-[[3-[[5-[2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)-2-oxoethoxy]-3-[[3-formyl-2-methoxy-5-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-2-methoxyphenyl]methyl]-2-methoxy-5-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-2-methoxyphenyl]methyl]-2-methoxy-5-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-2-methoxyphenyl]methyl]-2-methoxy-5-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-4-[(2-methoxyethoxy)methoxy]phenoxy]-, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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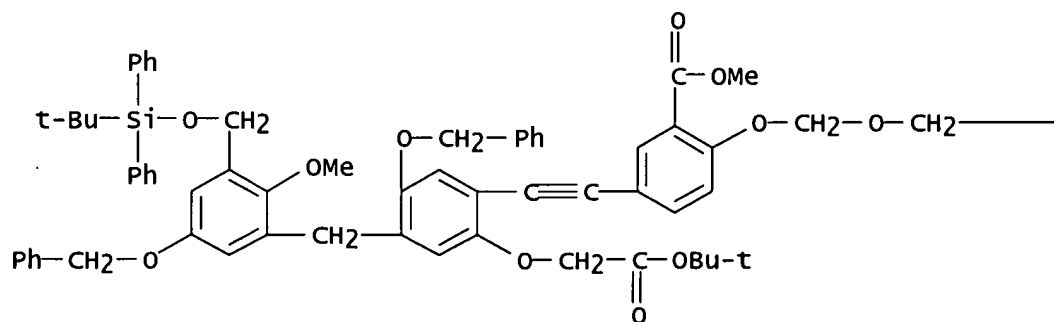


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RN 192698-83-2 CAPLUS  
 CN Benzoic acid, 5-[[2-[2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)-2-oxoethoxy]-4-[[3-[[[(1,1-dimethylethyl)diphenylsilyl]oxy]methyl]-2-methoxy-5-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-5-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]ethynyl]-2-[(2-methoxyethoxy)methoxy]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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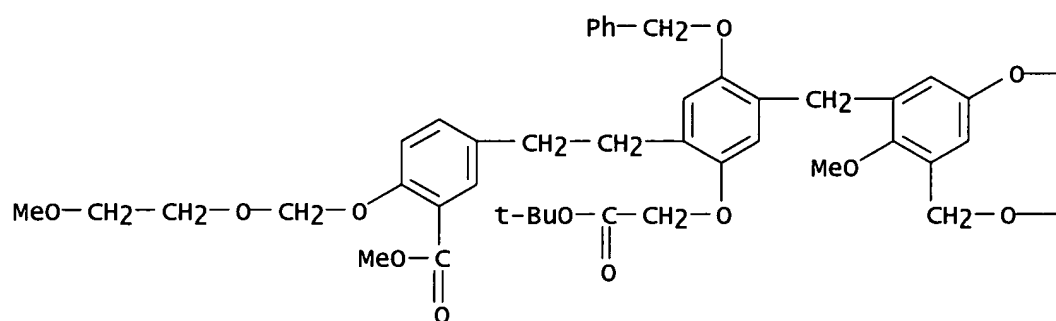


PAGE 1-B

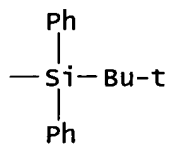
—CH<sub>2</sub>—OMe

RN 192698-84-3 CAPLUS  
 CN Benzoic acid, 5-[2-[2-[2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)-2-oxoethoxy]-4-[[3-[[[(1,1-dimethylethyl)diphenylsilyl]oxy]methyl]-2-methoxy-5-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-5-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]ethyl]-2-[(2-methoxyethoxy)methoxy]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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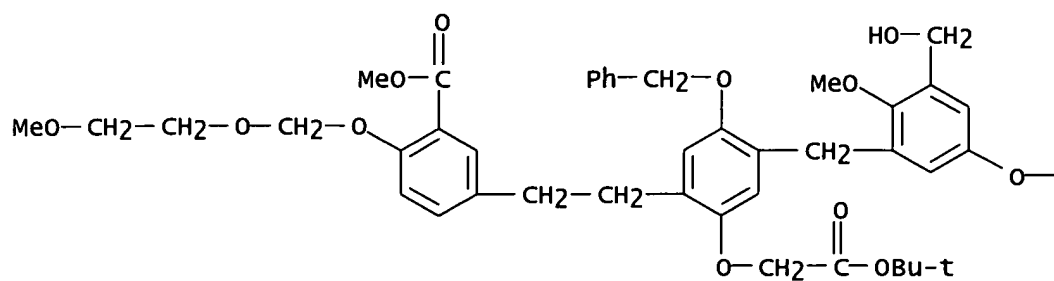
PAGE 1-B

—CH<sub>2</sub>—Ph

RN 192698-85-4 CAPLUS  
 CN Benzoic acid, 5-[2-[2-[2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)-2-oxoethoxy]-4-[[3-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methoxy-5-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-5-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]ethyl]-2-[(2-methoxyethoxy)methoxy]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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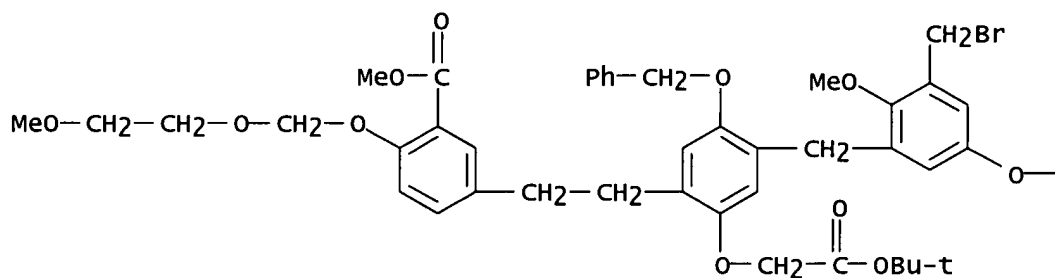


PAGE 1-B

—CH<sub>2</sub>—Ph

RN 192698-86-5 CAPLUS  
 CN Benzoic acid, 5-[2-[4-[[3-(bromomethyl)-2-methoxy-5-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-2-[2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)-2-oxoethoxy]-5-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]ethyl]-2-[(2-methoxyethoxy)methoxy]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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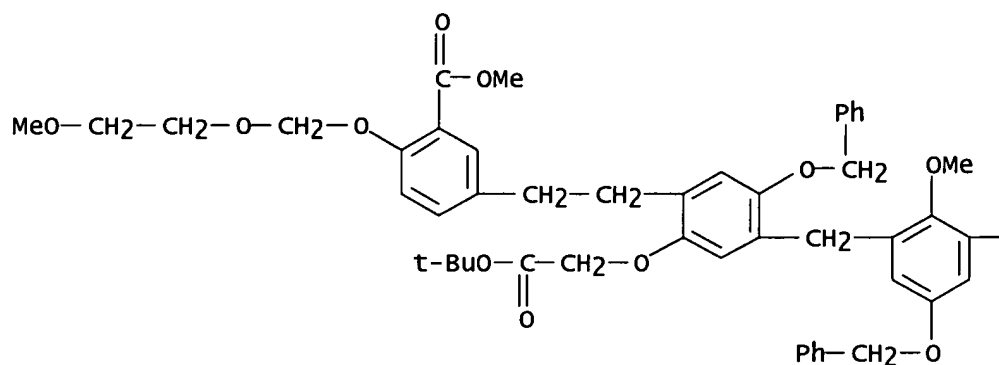
PAGE 1-B

—CH<sub>2</sub>—Ph

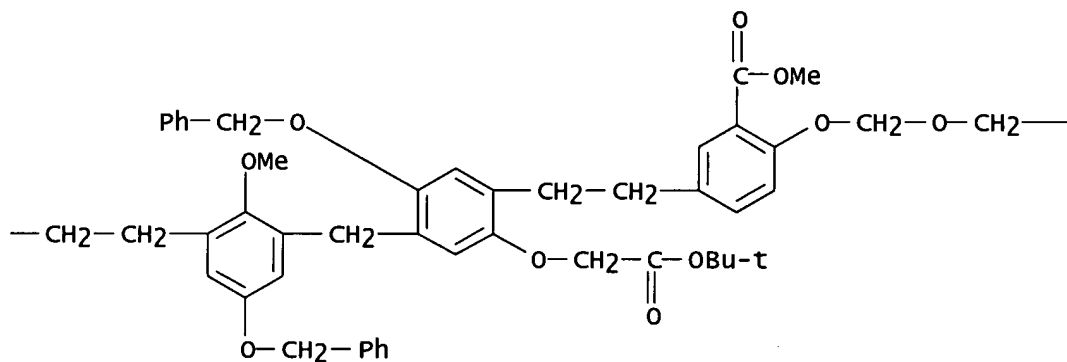
RN 192698-87-6 CAPLUS  
 CN Benzoic acid, 3,3'-[1,2-ethanediylbis[[2-methoxy-5-(phenylmethoxy)-3,1-phenylene]methylene[2-[2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)-2-oxoethoxy]-5-(phenylmethoxy)-4,1-phenylene]-2,1-ethanediyl]]bis[6-[(2-

methoxyethoxy)methoxy]-, dimethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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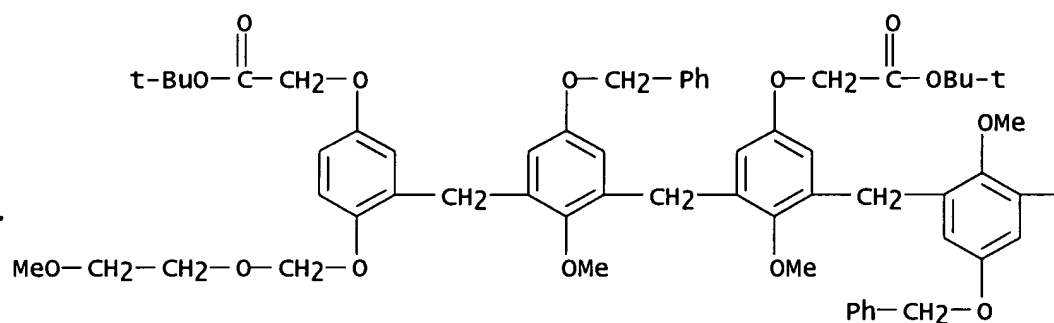
PAGE 1-C

—CH<sub>2</sub>—OMe

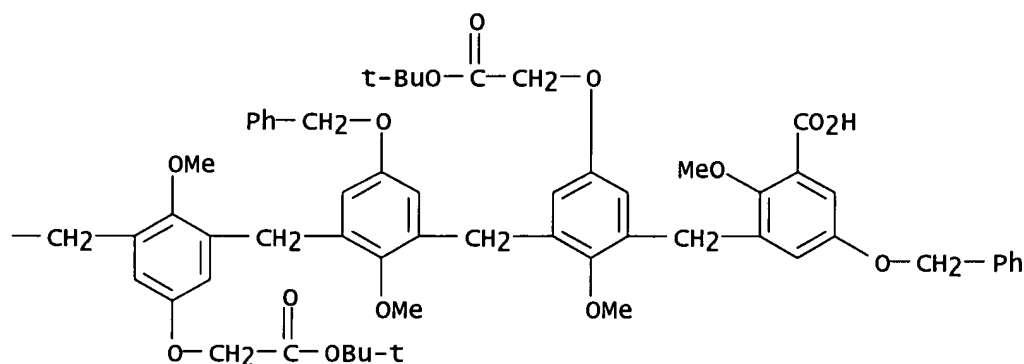
IT 192698-71-8P 192698-73-0P 192698-88-7P  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
 (functionalized aromatic oligomers from versatile diphenylmethane  
 template)  
 RN 192698-71-8 CAPLUS  
 CN Benzoic acid, 3-[[[5-[2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)-2-oxoethoxy]-3-[[[3-[[5-[2-(1,1-  
 dimethylethoxy)-2-oxoethoxy]-3-[[[3-[[5-[2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)-2-  
 oxoethoxy]-3-[[[3-[[5-[2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)-2-oxoethoxy]-2-[(2-  
 methoxyethoxy)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]-2-methoxy-5-  
 (phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-2-methoxyphenyl]methyl]-2-methoxy-5-  
 (phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-2-methoxyphenyl]methyl]-2-methoxy-5-

(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-2-methoxyphenyl]methyl]-2-methoxy-5-(phenylmethoxy)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

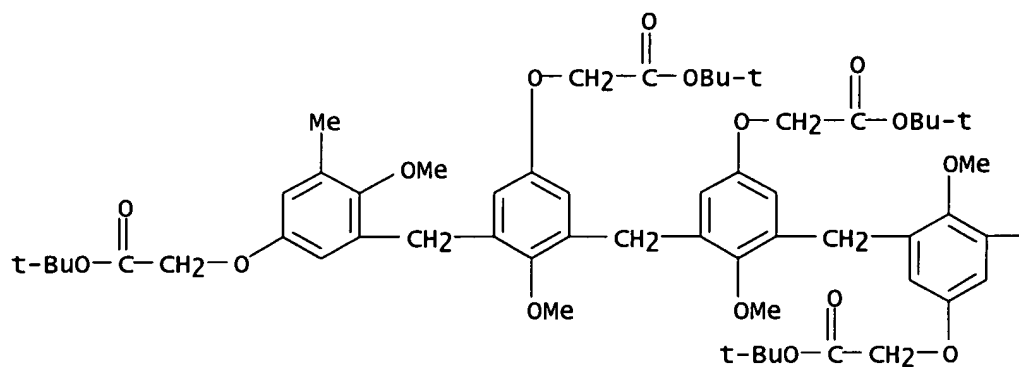


PAGE 1-B

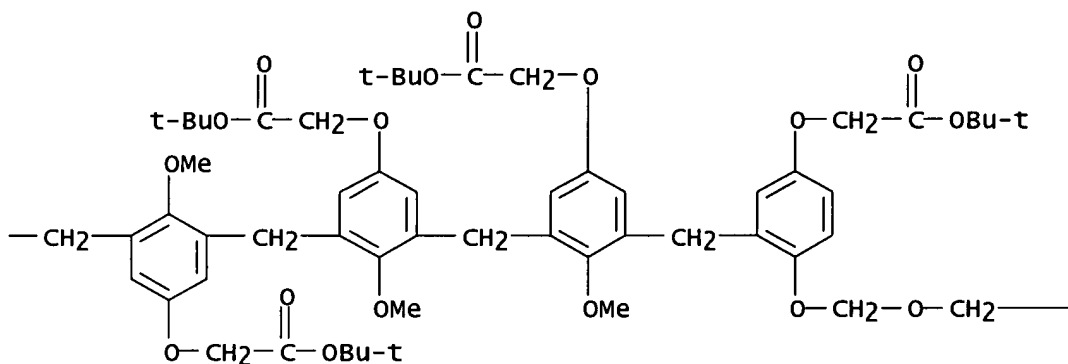


RN 192698-73-0 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [3-[[[5-[2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)-2-oxoethoxy]-3-[[[5-[2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)-2-oxoethoxy]-3-[[[5-[2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)-2-oxoethoxy]-3-[[[5-[2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)-2-oxoethoxy]-3-[[[5-[2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)-2-oxoethoxy]-2-[(2-methoxyethoxy)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]-2-methoxyphenyl]methyl]-2-methoxyphenyl]methyl]-2-methoxyphenyl]methyl]-2-methoxyphenyl]methyl]-2-methoxyphenyl]methyl]-4-methoxy-5-methylphenoxy]-, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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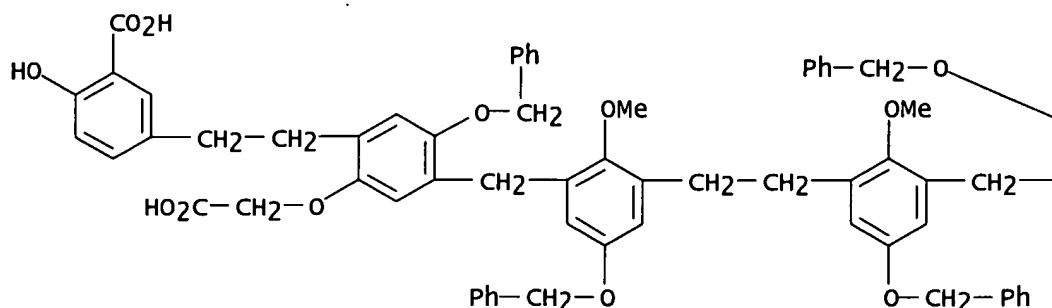
PAGE 1-B



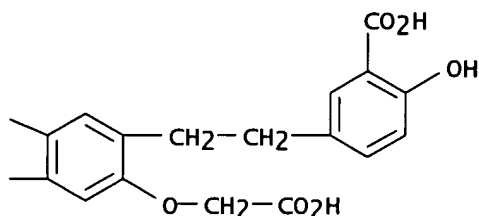
PAGE 1-C

—CH<sub>2</sub>—OMe

RN 192698-88-7 CAPLUS  
 CN Benzoic acid, 3,3'-[1,2-ethanediylbis[[2-methoxy-5-(phenylmethoxy)-3,1-phenylene]methylene[2-(carboxymethoxy)-5-(phenylmethoxy)-4,1-phenylene]-2,1-ethanediyl]]bis[6-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



PAGE 1-B



RE.CNT 71 THERE ARE 71 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

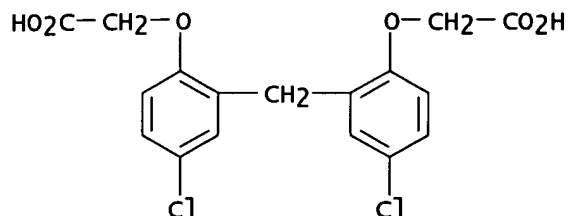
L8 ANSWER 91 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
AN 1997:480322 CAPLUS  
DN 127:101713  
TI Silver halide color photographic material containing magenta coupler  
IN Yamada, Keiko; Sugita, Shuichi; Kaneko, Yutaka  
PA Konica Co., Japan  
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 30 pp.  
CODEN: JKXXAF  
DT Patent  
LA Japanese  
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 09146240	A2	19970606	JP 1995-307477	19951127
				JP 1995-307477	19951127

AB The title material, comprising a support coated with photog. constituting layers containing blue-, green-, and red-sensitive Ag halide emulsion layers, contains, in  $\geq 1$  of the green-sensitive layers,  $\geq 1$  coupler I or II [R1, R11 = H, substituent; R12, R13 = H, alkyl; R14 = substituent; L1, L11 = alkylene; L2 = O, S, carbonyl, sulfonyl, alkylene, NR2 (R2 = H, alkyl, aryl), divalent group composed of these atoms and groups; L12 = CO2, OCO, SO3, OSO2, CONR15, NR16CO, SO2NR17, NR18SO2 (R15-18 = H, alkyl); X1, X11 = H, group releasing upon reaction with oxidized developing agents; Y11 = alkylene, O, S, sulfonyl; Z1, Z11 = nonmetal atoms required to form a N-containing heterocycle; m = 0, 1; n = 0-3]. The materials shows good coloring properties and provides magenta images with excellent lightfastness.

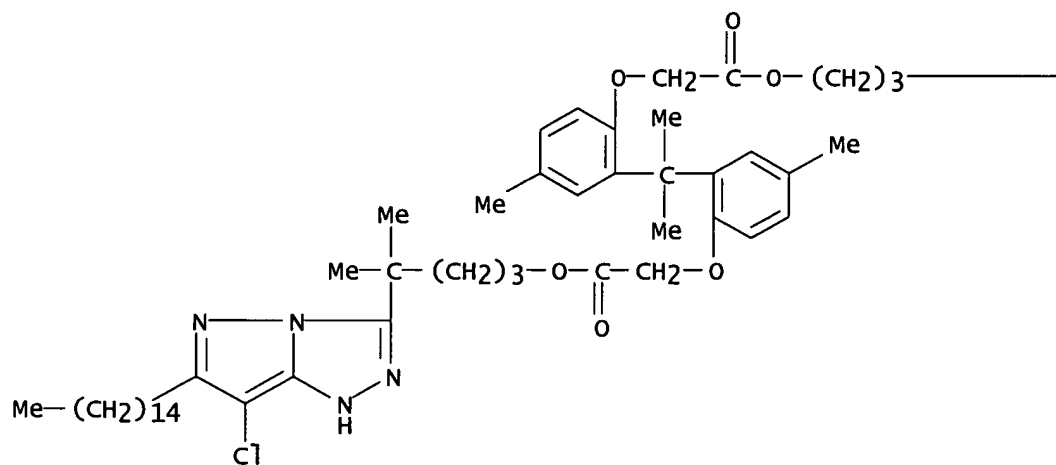
IT 191273-39-9  
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(preparation of pyrazolotriazole derivative photog. magenta coupler)

RN 191273-39-9 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[methylenebis[(4-chloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis- (9CI)  
 (CA INDEX NAME)

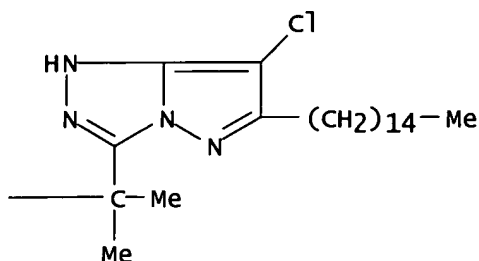


IT 191273-33-3 191273-35-5  
 RL: DEV (Device component use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES  
 (Uses)  
 (pyrazolotriazole derivative photog. magenta coupler)  
 RN 191273-33-3 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[(4-methyl-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, bis[4-(7-chloro-6-pentadecyl-1H-pyrazolo[5,1-c]-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)-4-methylpentyl] ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

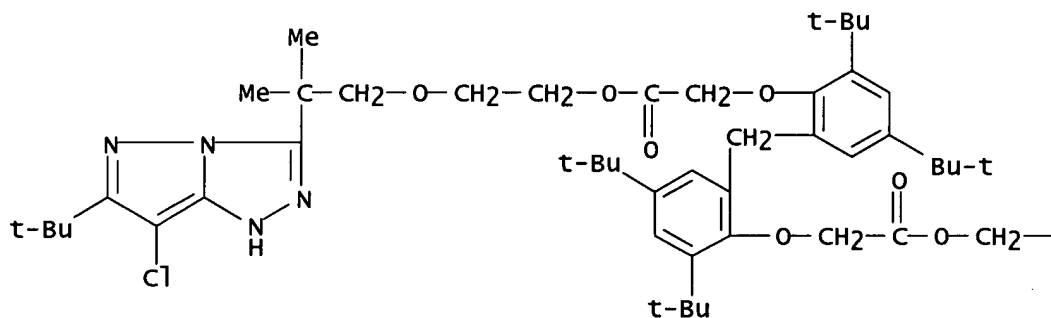


PAGE 1-B

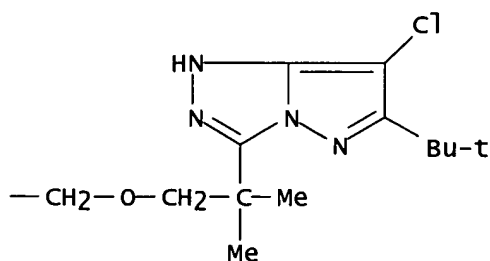


RN 191273-35-5 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[methylenebis[[4,6-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2,1-phenylene]oxy]]bis-, bis[2-[2-[7-chloro-6-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-1H-pyrazolo[5,1-c]-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl]-2-methylpropoxy]ethyl] ester (9CI)  
 (CA INDEX NAME)

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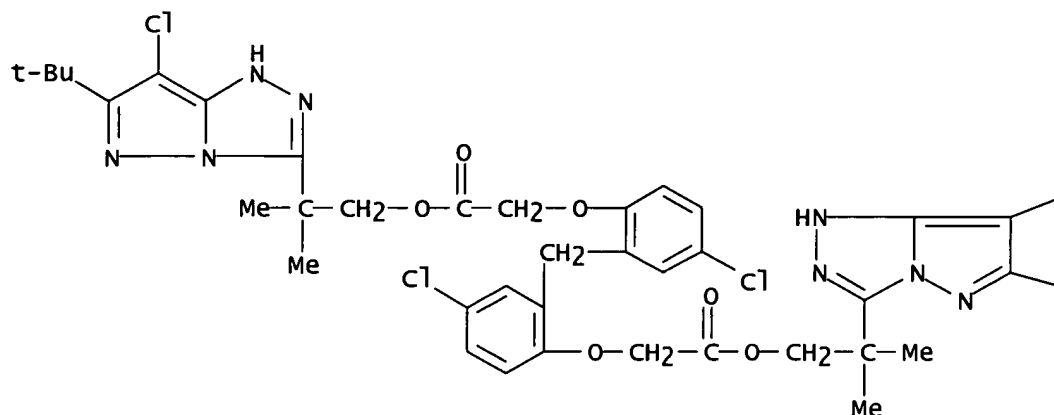


PAGE 1-B



IT 191273-22-0P  
 RL: DEV (Device component use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); PNU  
 (Preparation, unclassified); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
 (pyrazolotriazole derivative photog. magenta coupler)  
 RN 191273-22-0 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[methylenebis[[4-chloro-2,1-phenylene]oxy]]bis-,  
 bis[2-[2-[7-chloro-6-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-1H-pyrazolo[5,1-c]-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl]-2-methylpropyl] ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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PAGE 1-B

Cl

Bu-t

L8 ANSWER 92 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 1997:376519 CAPLUS  
 DN 127:90944  
 TI Differential modulation of NMDA-stimulated [3H]dopamine release from rat striatum by neuropeptide Y and  $\sigma$  receptor ligands  
 AU Ault, David T.; Werling, Linda L.  
 CS Neuroscience Program and Department of Pharmacology, The George Washington University Medical Center, 2300 I Street, N.W., Washington, USA  
 SO Brain Research (1997), 760(1,2), 210-217  
 CODEN: BRREAP; ISSN: 0006-8993  
 PB Elsevier  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB Although the identity of the endogenous ligands for sigma ( $\sigma$ ) receptors is unknown, neuropeptide Y (NPY) has been named as a possible candidate for a natural transmitter at these receptors. Using a superfusion system, the authors compared the effect of NPY on NMDA-stimulated [3H]dopamine release in rat striatum to that of the  $\sigma$  agonists (+)-pentazocine and BD737. In contrast to (+)-pentazocine- or BD737-mediated inhibition of release, NPY enhanced release. However, the same  $\sigma$  antagonists (BD1008, DuP734, haloperidol and DTG) that reverse (+)-pentazocine- or BD737-mediated inhibition, as well as a Y receptor antagonist, PYX-1, all reversed the



enhancement. PYX-1 also reversed the (+)-pentazocine- and BD737-mediated inhibition of release. Peptide YY (PYY) and [Leu31,Pro34]NPY did not mimic the effect of NPY. NPY13-36 enhanced release to the same extent as NPY but the effect was not reversed by  $\sigma$  antagonists. The authors' findings are consistent with the potential role of NPY as an endogenous ligand for a subtype of  $\sigma$  receptor with characteristics different from Y1, Y2 and Y3 receptors but sensitive to PYX-1.

IT 140842-17-7, PYX 1

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)

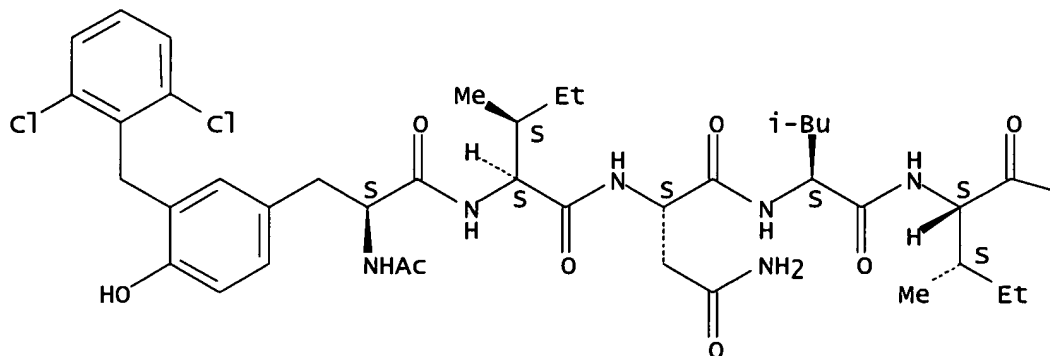
(differential modulation of NMDA-stimulated [3H]dopamine release from rat striatum by neuropeptide Y and  $\sigma$  receptor ligands)

RN 140842-17-7 CAPLUS

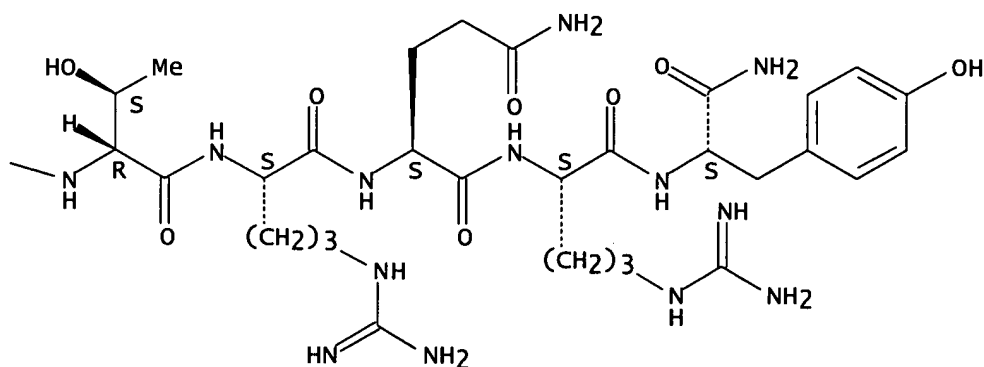
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-acetyl-3-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)methyl]-L-tyrosyl-L-isoleucyl-L-asparaginyl-L-leucyl-L-isoleucyl-D-threonyl-L-arginyl-L-glutamyl-L-arginyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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RE.CNT 35 THERE ARE 35 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 93 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1997:296965 CAPLUS

DN 126:285346

TI Resists containing polymer having sulfonyl groups as photoacid generator and patterning method

IN Kihara, Naoko; Saito, Satoshi; Wakabayashi, Hiromitsu; Nakase, Makoto; Ooba, Masayuki

PA Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co, Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 31 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 09050127	A2	19970218	JP 1996-55027	19960312
	JP 3382081	B2	20030304		
	US 5756254	A	19980526	JP 1995-134615	A 19950601
				US 1996-654215	19960528
				JP 1995-134615	A 19950601
				JP 1996-55027	A 19960312
	KR 191858	B1	19990615	KR 1996-19028	19960531
				JP 1995-134615	A 19950601
				JP 1996-55027	A 19960312

AB A resist containing [CR1(SO2R2)R3]<sub>n</sub> [R1 = H, halo, NO2, cyano, nitrile group, monovalent organic group; R2 = halo, NO2, cyano, nitrile group, monovalent organic group; R3 = divalent organic group, preferably I (R21-26 = H, halo,

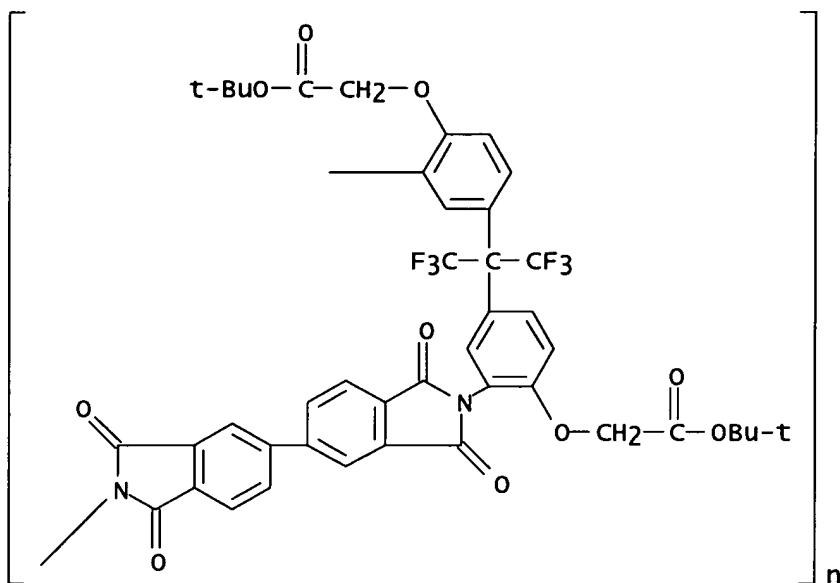
NO2, cyano, nitrile group, monovalent organic group; Z = divalent organic group); n ≥ 2] are claimed. The resist preferably contains a compound having substituent(s) which forms alkali-soluble group after being decomposed by acids to make the resist pos.-working. The resist provides a resist film with high rigidity resulting in giving a superfine pattern with high aspect ratio.

IT 188778-62-3

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
(alkali-soluble group-forming compound; resists containing polymers having sulfonyl groups as photoacid generators for improved rigidity)

RN 188778-62-3 CAPLUS

CN Poly[(1,1',3,3'-tetrahydro-1,1',3,3'-tetraoxo[5,5'-bi-2H-isoindole]-2,2'-diyl)[6-[2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)-2-oxoethoxy]-1,3-phenylene][2,2,2-trifluoro-1-(trifluoromethyl)ethylidene][4-[2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)-2-oxoethoxy]-1,3-phenylene]] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 94 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1996:751324 CAPLUS

DN 126:24864

TI 2,2-Bis(2,4-di-tert-butoxycarbonylmethoxyphenyl)propane and its derivative for dissolution-preventing agent of photoresist

IN Watanabe, Atsushi; Ishihara, Toshinobu; Yagihashi, Fujio

PA Shinetsu Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 08245515	A2	19960924	JP 1995-306557	19951031
				JP 1995-306557	A 19951031
				JP 1995-20956	19950113

OS MARPAT 126:24864

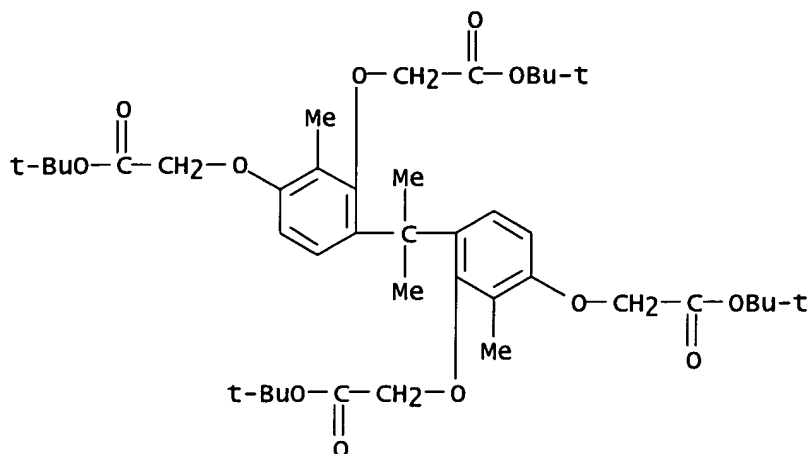
AB The 2,2-bis(2,4-di-tert-butoxycarbonylmethoxyphenyl)propane I (R = alkyl; m = 0-3) and its derivative are claimed. I showed high solubility for polymers.

IT 184294-77-7P

RL: PNU (Preparation, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
(bis(di-tert-butoxycarbonylmethoxyphenyl)propanes for dissoln.-preventing agent of photoresist)

RN 184294-77-7 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, 2,2',2'',2'''-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[(3-methyl-1,2,4-benzenetriyl)bis(oxy)]]tetrakis-, tetrakis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI)  
(CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 95 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1996:634665 CAPLUS

DN 125:261269

TI 2,6-Bis(2-tert-butoxycarbonylmethoxyphenylmethyl)-1-tert-butoxycarbonylmethoxy-4-methylbenzene derivative for dissolution inhibitor of three-component resist

IN Watanabe, Atsushi; Ishihara, Toshinobu; Yagihashi, Fujio

PA Shinetsu Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 08193055	A2	19960730	JP 1995-20957	19950113
				JP 1995-20957	19950113

OS MARPAT 125:261269

AB The derivative is I [R = alkyl; n = 0, 1; m = an integer of 0-(4-n)]. The derivative shows good solubility toward macromol. compound in a pos.-working resist, and is useful for dissoln. inhibitor of the resist.

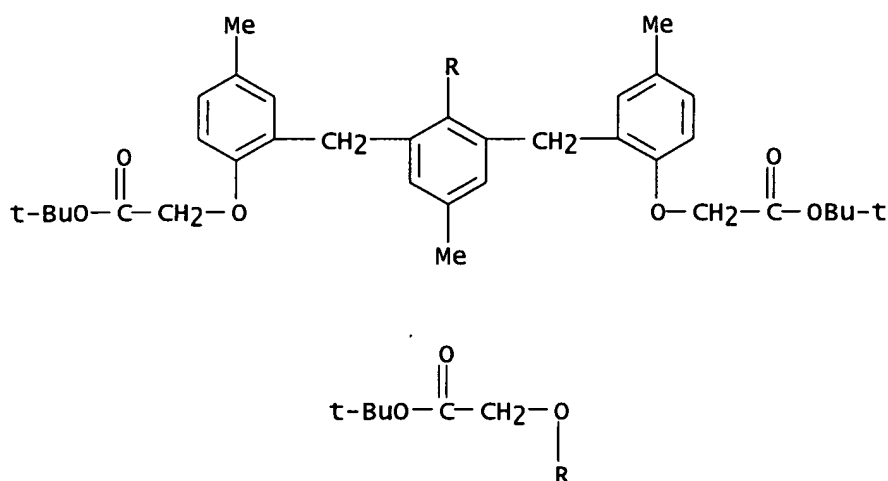
IT 182251-85-0P 182251-88-3P

RL: PNU (Preparation, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

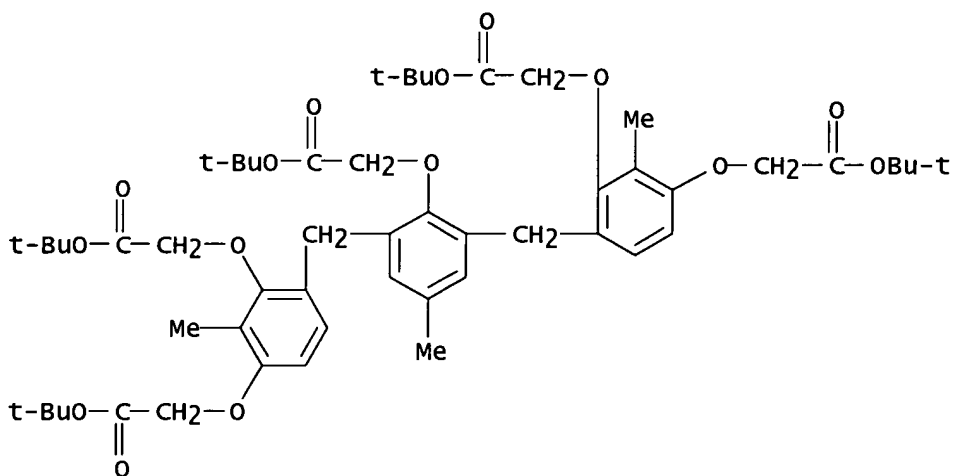
(preparation of bisphenylmethylbenzene derivative for dissoln. inhibitor of three-component resist)

RN 182251-85-0 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[2-[2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)-2-oxoethoxy]-5-methyl-1,3-phenylene]bis[methylene(4-methyl-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, bis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

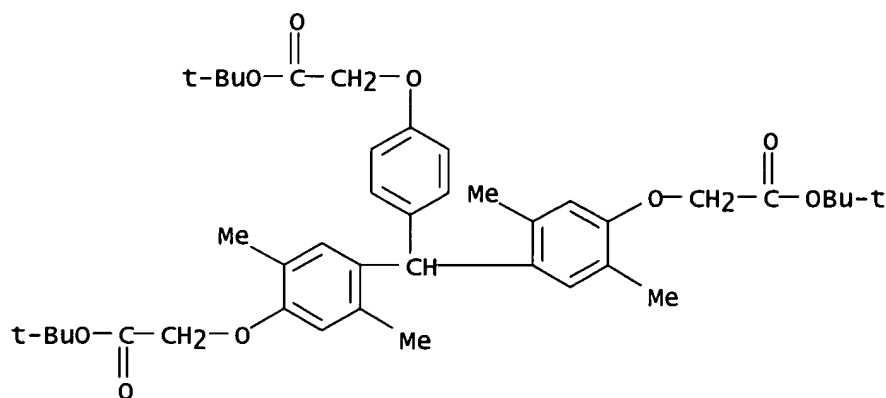


RN 182251-88-3 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2',2'',2'''-[[2-[2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)-2-oxoethoxy]-5-methyl-1,3-phenylene]bis[methylene(3-methyl-1,2,4-benzenetriyl)]]tetrakis-, tetrakis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 96 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 1996:631702 CAPLUS  
 DN 125:261267  
 TI Bis(4-tert-butoxycarbonylmethoxy-2,5-dimethylphenyl)methyl-4-tert-butoxycarbonylmethoxybenzene derivative for dissolution inhibitor of three-component resist  
 IN Watanabe, Atsushi; Ishihara, Toshinobu; Yagihashi, Fujio  
 PA Shinetsu Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., Japan  
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.  
 CODEN: JKXXAF  
 DT Patent  
 LA Japanese  
 FAN.CNT 1  
 PATENT NO.                      KIND      DATE                      APPLICATION NO.                      DATE

	JP 08193054	A2	19960730	JP 1995-20955	19950113
PI				JP 1995-20955	19950113
OS	MARPAT 125:261267				
AB	The derivative is represented by I (R = alkyl; m = an integer of 0-4). The derivative shows good solubility toward macromol. compds. in a pos.-working three-component resist, and is useful for dissoln. inhibitor of the resist.				
IT	182252-62-6P RL: PNU (Preparation, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (preparation of di-Ph methylbenzene derivative for dissoln. inhibitor of three-component pos.-working resist)				
RN	182252-62-6 CAPLUS				
CN	Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[[4-[2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)-2-oxoethoxy]phenyl]methylene]bis[(2,5-dimethyl-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, bis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				



L8 ANSWER 97 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 1996:629766 CAPLUS  
 DN 125:261263  
 TI Positive-working resists containing t-butoxycarbonylmethyloxybenzene dissolution inhibitor for suppressed alkaline impurity  
 IN Watanabe, Atsushi; Ishihara, Toshinobu; Yagihashi, Fujio; Tanaka, Haruyori; Kawai, Yoshio; Nakamura, Jiro  
 PA Shinetsu Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., Japan; Nippon Telegraph & Telephone  
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.  
 CODEN: JKXXAF  
 DT Patent  
 LA Japanese  
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 08194313	A2	19960730	JP 1995-20958	19950113
				JP 1995-20958	19950113
OS	MARPAT 125:261263				
AB	The pos. resists comprise 3 components of an acid generator, a polymer compound, and a dissoln. inhibitor selected from 1,4-bis[bis(4-t-butoxycarbonylmethyloxyphenyl)methyl]benzene, its derivative I (R1-2 = alkyl; k = 0-4; l = 0-2, k + l ≤ 4), 1,3-bis(4-t-butoxycarbonylmethyloxyphenylmethyl)-4,6-bis-t-butoxycarbonylmethyloxybenzene, its derivative II (R = H, alkyl),				

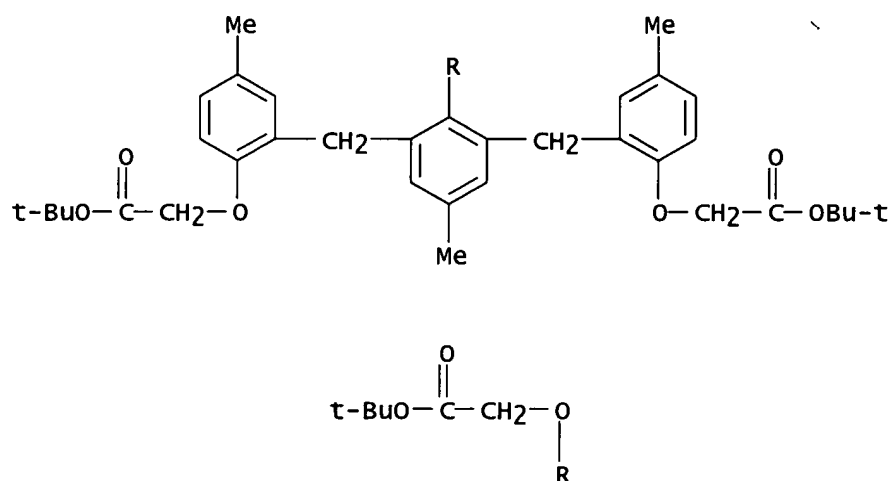
bis(4-t-butoxycarbonylmethyloxy-2,5-dimethylphenyl)methyl-4-t-butoxycarbonylmethyloxybenzene, its derivative III (R = alkyl; m = 0-4), 2,2-bis(2,4-di-t-butoxycarbonylmethyloxyphenyl)propane, its derivative IV (R4 = alkyl; m = 0-3), 2,6-bis(2-t-butoxycarbonylmethyloxyphenylmethyl)-1-t-butoxycarbonylmethyloxy-4-methylbenzene, and its derivative V (R = alkyl; n = 0, 1; m = 0-(4-n)). The dissoln. inhibitor suppresses penetration of an alkaline impurity in the resist film and provides high-resolution images.

IT 182251-85-0 182251-88-3 182261-29-6

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
(pos. resists containing t-butoxycarbonylmethyloxybenzene dissoln. inhibitor for suppressed alkaline impurity)

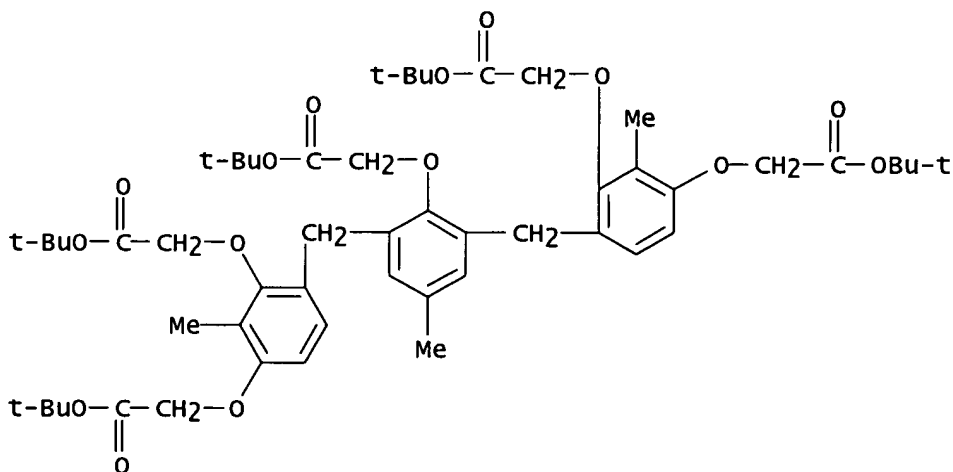
RN 182251-85-0 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[2-[2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)-2-oxoethoxy]-5-methyl-1,3-phenylene]bis[methylene(4-methyl-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, bis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

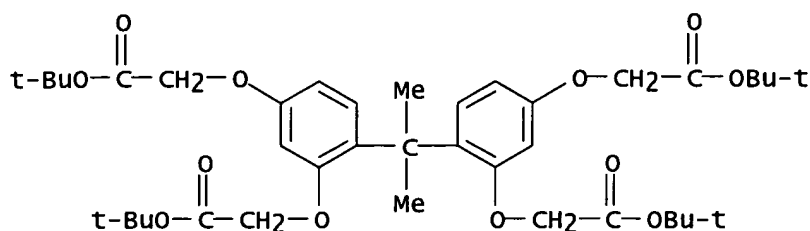


RN 182251-88-3 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, 2,2',2'',2'''-[[2-[2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)-2-oxoethoxy]-5-methyl-1,3-phenylene]bis[methylene(3-methyl-1,2,4-benzenetriyl)]]]tetrakis-, tetrakis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 182261-29-6 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2',2'',2'''-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[1,2,4-benzenetriylbis(oxy)]]tetrakis-, tetrakis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI)  
 (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 98 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 1996:628057 CAPLUS  
 DN 125:261265  
 TI 1,4-Bis[bis(4-tert-butoxycarbonylmethoxyphenyl)methyl]benzene and its derivative for dissolution inhibitor of resist composition  
 IN Watanabe, Atsushi; Ishihara, Toshinobu; Yagihashi, Fujio  
 PA Shinetsu Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., Japan  
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.  
 CODEN: JKXXAF  
 DT Patent  
 LA Japanese  
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 08193052	A2	19960730	JP 1995-20953	19950113
				JP 1995-20953	19950113

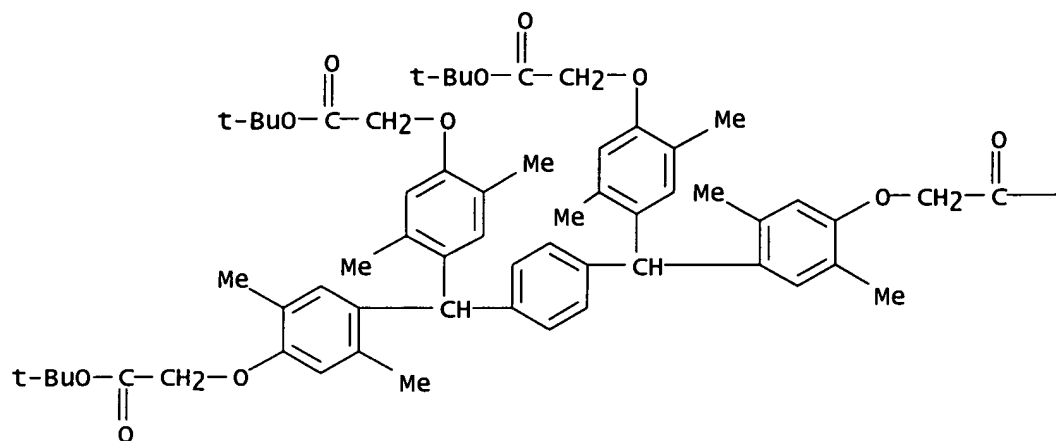
OS MARPAT 125:261265  
 AB The 1,4-bis[bis(4-tert-butoxycarbonylmethoxyphenyl)methyl]benzene and its derivative are I (R1-2 = alkyl; k = an integer of 0-4, l = an integer of 0-2, k + l ≤ 4). The claimed compound shows good solubility toward macromol. compds. in pos.-type resist, and is useful for dissoln. inhibitor.

IT 177983-92-5P 182216-34-8P  
 RL: PNU (Preparation, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
 (preparation of 1,4-bis(bisphenylmethyl)benzene derivative for dissoln. inhibitor of pos. resist)

RN 177983-92-5 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2',2'',2'''-[1,4-phenylenebis[methylidynebis[(2,5-dimethyl-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]]tetrakis-, tetrakis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI)  
 (CA INDEX NAME)



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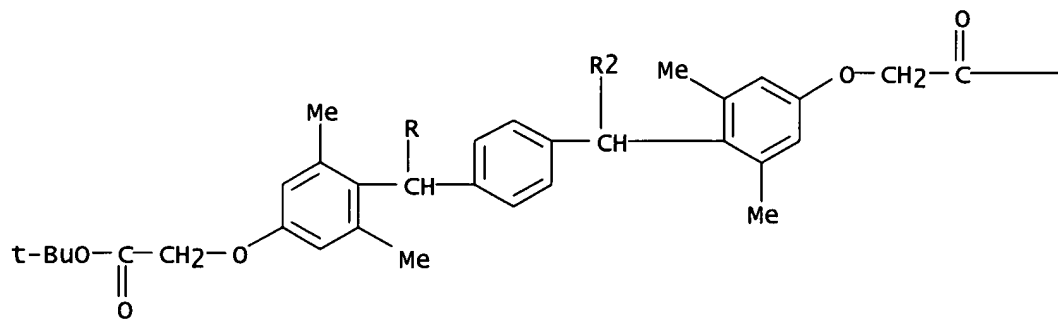


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—OBu-t

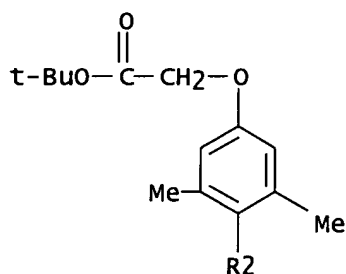
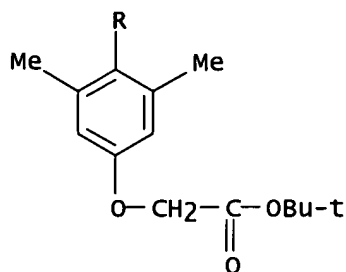
RN 182216-34-8 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2',2'',2'''-[1,4-phenylenebis[methylidynebis[(3,5-dimethyl-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]]tetrakis-, tetrakis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI)  
 (CA INDEX NAME)

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—OBu-t



L8 ANSWER 99 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 1996:448613 CAPLUS  
 DN 125:133035  
 TI Characterization of the peptide binding requirements for the cloned human pancreatic polypeptide-preferring receptor  
 AU Gehlert, Donald R.; Schober, Douglas A.; Beavers, Lisa; Gadski, Robert; Hoffman, James A.; Smiley, David L.; Chance, Ronald E.; Lundell, Ingrid; Larhammar, Dan  
 CS Lilly Res. Lab., Eli Lilly and Company, Indianapolis, IN, 46285, USA  
 SO Molecular Pharmacology (1996), 50(1), 112-118  
 CODEN: MOPMA3; ISSN: 0026-895X  
 PB Williams & Wilkins  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB Traditionally, neuropeptide Y (NPY) receptors have been divided into Y1 and Y2 subtypes based on peptide pharmacol. and synaptic localization. Other receptor subtypes have been proposed based on preferences for NPY, peptide YY (PYY), or pancreatic polypeptide (PP). Recently, we discovered a novel human membrane of this receptor family exhibiting high affinity for PP and PYY. In the current study, we expressed a DNA clone encoding this human PP-preferring receptor [hPP1 (or Y4)] in Chinese hamster ovary cells and performed a peptide structure-activity study. [125I]pPYY bound to homogenates of hPP1-Chinese hamster ovary cells with a K<sub>d</sub> of 0.064 nM and a B<sub>max</sub> of 244 fmol/mg protein. Human PP inhibited binding with a K<sub>i</sub> of 0.023 nM, whereas human PYY (K<sub>i</sub> = 0.31 nM) and human NPY (K<sub>i</sub> = 12 nM) were significantly less potent. Rat, porcine, and bovine PP inhibited binding with similar affinities to human PP, whereas avian PP was substantially less potent (K<sub>i</sub> = 1 nM). Deletion of the first four amino acids reduced the affinity of bovine PP to 1 nM. Carboxyl-terminal fragments of NPY and PYY also had reduced potency compared with the native peptides. In addition, deletion of Tyr36-amide produced a substantial reduction

in affinity. Pro34-substituted NPY and PYY had modestly increased affinity compared with the native peptides, although Gln34-bPP had similar affinity compared with bovine PP. The carboxyl-terminally derived Y1 antagonist 1229U91 was a very potent ( $K_i = 0.042$  nM) inhibitor of binding to hPP1. Thus, the carboxyl-terminal region of PP seems to be the most important part of the peptide for high affinity binding to hPP1. A few key residues (amino acids 2 and 3) in the amino-terminal region of PP contribute to the high affinity of the native peptide. Thus, features required for peptide recognition by the hPP1 receptor seem to be distinct from the Y1 and Y2 receptor.

IT 140842-17-7 146999-93-1

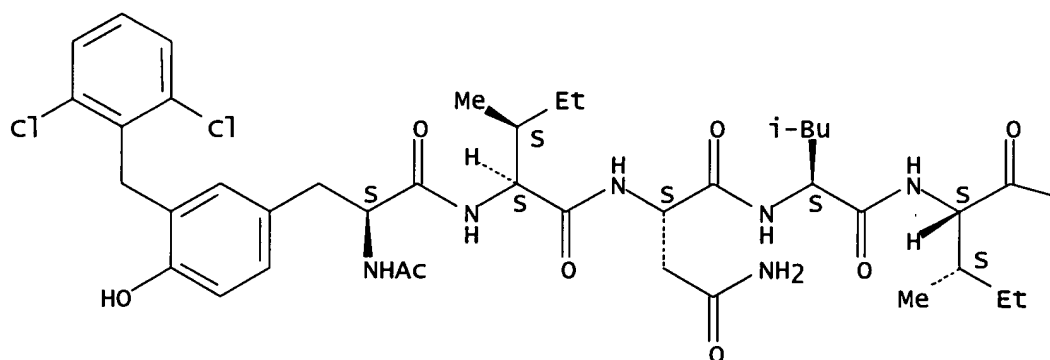
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)  
(peptide binding domain characterization in cloned human pancreatic polypeptide-preferring receptor)

RN 140842-17-7 CAPLUS

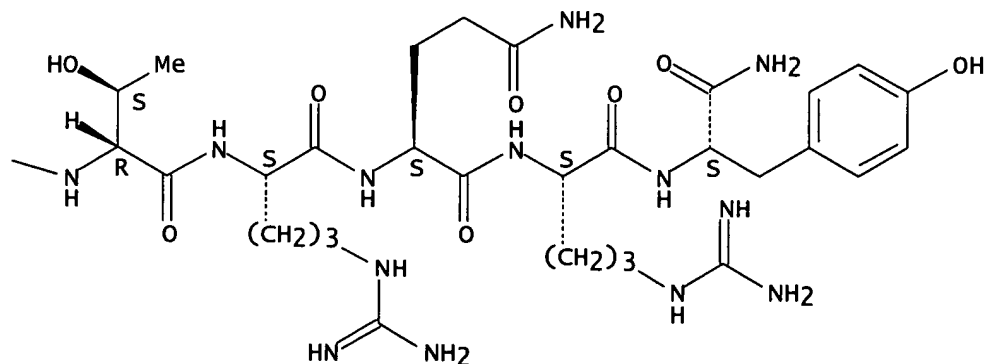
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-acetyl-3-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)methyl]-L-tyrosyl-L-isoleucyl-L-asparaginyl-L-leucyl-L-isoleucyl-D-threonyl-L-arginyl-L-glutamyl-L-arginyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



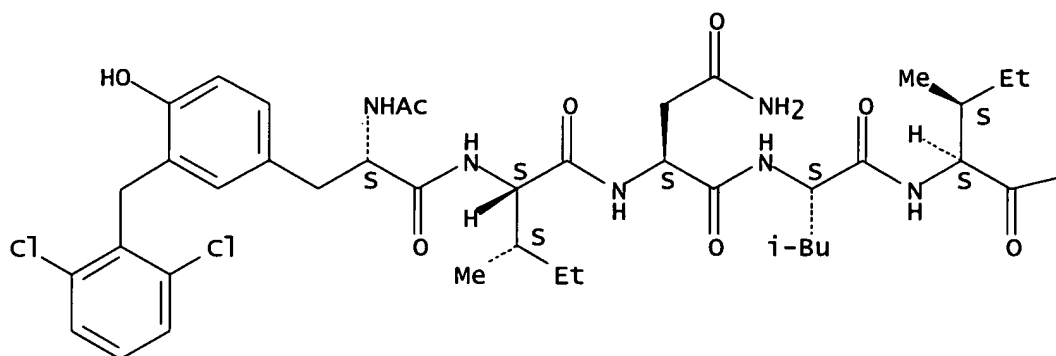
PAGE 1-B



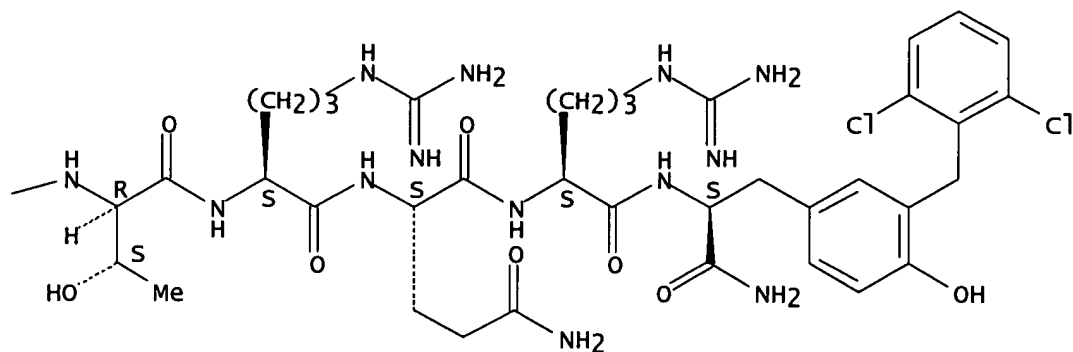
RN 146999-93-1 CAPLUS  
 CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-acetyl-3-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)methyl]-L-tyrosyl-L-isoleucyl-L-asparaginy-L-leucyl-L-isoleucyl-D-threonyl-L-arginyl-L-glutamyl-L-arginyl-3-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



L8 ANSWER 100 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 1996:388353 CAPLUS  
 DN 125:45136  
 TI Resist composition  
 IN Abe, Nobunori; Matsuno, Shugo; Tanaka, Hideyuki; Sugimoto, Tatsuya; Wada, Yasumasa  
 PA Nippon Zeon Co., Ltd., Japan  
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 91 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DT Patent  
 LA Japanese  
 FAN.CNT 1  
 PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

PI	WO 9612216 W: KR, US RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE	A1	19960425	WO 1995-JP2114	19951013
				JP 1994-274457	A 19941013
				JP 1995-21250	A 19950113
				JP 1995-84729	A 19950316
	JP 08194308	A2	19960730	JP 1995-21250	19950113
	JP 08254828	A2	19961001	JP 1995-84729	19950316
	JP 08211613	A2	19960820	JP 1995-284583	19951005
				JP 1994-274457	A 19941013
	EP 786701 R: DE, GB	A1	19970730	EP 1995-934306	19951013
				JP 1994-274457	A 19941013
				JP 1995-21250	A 19950113
				JP 1995-84729	A 19950316
				WO 1995-JP2114	W 19951013
	US 6010826	A	20000104	US 1997-817358	19970411
				JP 1994-274457	A 19941013
				JP 1995-21250	A 19950113
				JP 1995-84729	A 19950316
				WO 1995-JP2114	W 19951013

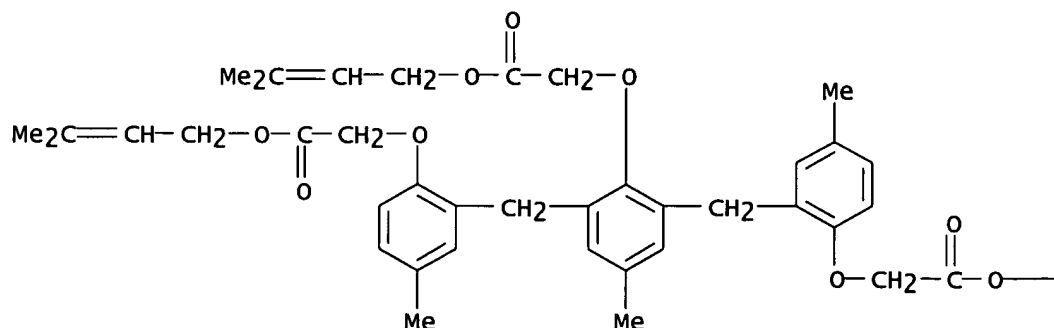
AB A resist composition contains a polymer (a) having acid-cleavable groups and a compound (b) capable of yielding an acid when irradiated with active rays of light, wherein the polymer (a) has groups containing an allyloxy group having at least two substituents as the acid-cleavable group. Also claimed is another resist composition containing a resin binder (A), a compound (B) capable of yielding an acid when irradiated with active rays of light, and a compound (C) having an acid-cleavable group, wherein the compound (C) has a group containing an allyloxy group having at least one substituent as the acid-cleavable group. These comps. are excellent in sensitivity, resolution, heat resistance, and pattern formation.

IT 178177-76-9P  
RL: PNU (Preparation, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
(resist composition from)

RN 178177-76-9 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[5-methyl-2-[2-[(3-methyl-2-butenyl)oxy]-2-oxoethoxy]-1,3-phenylene]bis[methylene(4-methyl-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, bis(3-methyl-2-butenyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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—CH<sub>2</sub>—CH=CMe<sub>2</sub>

L8 ANSWER 101 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 1996:379720 CAPLUS  
 DN 125:45127  
 TI Positive chemically amplified resist composition and method for producing compounds used therein  
 IN Aoi, Toshiaki; Fujimori, Toru  
 PA Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan  
 SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 78 pp.  
 CODEN: EPXXDW  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 709736	A1	19960501	EP 1995-116815	19951025
	EP 709736	B1	19990421		
	R: BE, DE				
	JP 08123031	A2	19960517	JP 1994-262790	A 19941026
	JP 3340864	B2	20021105	JP 1994-262790	19941026

OS MARPAT 125:45127

AB A pos. chemical amplified resist composition is disclosed, comprising (a) a compound which generates an acid upon irradiation with active light or radiant ray, (b) a resin insol. in water but soluble in an aqueous alkali solution, and (c) a low-mol-weight acid-decomposable dissoln. inhibitor having a mol. weight of

3000 or less and containing an acid-decomposable alkyl ester group represented by the formula -(CR<sub>1</sub>R<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>CR<sub>3</sub>R<sub>4</sub>R<sub>5</sub> (R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub> = H, alkyl, or aryl; R<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>4</sub>, R<sub>5</sub> = H, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl, aralkyl, or aryl, provided that two of R<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>4</sub>, and R<sub>5</sub> may be combined to form a ring; n = an integer of 1-10), which increases its solubility in an alkali developer by the action of an acid, and having a sodium content and a potassium content each of 30 ppb or less. Further disclosed are methods for producing the compds. (c).

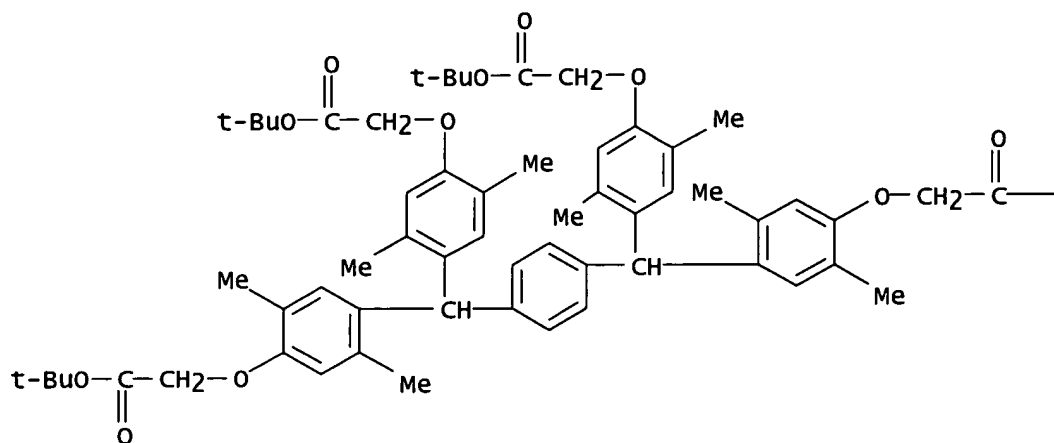
IT 177983-92-5P 177983-96-9P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
 (preparation and use as acid-decomposable dissoln. inhibitor for pos photoresist)

RN 177983-92-5 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, 2,2',2'',2'''-[1,4-phenylenebis[methyldynebis[(2,5-dimethyl-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]]tetrakis-, tetrakis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI)  
 (CA INDEX NAME)

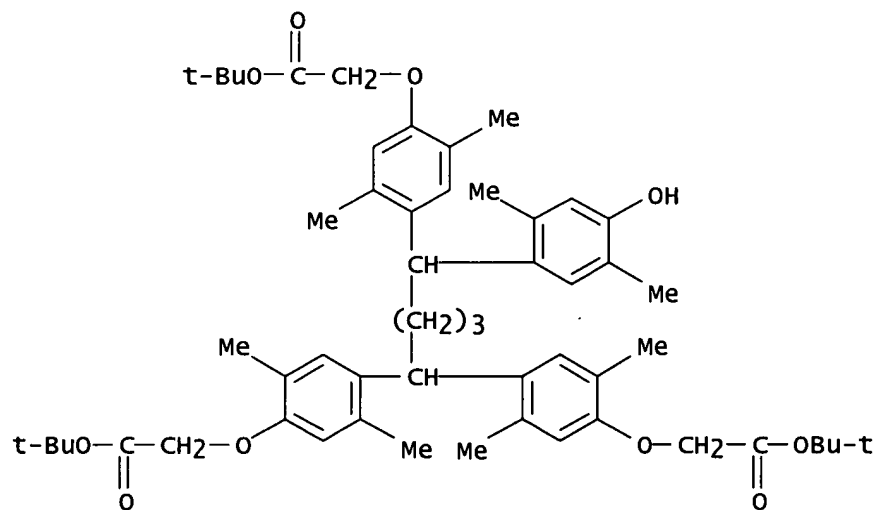
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

—OBu-t

RN 177983-96-9 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2',2''-[[[1-(4-hydroxy-2,5-dimethylphenyl)-1-pentanyl-5-ylidene]tris[(2,5-dimethyl-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]tris-, tris(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 102 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1996:367650 CAPLUS  
 DN 125:45124  
 TI Positive-working photosensitive composition  
 IN Aoi, Toshiaki; Yamanaka, Tsukasa; Uenishi, Kazuya  
 PA Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan  
 SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 78 pp.  
 CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent  
 LA English

FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 708368	A1	19960424	EP 1995-114054	19950907
	EP 708368	B1	19990630		
	R: BE, DE				
	JP 08123030	A2	19960517	JP 1994-252351	A 19941018
	JP 3317597	B2	20020826	JP 1994-252351	19941018

PATENT FAMILY INFORMATION:

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FAN	1997:719619				
PI	US 5683856	A	19971104	US 1996-634529	19960418
				JP 1994-252351	A 19941018
				US 1995-525157	B2 19950908
	JP 08123030	A2	19960517	JP 1994-252351	19941018
	JP 3317597	B2	20020826		

AB A pos.-working photosensitive composition for the production of lithog. plates comprises (a) a resin which is insol. in water but soluble in an alkaline aqueous

solution, (b) a compound which generates an acid upon irradiation with active light, (c) a low-mol.-weight acid-decomposable dissoln.-inhibitive compound having a mol. weight of 3000 or less, containing a group decomposable with an acid, and being capable of increasing its solubility in an alkaline developer

by the action of an acid, and (d) a resin containing a basic nitrogen atom and having a weight-average mol. weight of 2000 or more. The pos.-working photosensitive composition of the present invention can easily and properly inhibit acid diffusion and acid deactivation on the surface thereof with time between the exposure and the heat treatment, keep the dissoln. inhibiting effect exerted by a dissoln.-inhibitive compound, and exhibit a good profile, a high sensitivity, and a high resolving power.

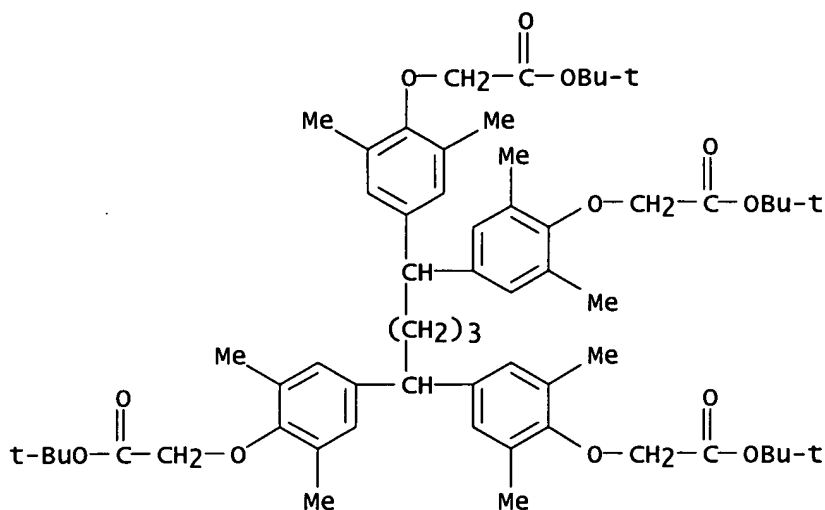
IT 153698-59-0

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
 (lithog. plate manufacture and resist pattern formation using pos.-working photosensitive comps. containing)

RN 153698-59-0 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, 2,2',2'',2'''-[1,5-pentanediyliidenetetrakis[(2,6-dimethyl-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]tetrakis-, tetrakis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)





L8 ANSWER 103 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1996:137212 CAPLUS

DN 124:207814

TI Metal cation extraction properties of linear all-ortho phenolic oligomers

AU Yamagishi, Tada-Aki; Tani, Kenji; Shirano, Keiko; Ishida, Shin-Ichiro;  
Nakamoto, Yoshiaki

CS Dep. Chemistry Chemical Engineering, Kanazawa Univ., Kanazawa, 920, Japan

SO Journal of Polymer Science, Part A: Polymer Chemistry (1996), 34(4),  
687-93

CODEN: JPACEC; ISSN: 0887-624X

PB Wiley

DT Journal

LA English

AB A series of Et acetate (nBP-Es) and trioxyethylene ether (nBP-OE) derivs.  
of linear all-ortho methylene-linked oligomers of p-tert-butylphenol (n =  
1-7) was prepared, and cation extraction properties were determined For  
alkali metal

cations, nBP-Es had an affinity, and especially 5BP-Es was selective for Na<sup>+</sup>.  
On the other hand, nBP-OE also showed sufficient affinity. However, the  
extraction behavior was completely different from that of nBP-Es, i.e., the  
affinity of even membered BP-OE was higher than that of the odd membered.  
The nBP-Es extracted cations by forming a cavity winding around them, while  
nBP-OE extracted with two trioxyethylene chain picking up cations. For

alkaline

earth metal cations, nBP-Es extracted more than that for alkali cations.  
Particularly, 7BP-Es showed the highest affinity for the larger cations,  
Sr<sup>2+</sup> and Ba<sup>2+</sup>, among phenolic oligomers and 18-crown-6 compound On the  
other hand, nBP-OE showed a lower affinity than that for alkali metal  
cations. The linear phenolic oligomers extracted alkali and alkaline earth

metal

cations, and the kind of ion ligand introduced influenced the affinity and  
selectivity.

IT 158730-76-8P 158730-77-9P 158730-78-0P

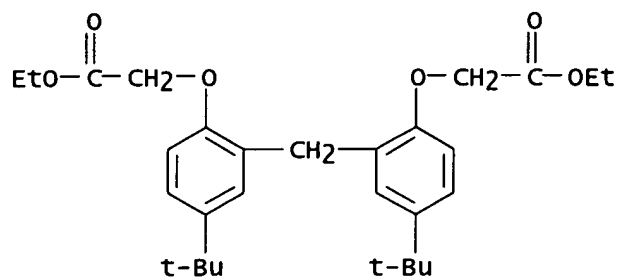
158730-79-1P 158730-80-4P 158730-81-5P

RL: PUR (Purification or recovery); PREP (Preparation)

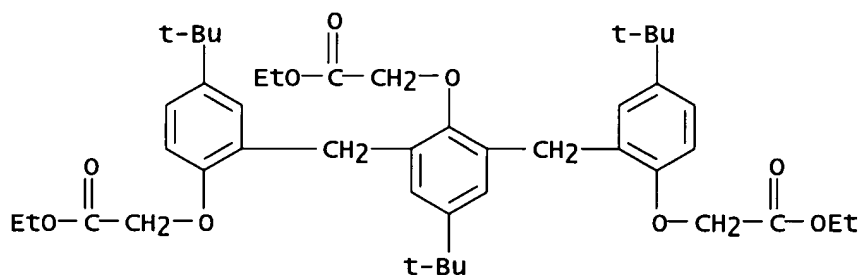
(metal cation extraction by linear all-ortho phenolic oligomers)

RN 158730-76-8 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[methylenebis[[4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2,1-  
phenylene]oxy]]bis-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

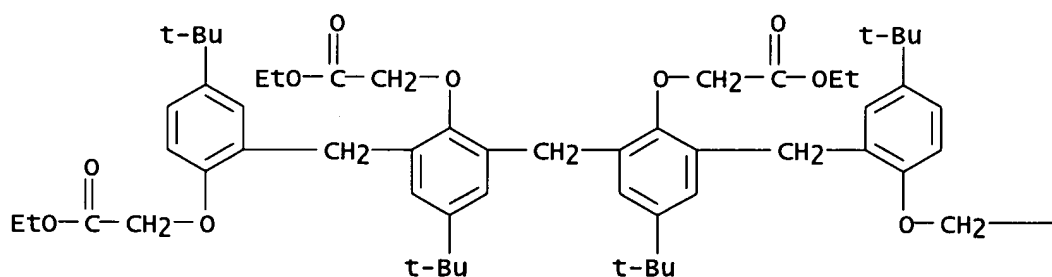


RN 158730-77-9 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2-(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethoxy)-1,3-phenylene]bis[methylene[4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2,1-phenylene]oxy]]bis-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

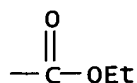


RN 158730-78-0 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[methylenebis[[4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-6-[[5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2-(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-2,1-phenylene]oxy]]bis-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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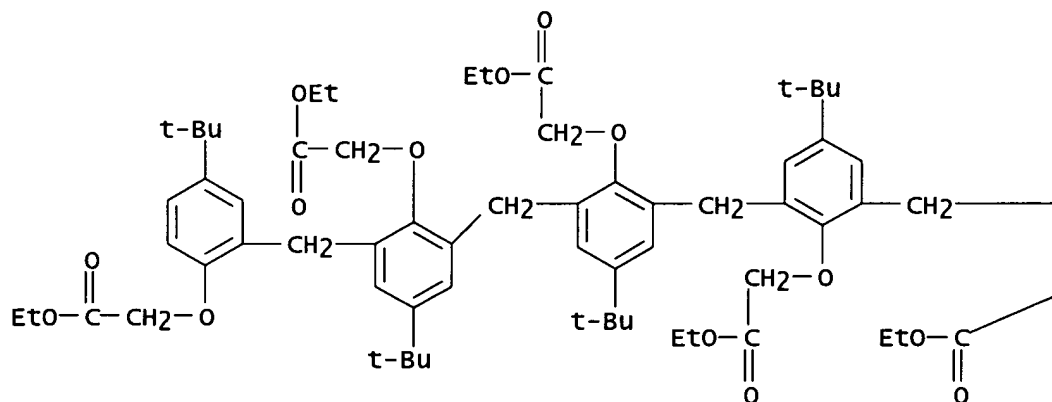


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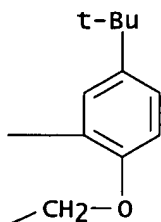


RN 158730-79-1 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2-(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethoxy)-1,3-phenylene]bis[methylene[4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-6-[[5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2-(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-2,1-phenylene]oxy]]bis-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

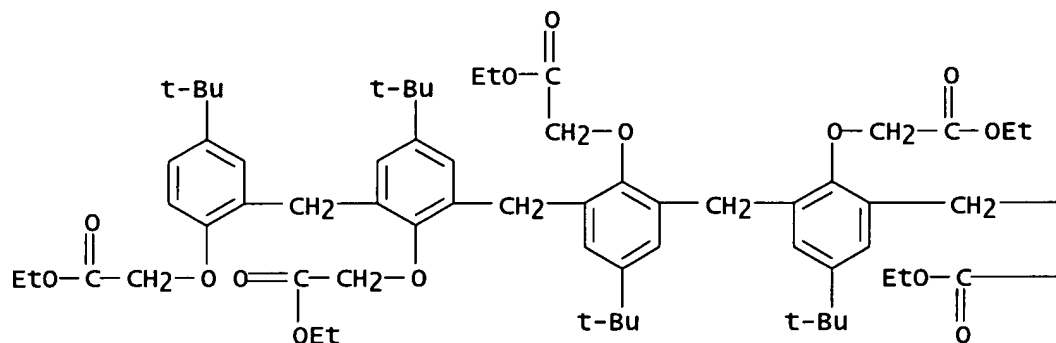


PAGE 1-B

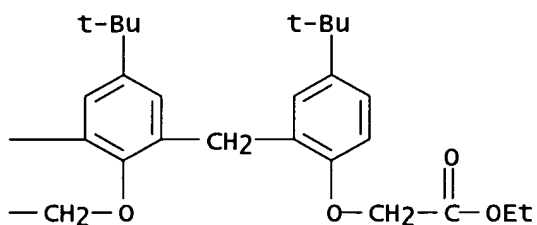


RN 158730-80-4 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[methylenebis[[4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-6-[[5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-3-[[5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2-(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-2-(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-2,1-phenylene]oxy]]bis-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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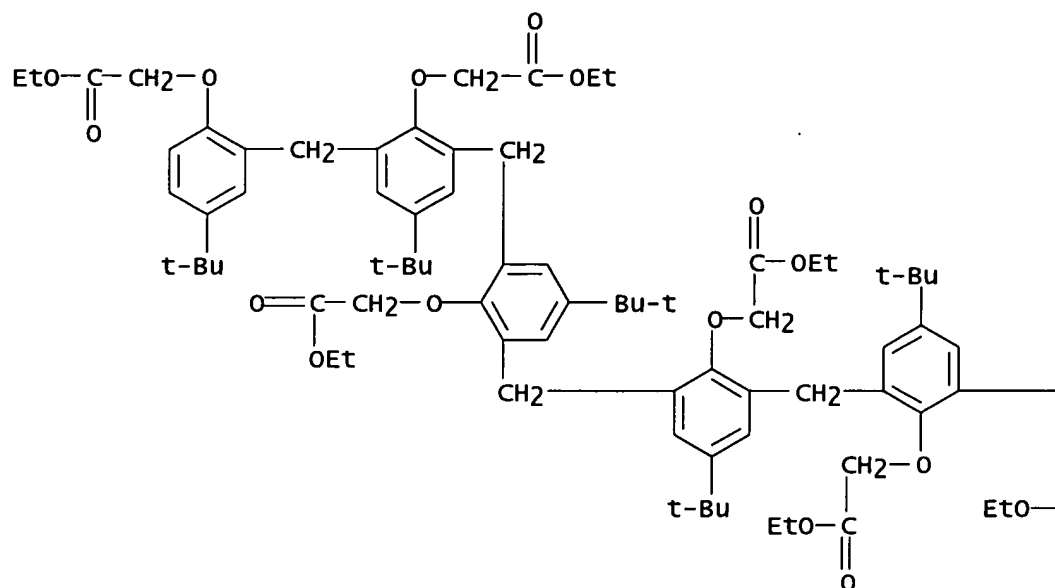


PAGE 1-B

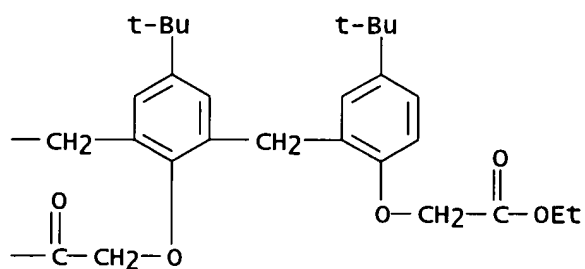


RN 158730-81-5 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2-(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethoxy)-1,3-phenylene]bis[methylene[4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-6-[[5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-3-[[5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2-(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-2-(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-2,1-phenylene]oxy]]bis-, diethyl ester (9CI)  
 (CA INDEX NAME)

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PAGE 1-B



L8 ANSWER 104 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 1996:126694 CAPLUS  
 DN 124:160416  
 TI Positive photosensitive composition  
 IN Aoi, Toshiaki; Yamanaka, Tsukasa  
 PA Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan  
 SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 81 pp.  
 CODEN: EPXXDW  
 DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 691575	A2	19960110	EP 1995-110358	19950703
	EP 691575	A3	19960515		
	EP 691575	B1	20020320		
	R: BE, DE				
				JP 1994-152218	A 19940704
				JP 1994-157278	A 19940708
				JP 1994-160143	A 19940712
	JP 08015862	A2	19960119	JP 1994-152218	19940704
	JP 3290303	B2	20020610		
	JP 08022126	A2	19960123	JP 1994-157278	19940708
	JP 3290305	B2	20020610		
	JP 08029982	A2	19960202	JP 1994-160143	19940712
	JP 3337827	B2	20021028		
	US 5824451	A	19981020	US 1995-497795	19950703
				JP 1994-152218	A 19940704
				JP 1994-157278	A 19940708
				JP 1994-160143	A 19940712

AB A pos. photosensitive composition comprises (a) a resin soluble in an aqueous alkali solution containing a specific structure unit, (b) a compound which generates an acid with irradiation of an active ray or radiation, and (c) a low-mol.-weight acid-decomposable dissoln. inhibitor having a mol. weight of not more than 3000, which possesses a tertiary alkyl ester group and whose solubility in an aqueous alkali solution is increased by the action of an acid, wherein

compound (c) is a compound having at least two tertiary alkyl ester groups, in which the longest distance with respect to the distance between two tertiary ester groups selected arbitrarily comprises at least 10 bonding atoms except for the atoms contained in the ester groups or a compound having at least three tertiary alkyl ester groups, in which the longest distance with respect to the distance between two tertiary ester groups. The pos. photosensitive composition has a high sensitivity, high resolution and good profile and

excels in storage stability and heat resistance of the resist solution

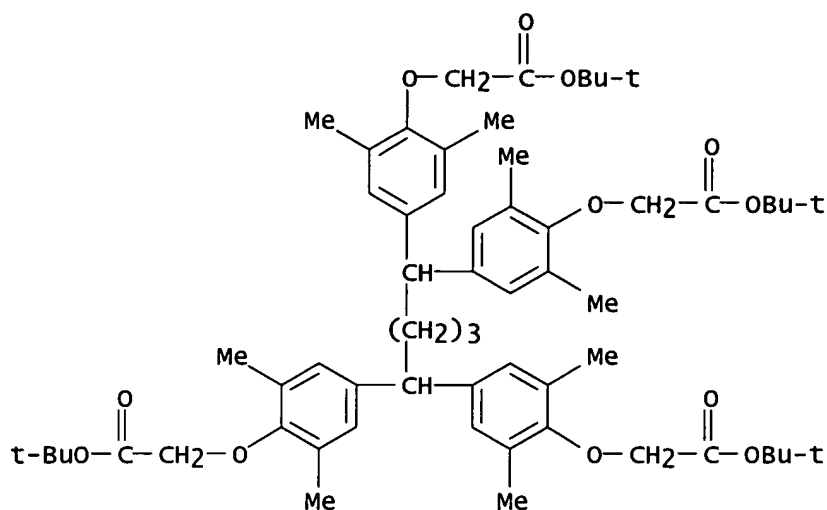
IT 153698-59-0P 159293-89-7P 173786-60-2P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

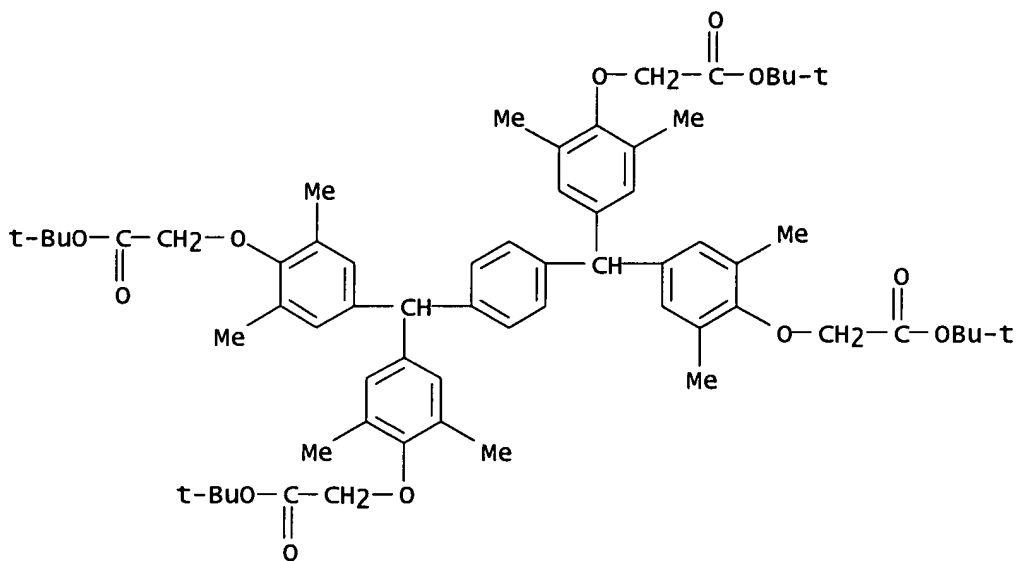
(preparation and use in pos. photosensitive compns. for lithog. plate manufacture)

RN 153698-59-0 CAPLUS

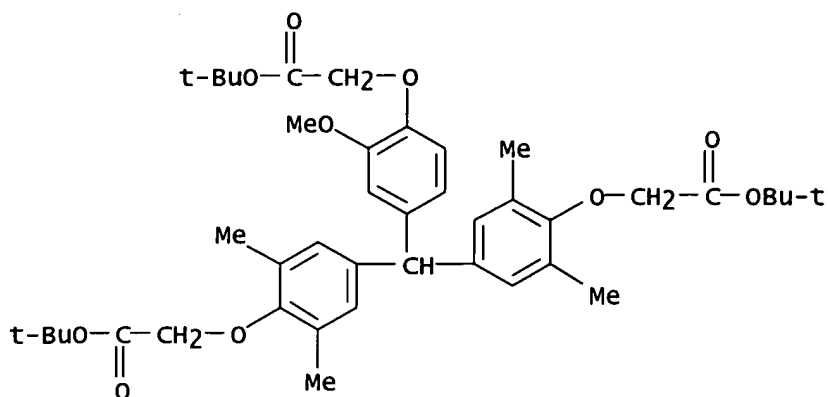
CN Acetic acid, 2,2',2'',2'''-[1,5-pentanediyli]denetetrakis[(2,6-dimethyl-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]tetrakis-, tetrakis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 159293-89-7 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2',2'',2'''-[(1,4-phenylenedimethylidyne)tetrakis[(2,6-dimethyl-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]tetrakis-, tetrakis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 173786-60-2 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[[4-[2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)-2-oxoethoxy]-3-methoxyphenyl]methylene]bis[(2,6-dimethyl-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, bis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 105 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 1996:50352 CAPLUS  
 DN 124:101865  
 TI Positive-working photoresist composition  
 IN Yamanaka, Tsukasa; Sakaguchi, Shinji; Kokubo, Tadayoshi; Kawabe, Yasumasa  
 PA Fuji Photo Film Co Ltd, Japan  
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 53 pp.  
 CODEN: JKXXAF  
 DT Patent  
 LA Japanese  
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 07271037	A2	19951020	JP 1994-63862	19940331
				JP 1994-63862	19940331

AB The title composition comprises an alkali soluble resin, a photoacid generator, and  $\geq 1$  kinds of compds. selected from I and II (R1-41 = H, XRa1, CN, OD0; X1-10 = single bond, carbonyl, sulfido, sulfonyl, CRb1Rb2; X = single bond, O, S, CO, OCO, NRa1CO, NRa2; Ra1 = C1-10 alkyl, alkylene, cycloalkyl, haloalkyl, aryl, alkylaryl, aralkyl; Ra2 = H, Ra1; Rb1, Rb2 = H, Me, Et, C1-4 haloalkyl; D0-12 = H, Dinh; Dinh = XiRi; Xi = CRb1Rb2, CRb1Rb2O, CO, CS, COO, COS, CRb1Rb2CO, CRb1Rb2COO, CRb1ORi, CONRb1; Ri = H, C1-20 alkyl, alkenyl, C3-20 cycloalkyl, C6-20 aryl, cumyl, adamantyl, SiZiRb3ZiRb4ZiRb5, tetrahydro-pyranyl, pyranal, 1,3-dithia-indane-2-yl; Rb3-b5 = C1-20 alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, C6-20 aryl; Zi = single bond, O; i, j, k, m, n = 0, 1).

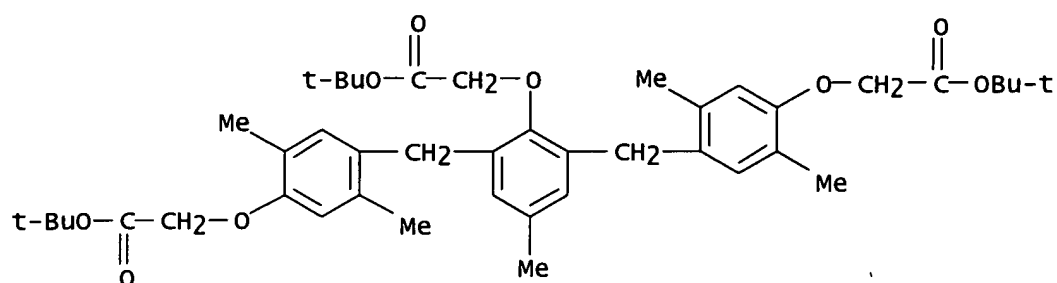
IT 172651-17-1P 172651-19-3P 172651-22-8P  
 172651-25-1P 172651-26-2P 172651-28-4P  
 172651-31-9P 172651-32-0P

RL: DEV (Device component use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
 (pos.-working photoresist composition comprising)

RN 172651-17-1 CAPLUS

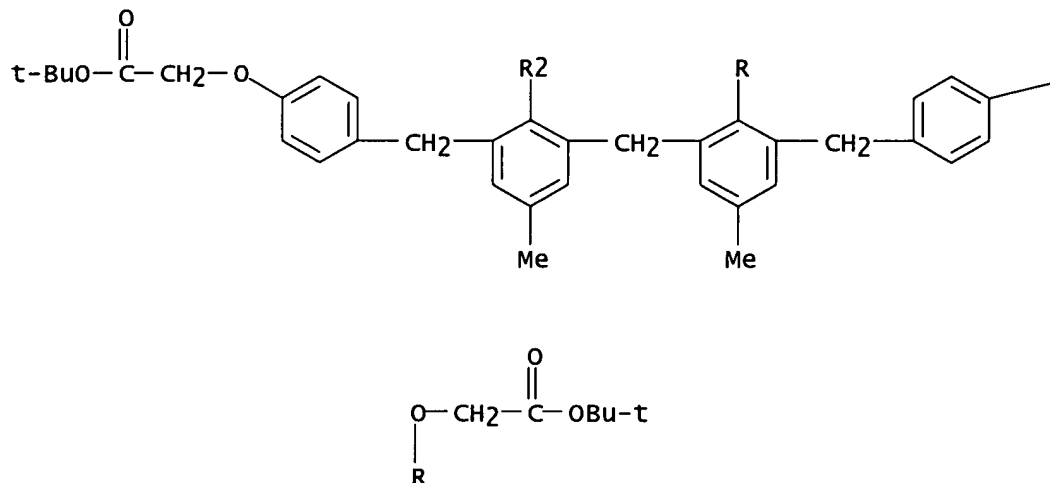
CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[2-[2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)-2-oxoethoxy]-5-methyl-1,3-phenylene]bis[methylene(2,5-dimethyl-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, bis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



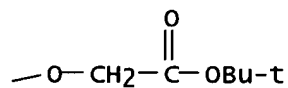


RN 172651-19-3 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[methylenebis[[2-[2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)-2-oxoethoxy]-5-methyl-3,1-phenylene]methylene-4,1-phenyleneoxy]]bis-, bis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

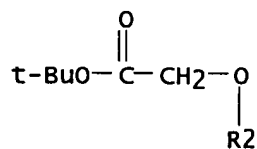
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

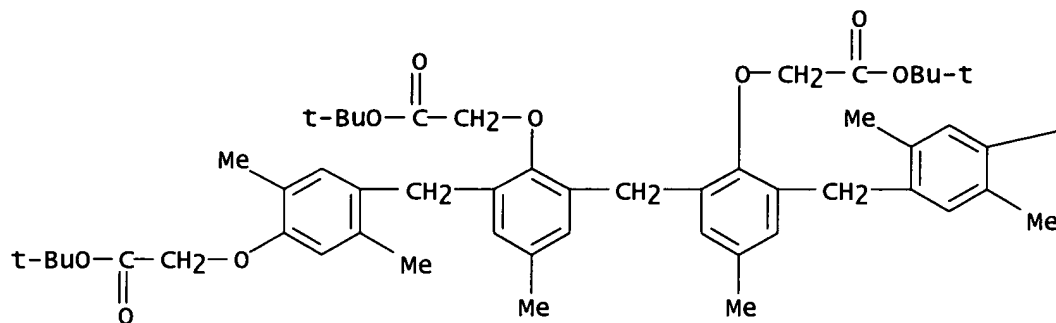


PAGE 2-A

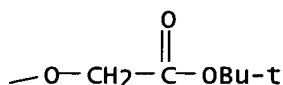


RN 172651-22-8 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[methylenebis[[6-[[4-[2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)-2-oxoethoxy]-2,5-dimethylphenyl]methyl]-4-methyl-2,1-phenylene]oxy]]bis-, bis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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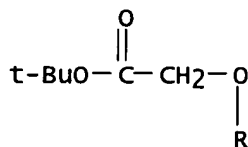
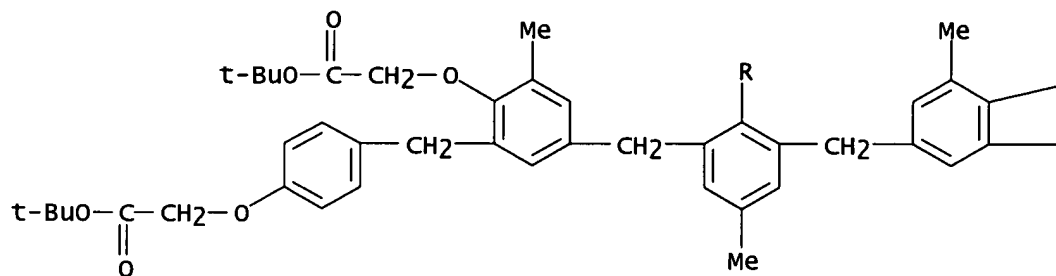


PAGE 1-B

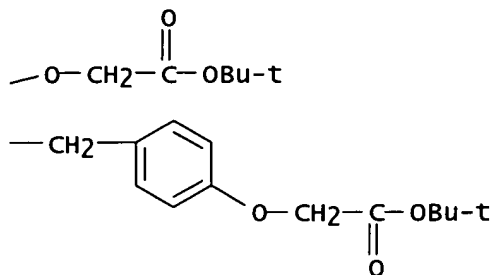


RN 172651-25-1 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[2-[2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)-2-oxoethoxy]-5-methyl-1,3-phenylene]bis[methylene[6-[2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)-2-oxoethoxy]-5-methyl-3,1-phenylene]methylene-4,1-phenyleneoxy]]bis-, bis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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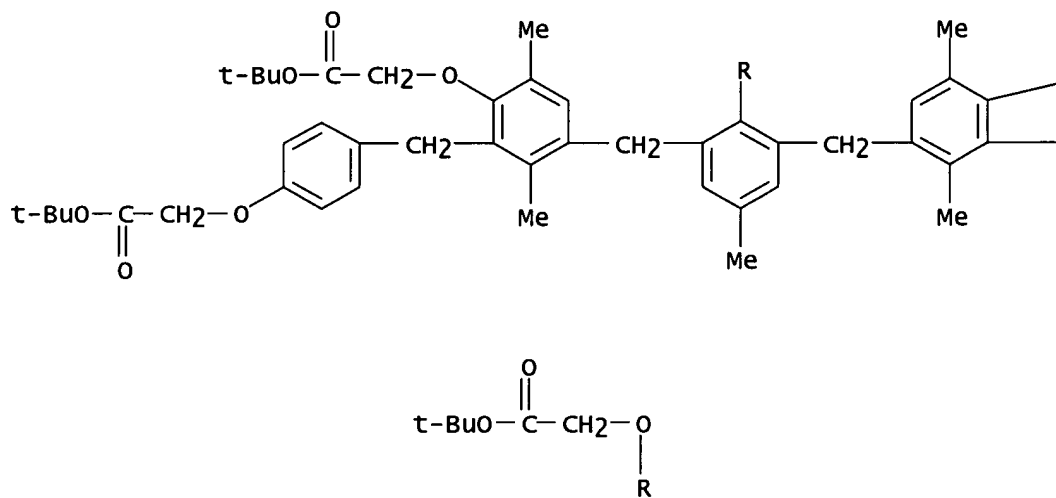


PAGE 1-B

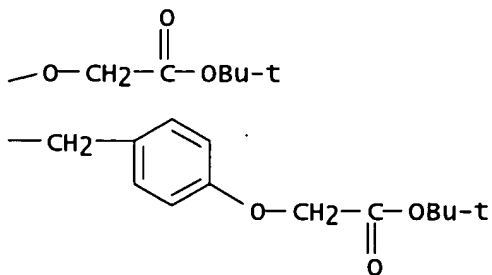


RN 172651-26-2 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[2-[2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)-2-oxoethoxy]-5-methyl-1,3-phenylene]bis[methylene[6-[2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)-2-oxoethoxy]-2,5-dimethyl-3,1-phenylene]methylene-4,1-phenyleneoxy]]bis-, bis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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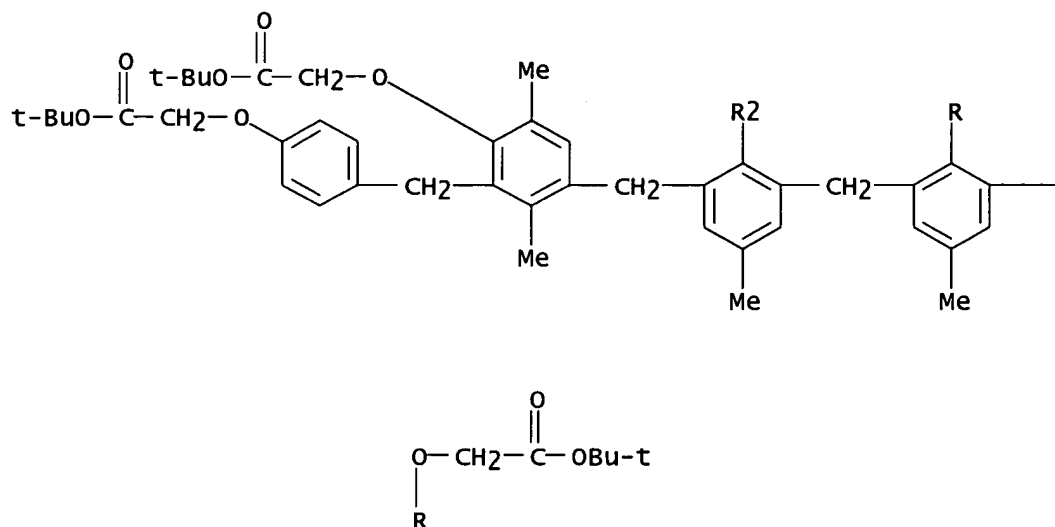


PAGE 1-B

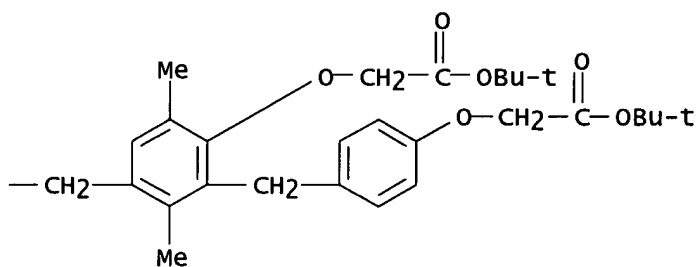


RN 172651-28-4 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[methylenebis[[6-[[4-[2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)-2-oxoethoxy]-3-[[4-[2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)-2-oxoethoxy]phenyl]methyl]-2,5-dimethylphenyl]methyl]-4-methyl-2,1-phenylene]oxy]]bis-, bis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

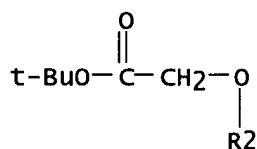
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



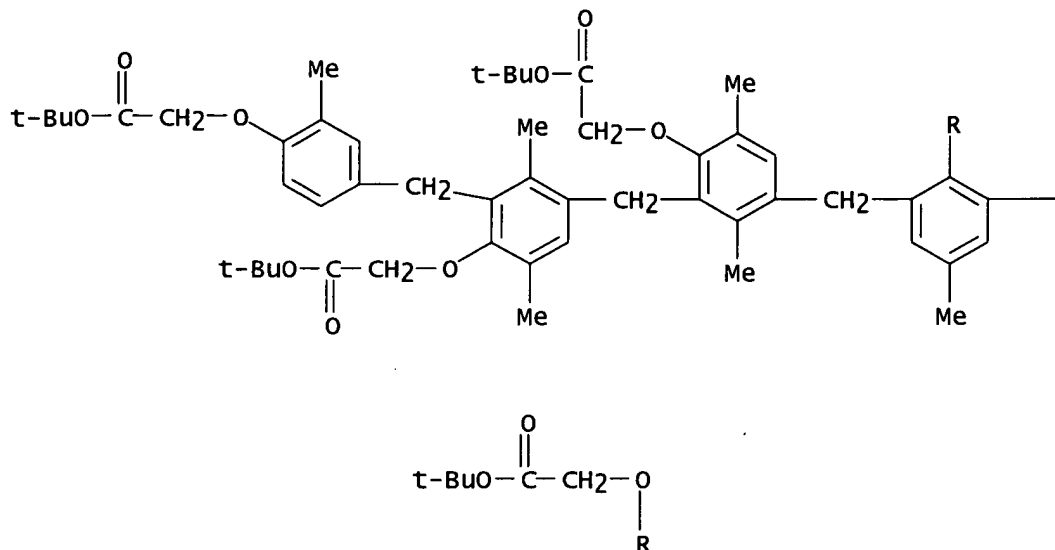
PAGE 2-A



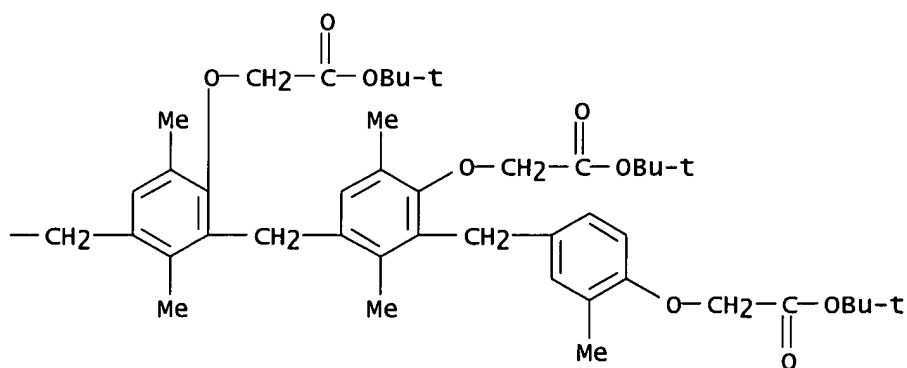
RN 172651-31-9 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[2-[2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)-2-oxoethoxy]-5-methyl-1,3-phenylene]bis[methylene[6-[2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)-2-oxoethoxy]-2,5-dimethyl-3,1-phenylene]methylene[6-[2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)-2-oxoethoxy]-2,5-dimethyl-4,1-phenylene]methylene(2-methyl-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-,

bis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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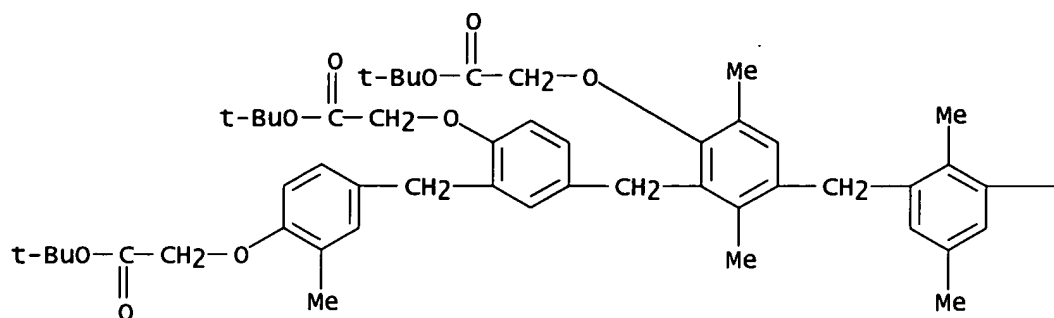
PAGE 1-B



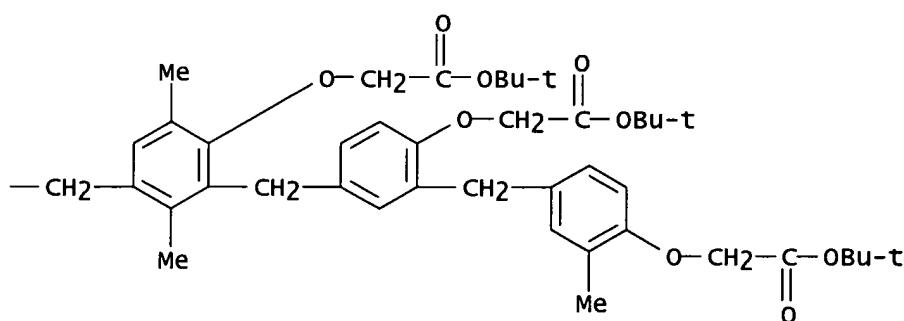
RN 172651-32-0 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[(2,5-dimethyl-1,3-phenylene)bis[methylene[6-[2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)-2-oxoethoxy]-2,5-dimethyl-3,1-phenylene]methylene[6-[2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)-2-oxoethoxy]-3,1-phenylene]methylene(2-methyl-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, bis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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L8 ANSWER 106 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1995:994163 CAPLUS

DN 124:55584

TI Preparation of calixarene-based compounds having antibacterial, antifungal, anticancer, and anti-HIV activity

IN Harris, Stephen J.

PA Ire.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 148 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9519974	A2	19950727	WO 1995-IE8	19950124
	WO 9519974	A3	19950921		
	W: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, LU, NO, RO, UA, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, LU, NL, SE, GA, ML, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9515453	A1	19950808	IE 1994-57	A 19940124
				AU 1995-15453	19950124
				WO 1995-IE8	A 19950124

OS MARPAT 124:55584

AB Calixarene-based compds., which are calixarenes or oxacalixarenes, acyclic phenyl-formaldehyde oligomers, cyclotrimeratrylene derivs., cyclic tetrameric resorcinol-aldehyde derivs. known as Hogberg compds. and cyclic tetrameric pyrogallol-aldehyde derivs., are prepared For example, calixarenes or oxacalixarenes are represented by general formula [I; n + m

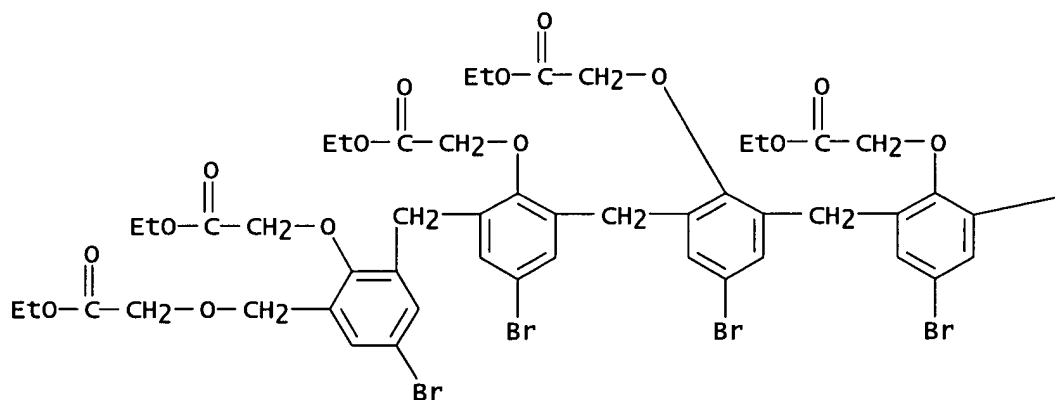
= 3-8; m = 0-3; n = 0-8; R1 = H, halo, hydrocarbyl, aryl, (un)substituted hydrocarbylaryl, NO2, SO3M1; wherein M1 = alkali metal, SO3H; R1 = OR2; wherein R2 = CH2CO2R3, CH2CO2Mp/p, CH2CONR4R5; wherein R3 = (un)substituted alkyl; M = metal, ammonium ion; p = the charge on the metal ion; R4 or R5 may be the same or different, or both may be part of amino acid ester of poly(amino acid ester) or one or more of the same or different amino acids or part of a cyclic polyene antibiotic/antifungal drug or part of a cyclic nitrogen heterocycle; X = halo, NO2, CO2H, cyano, other electron withdrawing group]. Thus, n-butyraldehyde and pyrogallol in a 1:4 mixture of 37% aqueous HCl and EtOH was refluxed under N for 90 min to give a cyclic tetramer (II; R = X = H), which was brominated with Br in CHCl3 to II (R = H, X = Br) and etherified with Et bromoacetate in the presence of K2CO3 in refluxing acetone to give II (R = CH2CO2Et, X = Br). The latter compound was saponified with KOH in refluxing EtOH, acidified with aqueous HCl, and treated with 25% aqueous NH4OH to give II (R = CH2CO2-NH4+, X

Br). The latter compound in vitro inhibited the infection of C8166 cells with HIV-2, SIV (Simian immunodeficiency virus), and HIV-1 with EC50 of 10, 20, and 0.03  $\mu$ M.

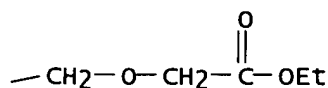
IT 171798-86-0P 171798-87-1P 171798-88-2P  
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
 (preparation of calixarene-based compds. having antibacterial, antifungal, anticancer, and anti-HIV activity)

RN 171798-86-0 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2',2'',2'''-[methylenebis[[5-bromo-2-(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethoxy)-3,1-phenylene]methylene(5-bromo-3,1,2-benzenetriyl)bis(methyleneoxy)]]tetraakis-, hexaethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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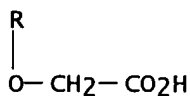
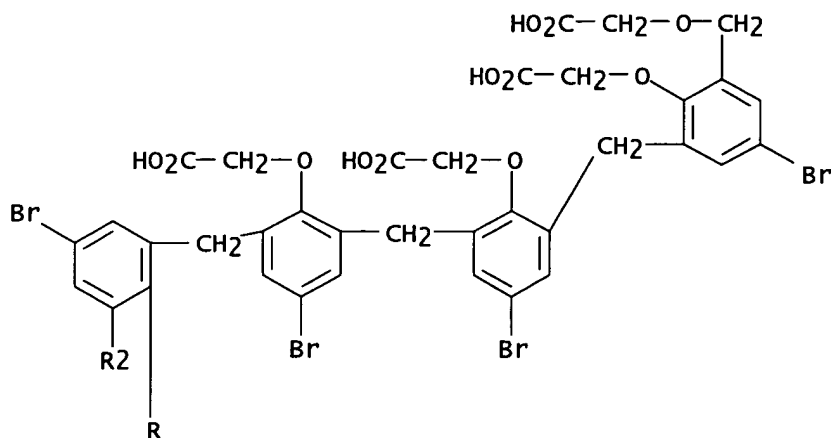


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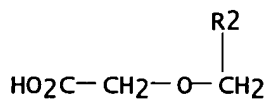


RN 171798-87-1 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2',2'',2'''-[methylenebis[[5-bromo-2-(carboxymethoxy)-3,1-phenylene]methylene(5-bromo-3,1,2-benzenetriyl)bis(methyleneoxy)]]tetrakis-, hexapotassium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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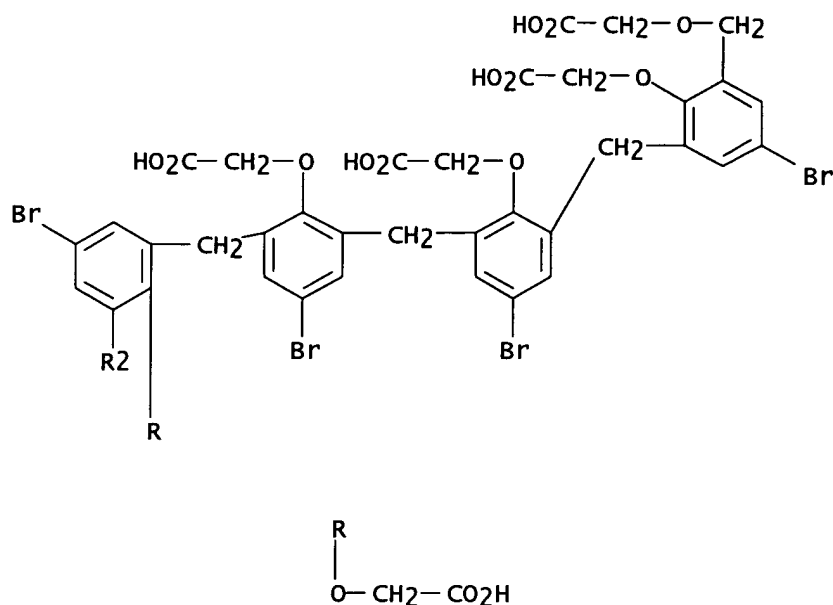


● 6 K

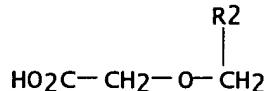
RN 171798-88-2 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2',2'',2'''-[methylenebis[[5-bromo-2-(carboxymethoxy)-3,1-phenylene]methylene(5-bromo-3,1,2-benzenetriyl)bis(methyleneoxy)]]tetrakis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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PAGE 2-A



L8 ANSWER 107 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 1995:933848 CAPLUS  
 DN 124:1276  
 TI Failure of the putative neuropeptide Y antagonists, benextramine and  
 AU PYX-2, to inhibit Y<sub>2</sub> receptors in rat isolated prostatic vas deferens  
 PALEA, S.; CORSI, M.; RIMLAND, J. M.; TRIST, D. G.; RATTI, E.  
 CS Pharmacology Department, Glaxo Research Laboratories, Verona, 37135, Italy  
 SO British Journal of Pharmacology (1995), 116(5), 2401-6  
 CODEN: BJPCBM; ISSN: 0007-1188  
 PB Stockton  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB The pharmacol. activity of neuropeptide Y (NPY) and some analogs in  
 inhibiting the twitch contractions induced by elec. stimulation (single  
 pulses at 25 V, 0.15 Hz, 1 ms) in the prostatic portion of the rat  
 isolated vas deferens was investigated. The rank order of agonist potency  
 was: PYY > NPY2-36 > NPY » NPY13-36 » NPY18-36 »  
 [Leu31,Pro34]NPY = hPP, which is consistent with the activation of a Y<sub>2</sub>  
 receptor. The putative Y<sub>1</sub> and Y<sub>2</sub> antagonist, benextramine (BXT),  
 incubated at 100 μM for 10 or 60 min, was ineffective against  
 PYY-induced inhibition of the twitch response. The putative NPY  
 antagonist, PYX-2, incubated at 1 μM for 20 min, was completely  
 ineffective in antagonizing PYY-induced inhibition of twitches. The  
 twitch response was totally inhibited by suramin (100 μM) but was

little affected by prazosin (1  $\mu$ M). Furthermore, NPY was without effect on the dose-response curve to ATP in resting conditions. Taken together, these results suggest that in our paradigm, NPY inhibits the release of a purinergic neurotransmitter which mediates contraction of the prostatic portion of the rat vas deferens.

IT 146999-93-1, PYX 2

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)

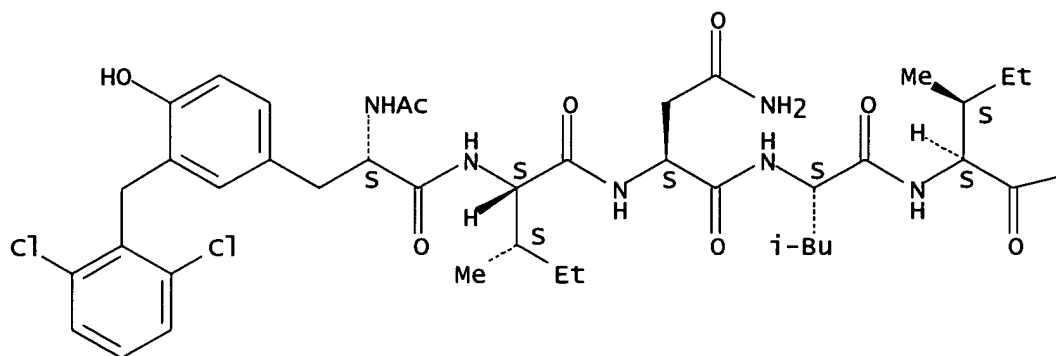
(failure of putative neuropeptide Y antagonists, benextramine and PYX-2, to inhibit Y2 receptors in prostatic vas deferens)

RN 146999-93-1 CAPLUS

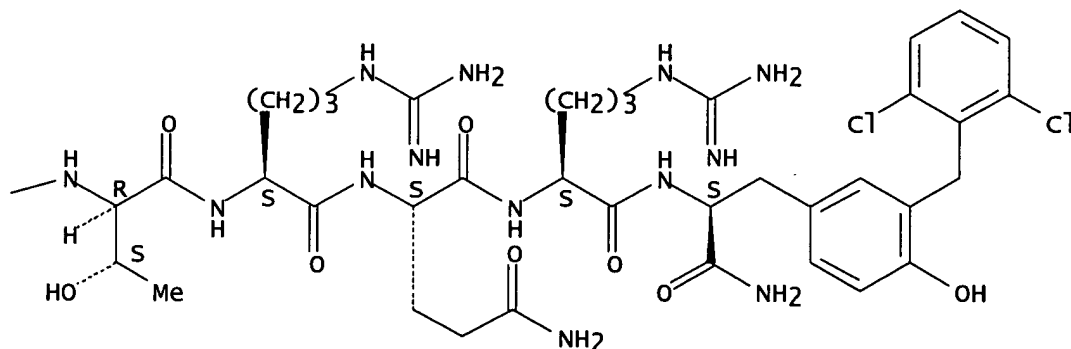
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-acetyl-3-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)methyl]-L-tyrosyl-L-isoleucyl-L-asparaginyl-L-leucyl-L-isoleucyl-D-threonyl-L-arginyl-L-glutamyl-L-arginyl-3-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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PAGE 1-B



L8 ANSWER 108 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1995:621504 CAPLUS

DN 123:44372

TI Positive-working resist composition and patterning using same

IN Tanaka, Sachiko; Kumada, Teruhiko; Horibe, Hideo; Kubota, Shigeru; Hizuka, Juji  
 PA Mitsubishi Electric Corp, Japan  
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 23 pp.  
 CODEN: JKXXAF  
 DT Patent  
 LA Japanese  
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 06242607	A2	19940902	JP 1993-28880	19930218
				JP 1993-28880	19930218

OS MARPAT 123:44372

AB The title composition comprises (1) 40-90% polymer compound in which 5-50 mol% of groups providing alkaline solubility is substituted with protective groups decomposable by an acid, (2) 10-55% compound which becomes alkaline soluble upon decomposition by an acid, and (3) 0.03-15% compound forming an acid upon irradiation

of light. This composition provides a large solubility ratio of exposed and nonexposed regions of the resist film with a developer.

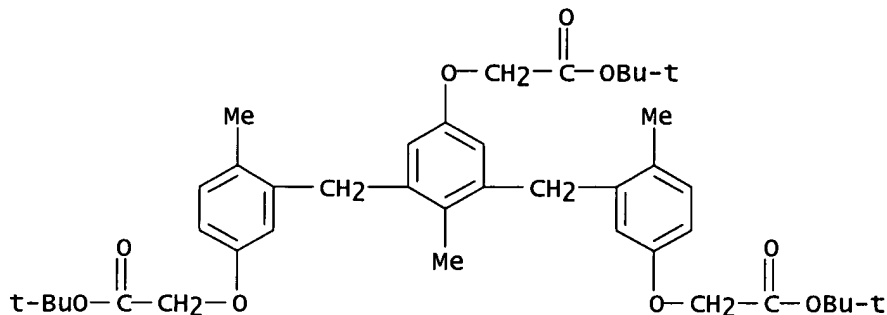
IT 163915-97-7

RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(pos.-working resist composition and patterning using same)

RN 163915-97-7 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[5-[2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)-2-oxoethoxy]-2-methyl-1,3-phenylene]bis[methylene(4-methyl-3,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, bis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 109 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1995:522641 CAPLUS

DN 122:278146

TI Positive-working photoresist composition with durability, high sensitivity, and high resolution

IN Aoso, Toshiaki; Yamanaka, Tsukasa; Kokubo, Tadayoshi

PA Fuji Photo Film Co Ltd, Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho

CODEN: JKXXAF

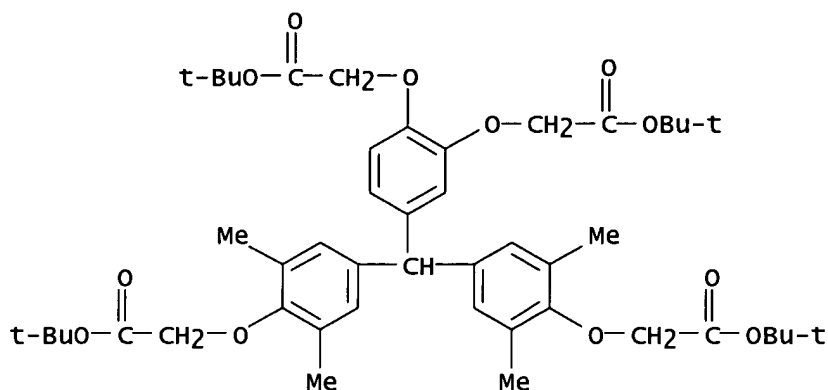
DT Patent

LA Japanese

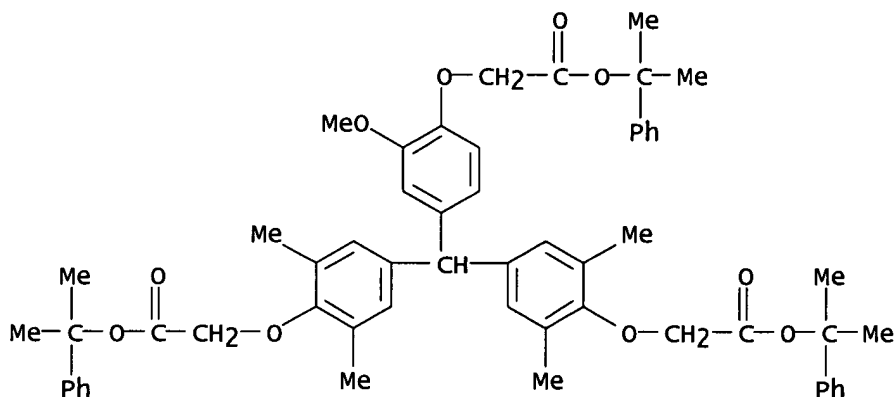
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI JP 06266109 A2 19940922 JP 1993-54121 19930315  
 JP 1993-54121 19930315  
 AB The title composition comprises a solvent with b.p. 130-155° and a  
 dissoln. inhibitor having  $\geq 2$  groups capable of dissoln. upon  
 reaction with an acid.  
 IT 153698-51-2 153698-52-3  
 RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)  
 (pos.-working photoresist composition with durability, high sensitivity, and  
 high resolution)  
 RN 153698-51-2 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[4-[bis[4-[2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)-2-oxoethoxy]-3,5-  
 dimethylphenyl]methyl]-1,2-phenylene]bis(oxy)]bis-, bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)  
 ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 153698-52-3 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[[3-methoxy-4-[2-(1-methyl-1-phenylethoxy)-2-  
 oxoethoxy]phenyl]methylene]bis[(2,6-dimethyl-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-,  
 bis(1-methyl-1-phenylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 110 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 1995:478115 CAPLUS  
 DN 122:226801  
 TI Positive working photosensitive composition  
 IN Yamanaka, Tsukasa; Aoai, Toshiaki; Kokubo, Tadayoshi  
 PA Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Ger. Offen., 39 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DT Patent

LA German

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 4410441	A1	19940929	DE 1994-4410441	19940325
	JP 06282073	A2	19941007	JP 1993-68630	A 19930326
	JP 3290234	B2	20020610	JP 1993-68630	19930326
	BE 1010516	A4	19981006	BE 1994-322	19940325
				JP 1993-68630	A 19930326

AB The title composition comprises: an alkaline developer-soluble resin containing acid-decomposable groups; a photoacid generator; and an acid-decomposable non-polymeric dissoln.-inhibitor containing an acid-decomposable group and having a mol. weight  $\leq 3000$ . The dissoln.-inhibitor contains  $\geq 3$  structural components per mol. each of which contains an acid-decomposable group and there are  $\geq 9$  atom-bonds between any 2 such acid-decomposable groups without counting the acid-decomposable groups.

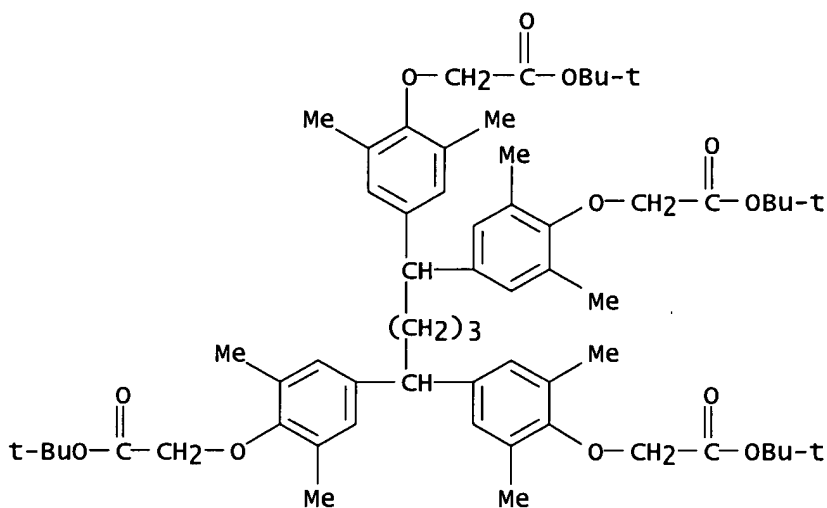
IT 153698-59-0 159293-89-7 162130-33-8

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)

(photosensitive composition component)

RN 153698-59-0 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, 2,2',2'',2'''-[1,5-pentanediylienetetrakis[(2,6-dimethyl-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]tetrakis-, tetrakis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 159293-89-7 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, 2,2',2'',2'''-[(1,4-phenylenedimethylidyne)tetrakis[(2,6-dimethyl-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]tetrakis-, tetrakis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

JP 06242608 A2 19940902 JP 1993-111129 A 19930415  
 JP 06301210 A2 19941028 JP 1993-51222 19930218  
 JP 1993-111129 19930415

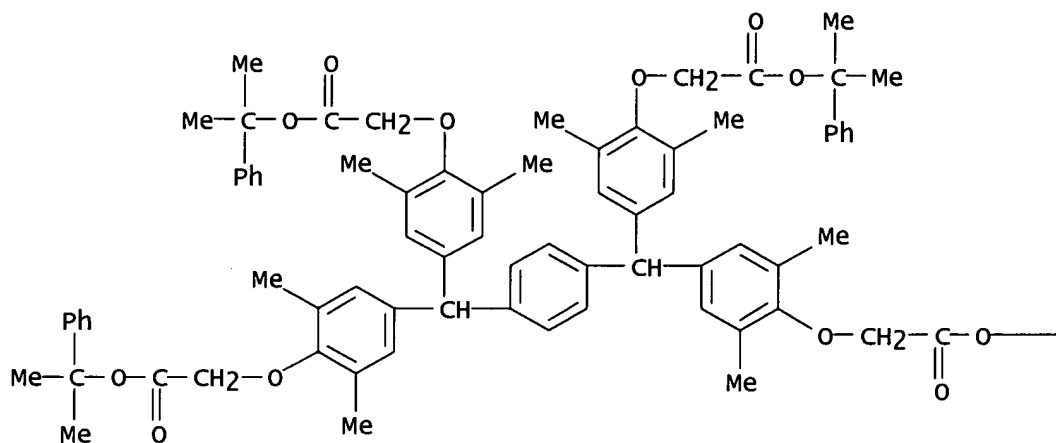
AB The title material comprises a binder resin, a photoacid generator, and low mol. weight acid-splittable dissoln. inhibitor where the dissoln. inhibitor is selected from: (1) a compound containing  $\geq 2$  acid-splittable groups with a distance of  $\geq 10$  atoms between 2 acid-splittable groups; and (2) a compound containing  $\geq 3$  acid-splittable groups with a distance of  $\geq 9$  atoms between 2 acid-splittable groups. The material has improved photosensitivity, solubility, storage stability, and thermal stability.

IT 161822-26-0 162181-27-3  
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)  
 (dissoln. inhibitor for photosensitive composition)

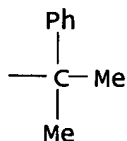
RN 161822-26-0 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, 2,2',2'',2'''-[1,4-phenylenebis[methylidynebis[(2,6-dimethyl-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]]tetrakis-, tetrakis(1-methyl-1-phenylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

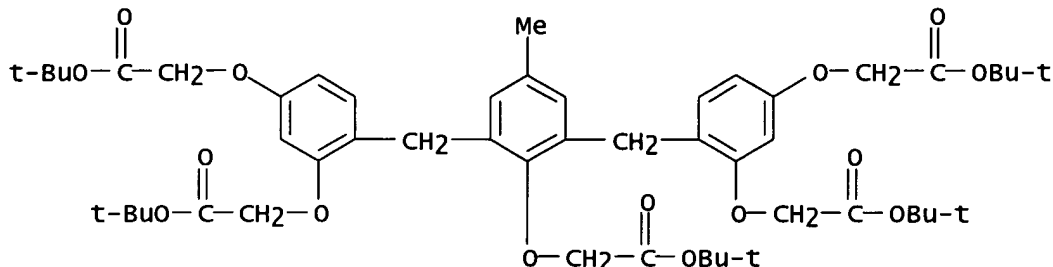
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



RN 162181-27-3 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2',2'',2'''-[[2-[2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)-2-oxoethoxy]-5-methyl-1,3-phenylene]bis(methylene-1,2,4-benzenetriyl)]tetrakis-, tetrakis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



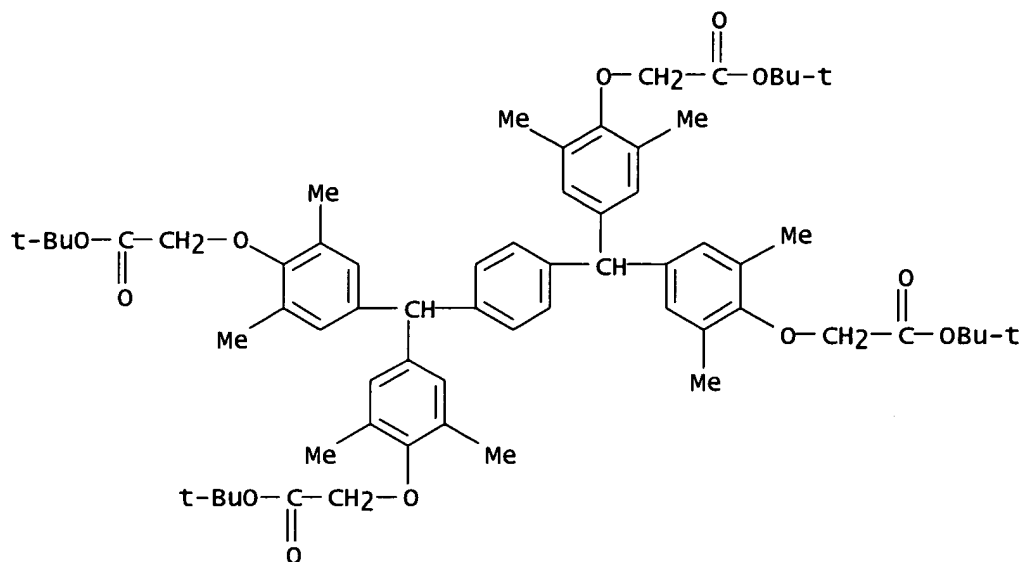
L8 ANSWER 112 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 1995:312613 CAPLUS  
 DN 122:201259  
 TI Positive-working photosensitive compositions  
 IN Aoso, Toshiaki; Yamanaka, Tsukasa; Kokubo, Tadayoshi  
 PA Fuji Photo Film Co Ltd, Japan  
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 25 pp.  
 CODEN: JKXXAF  
 DT Patent  
 LA Japanese  
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 06266107	A2	19940922	JP 1993-49258	19930310
				JP 1993-49258	19930310

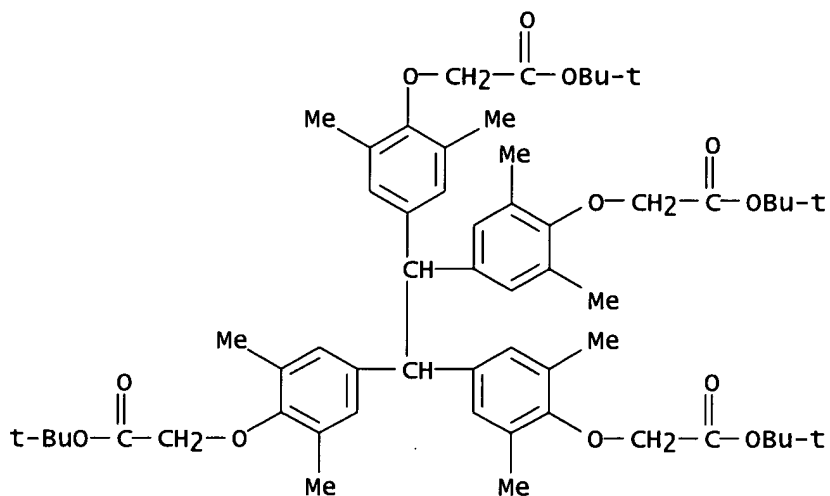
AB The title compns. contain a water-insol. and alkali-soluble resin, a compound generating an acid by irradiation with active rays or radiations, and a dissoln. inhibitor with mol. weight  $\leq 3000$ , whose solubility in developing solns. increases by acid, having  $\leq 3$  acid-decomposable groups branching from the same saturated C with  $\geq 9$  bonding atoms (except the decomposable group bonds) between the 2 decomposable groups in the farthest positions. A pos.-working resist comprising m-cresol-p-cresol-HCHO novolak resin, Ph2I+.AsF6-, and I gave high resolution patterns with good profile by using a KrF excimer laser.

IT 159293-89-7 161715-11-3  
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
 (dissoln. inhibitor; pos.-working photosensitive compns. containing alkali-soluble resins, acid generators, and acid-decomposing dissoln. inhibitors)

RN 159293-89-7 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2',2'',2'''-[(1,4-phenylenedimethylidyne)tetrakis[(2,6-dimethyl-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]tetrakis-, tetrakis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

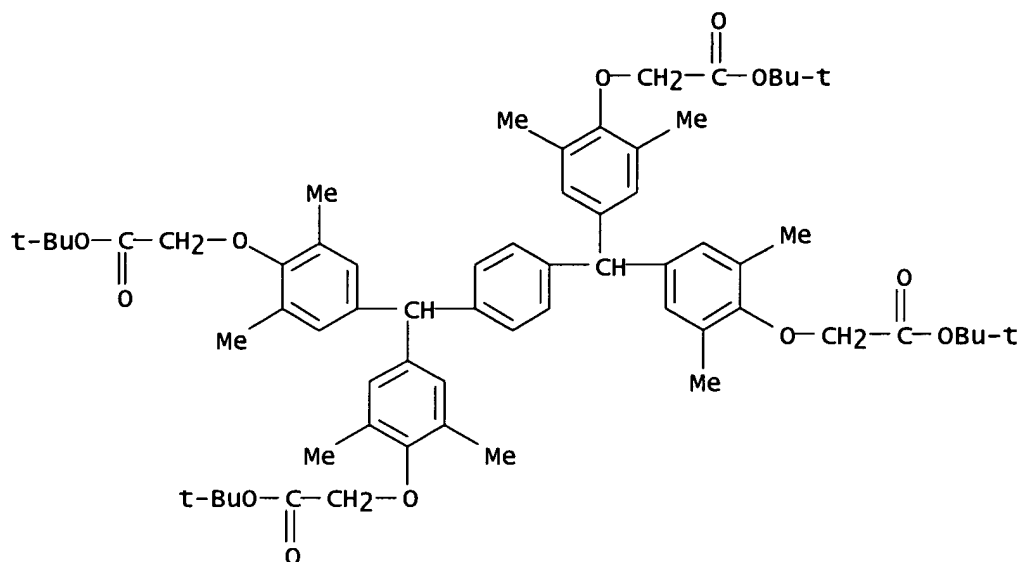


RN 161715-11-3 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2',2'',2'''-[1,2-ethanediylidenetetrakis[(2,6-dimethyl-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]tetrakis-, tetrakis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

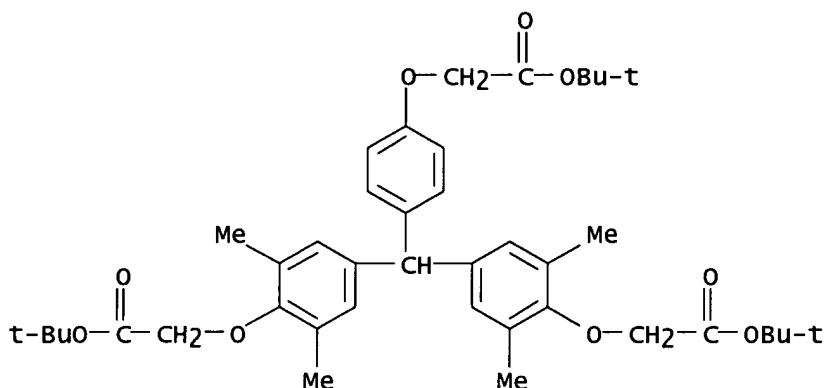


L8 ANSWER 113 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 1995:177456 CAPLUS  
 DN 122:204915  
 TI Putative neuropeptide Y antagonist failed to decrease overeating in obese Zucker rats  
 AU Beck, Bernard; Stricker-Krongrad, Alain; Musse, Nadine; Nicolas, Jean-Pierre; Burlet, Claude  
 CS INSERM U.308, Mecanismes de Regulation du Comportement Alimentaire, 38 rue Lionnois, Nancy, 54000, Fr.  
 SO Neuroscience Letters (1994), 181(1-2), 126-8  
 CODEN: NELED5; ISSN: 0304-3940





RN 162130-33-8 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[[4-[2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)-2-oxoethoxy]phenyl]methylene]bis[(2,6-dimethyl-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, bis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 111 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 1995:446446 CAPLUS  
 DN 123:22183  
 TI Positive working photosensitive composition  
 IN Aoai, Toshiaki; Yamanaka, Tsukasa; Kokubo, Tadayoshi  
 PA Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan  
 SO Ger. Offen., 71 pp.  
 CODEN: GWXXBX  
 DT Patent  
 LA German  
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 4405108	A1	19940825	DE 1994-4405108	19940217
				JP 1993-51222	A 19930218

PB Elsevier

DT Journal

LA English

AB A central dysregulation of several neuropeptides could be at the origin of the marked hyperphagia of the obese Zucker rat, a well-known animal model used for the study of obesity. Neuropeptide Y (NPY), which stimulates food intake and increases early in life in obese rats, plays a major role in the development of this hyperphagia. The aim of our experiment was to test a proposed NPY antagonist namely PYX-2 in obese hyperphagic Zucker rats to know if it could be an interesting drug for limiting their food intakes. Four doses of PYX-2 (50-1000 pmol) were injected in a counterbalanced order in the lateral brain ventricles of 10 adult male Zucker rats. Food intake was recorded 0.5, 1, 2, 3, 6, and 23 h after PYX-2 injection and compared either to the rat's spontaneous food intake or to the food intake following injection of artificial CSF (vehicle) only. It was not modified by any dose of PYX-2 whatever the time considered (1 h after injection: 4.3 (1000 pmol) vs. 4.6 g; 23 h period: 27.0 (1000 pmol) vs. 26.6 g; N.S.). Thus, PYX-2, the putative NPY antagonist, totally failed to inhibit food intake in the obese rats. The absence of effect of PYX-2 on food intake can be explained by the structure of PYX-2, a modified 27-36 amino acid sequence that may not be recognized by the Y1-type NPY receptors which are involved in the regulation of feeding behavior.

IT 146999-93-1, PYX-2

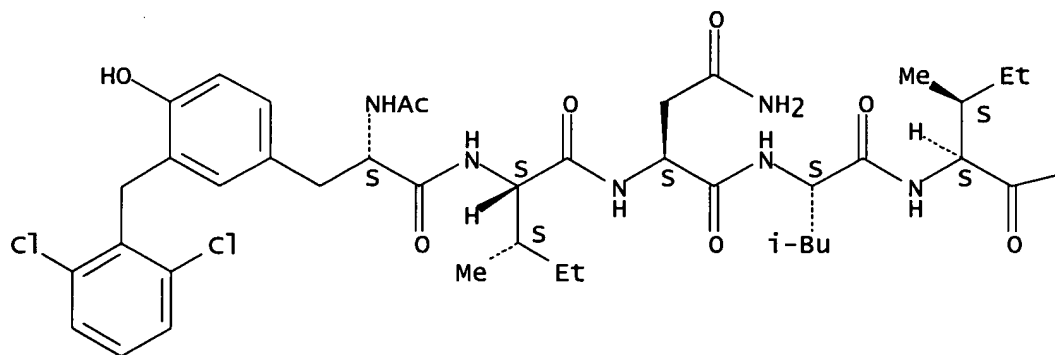
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
(putative neuropeptide Y antagonist PYX-2 failed to decrease overeating in obese Zucker rats)

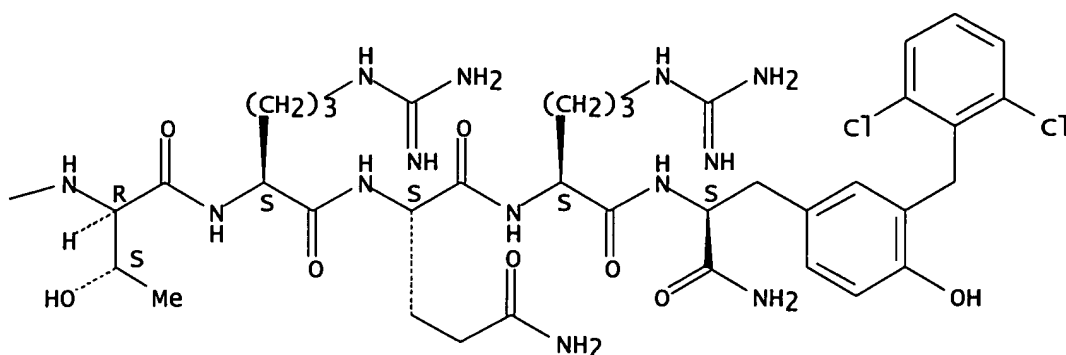
RN 146999-93-1 CAPLUS

CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-acetyl-3-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)methyl]-L-tyrosyl-L-isoleucyl-L-asparaginy-L-leucyl-L-isoleucyl-D-threonyl-L-arginyl-L-glutaminy-L-arginyl-3-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A





L8 ANSWER 114 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
AN 1994:712009 CAPLUS  
DN 121:312009  
TI Three-component chemical amplification-type positive-working resist  
composition for high resolution and high sensitivity  
IN Aoso, Toshiaki; Yamanaka, Tsukasa; Uenishi, Kazuya; Kokubo, Tadayoshi  
PA Fuji Photo Film Co Ltd, Japan  
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 59 pp.  
CODEN: JKXXAF  
DT Patent  
LA Japanese  
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 06095390	A2	19940408	JP 1992-286045	19921023
				JP 1992-199689	A1 19920727
	DE 4336009	A1	19940428	DE 1993-4336009	19931021
				JP 1992-305929	A 19921021
				JP 1992-286045	A 19921023

**PATENT FAMILY INFORMATION:**

FAN	1995:410380				
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	---	-----	-----	-----
PI	DE 4336009	A1	19940428	DE 1993-4336009	19931021
				JP 1992-305929	A 19921021
				JP 1992-286045	A 19921023
	JP 06130670	A2	19940513	JP 1992-305929	19921021
	JP 06095390	A2	19940408	JP 1992-286045	19921023
				JP 1992-199689	A1 19920727

AB In the title composition comprising an alkaline-soluble resin, a photosensitive acid-generating compound, a dissoln. retarding agent for in an acid, the dissoln. retarding agent is a polycyclic aromatic compound,  $\geq 1$  mol of which is a compound containing an alkaline-soluble group.

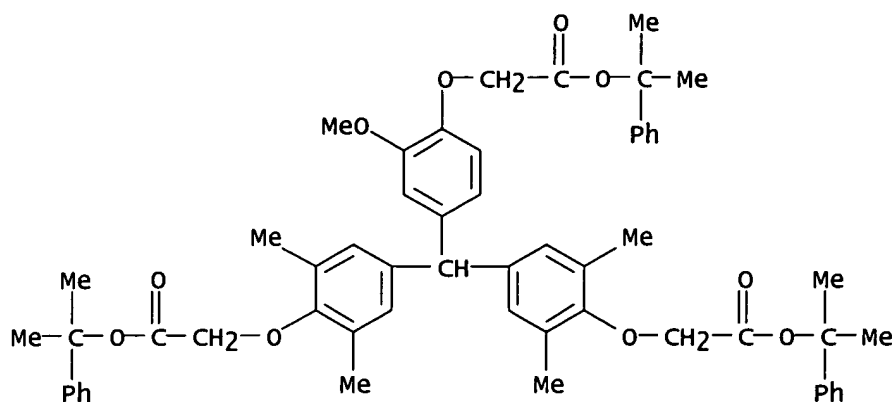
IT 153698-52-3 159293-89-7

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

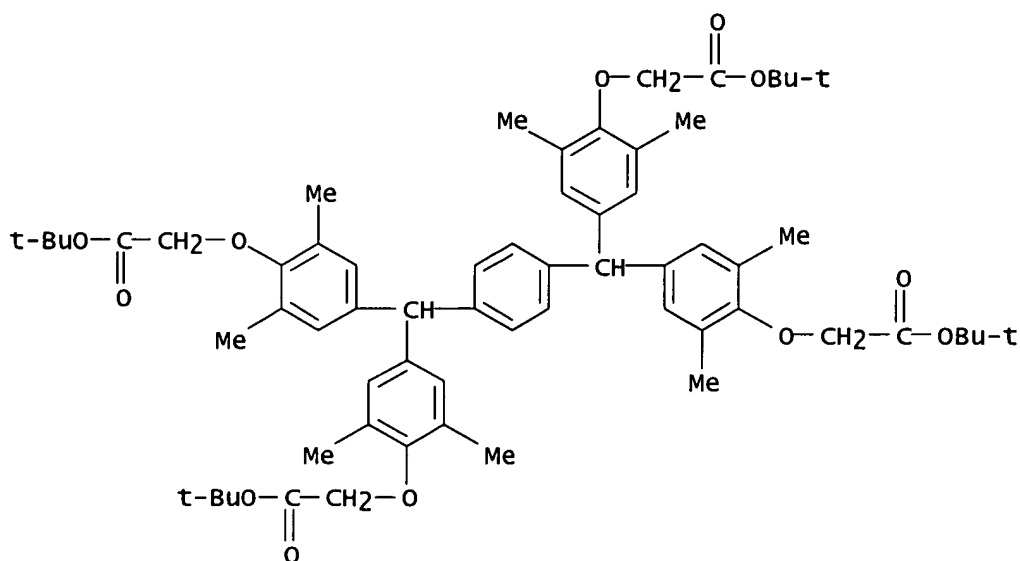
(three-component chemical amplification-type pos.-working resist)

RN 153698-52-3 CAPLUS

Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[[3-methoxy-4-[2-(1-methyl-1-phenylethoxy)-2-oxoethoxy]phenyl]methylene]bis[(2,6-dimethyl-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, bis(1-methyl-1-phenylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 159293-89-7 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2',2'',2'''-[(1,4-phenylenedimethyldiene)tetrakis[(2,6-dimethyl-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]tetrakis-, tetrakis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 115 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 1994:657019 CAPLUS  
 DN 121:257019  
 TI Linear all-ortho oligomers of phenol-formaldehyde resins. II. Preparations and cation extraction properties of ester derivatives  
 AU Yamagishi, Tada Aki; Tani, Kenji; Ishida, Shinichiro; Nakamoto, Yoshiaki  
 CS Dep. Chem. and Chem. Engineering, Kanazawa Univ., Kanazawa, 920, Japan  
 SO Polymer Bulletin (Berlin, Germany) (1994), 33(3), 281-7  
 CODEN: POBUDR; ISSN: 0170-0839  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB The Et acetate derivs. of all-ortho oligomers of p-tert-butylphenol-formaldehyde resins were prepared The cation extraction properties were determined

and were compared with those of the calixarene derivs. The derivs. of linear oligomers showed affinity toward alkali metal cations, arising from the cavity based on the pseudo-cyclic conformation. The same derivs. of p-tert-butylphenol resins also showed affinity toward alkali metal cations.

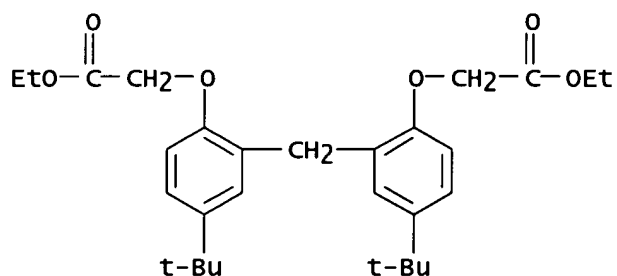
IT 158730-76-8 158730-77-9 158730-78-0

158730-79-1 158730-80-4 158730-81-5

RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)  
(extraction of alkali metals via)

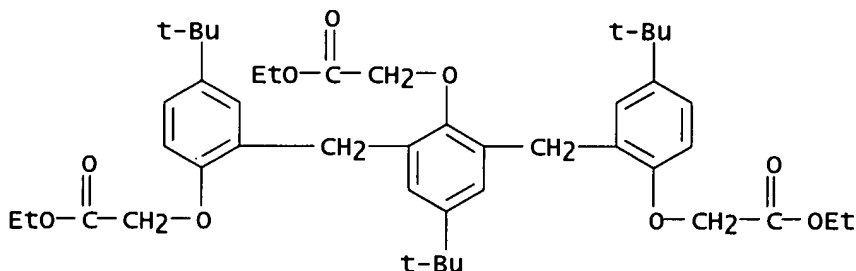
RN 158730-76-8 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[methylenebis[[4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2,1-phenylene]oxy]]bis-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 158730-77-9 CAPLUS

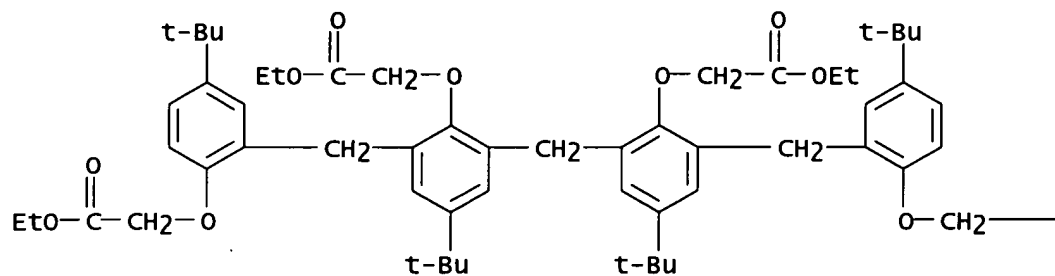
CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2-(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethoxy)-1,3-phenylene]bis[methylene[4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2,1-phenylene]oxy]]bis-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



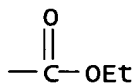
RN 158730-78-0 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[methylenebis[[4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-6-[[5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2-(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-2,1-phenylene]oxy]]bis-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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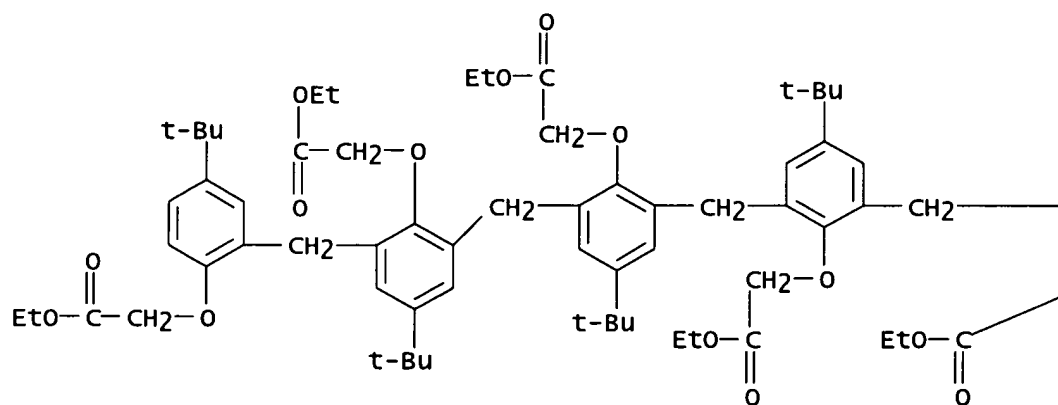


PAGE 1-B

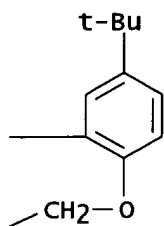


RN 158730-79-1 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2-(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethoxy)-1,3-phenylene]bis[methylene[4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-6-[[5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2-(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-2,1-phenylene]oxy]]bis-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

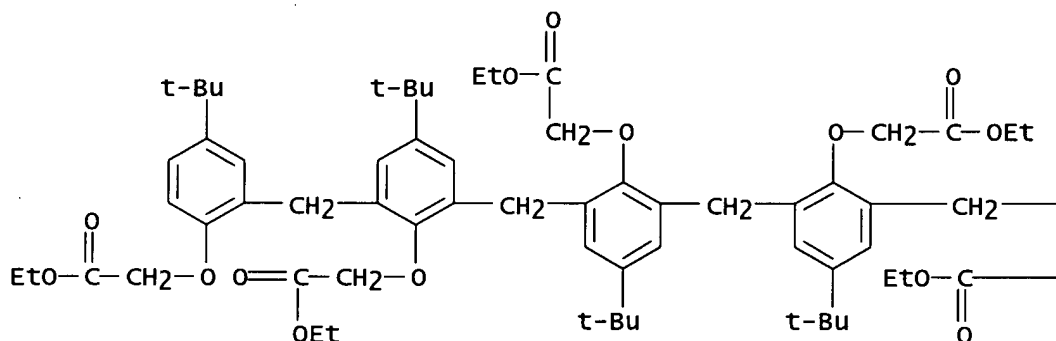


PAGE 1-B

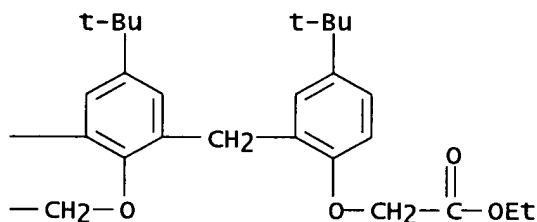


RN 158730-80-4 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[methylenebis[[4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-6-[[5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-3-[[5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2-(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-2-(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-2,1-phenylene]oxy]]bis-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

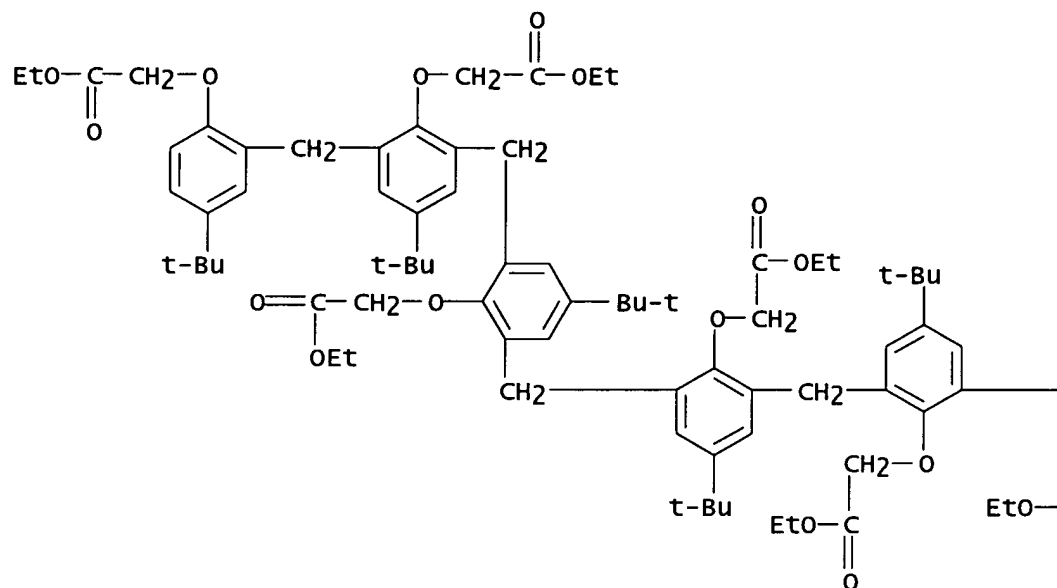


PAGE 1-B

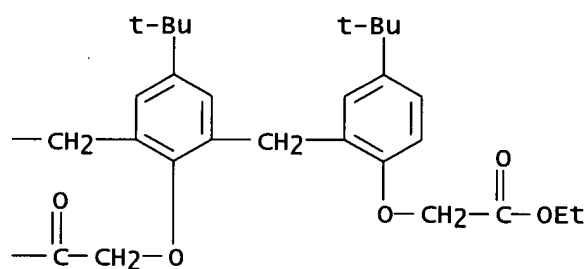


RN 158730-81-5 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2-(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethoxy)-1,3-phenylene]bis[methylene[4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-6-[[5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-3-[[5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2-(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-2-(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-2,1-phenylene]oxy]]bis-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



L8 ANSWER 116 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 1994:290690 CAPLUS  
 DN 120:290690  
 TI Inhibitory effect of neuropeptide Y and its analogs on inositol  
 1,4,5-trisphosphate level in rat cardiomyocytes  
 AU Xiang, Hong; Brown, John C.  
 CS Dep. Physiol., Univ. British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, V6T 1Z3, Can.  
 SO Receptors and Channels (1993), 1(4), 315-21  
 CODEN: RCHAE4; ISSN: 1060-6823



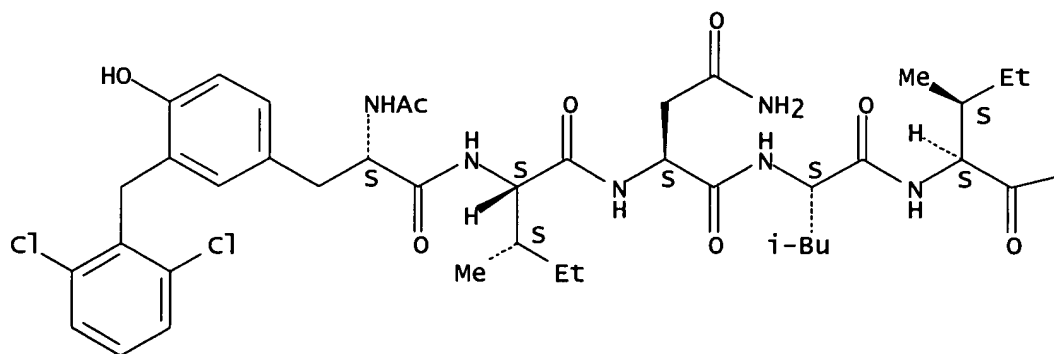
DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB A neg. inotropic effect of neuropeptide Y (NPY) in the mammalian heart has been reported. The mechanism(s) involved in the action of NPY in the heart is still unclear. Since D-myo-inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate [Ins(1,4,5)P3] is known to be an important second messenger in the regulation of cardiac function, the authors carried out a study to investigate the status of Ins(1,4,5)P3 levels in response to NPY stimulation in rat cardiomyocytes. The authors also studied the possible involvement of NPY receptor subtypes in Ins(1,4,5)P3 formation. [Leu31,Pro34]NPY, NPY13-36, NPY and peptide YY (PYY) induced a concentration-dependent decrease in Ins(1,4,5)P3 levels [measured with an Ins(1,4,5)P3 protein binding assay kit] in rat cardiomyocytes, which was blocked by NPY antagonists NPY18-36 or PYX-2. There is no difference in the inhibitory effect of NPY and PYY on Ins(1,4,5)P3 formation. Furthermore, effects of NPY and its analogs were insensitive to pertussis toxin pretreatment. Two new and more specific Y2 receptor agonists, [Ahx5-24]NPY and [Ahx5-24, $\gamma$ -Glu2- $\epsilon$ -Lys30]NPY, produced similar effects as NPY13-36 on Ins(1,4,5)P3 formation. These observations indicate that Y1 and Y2 subtypes of NPY receptor in rat cardiomyocytes may be associated with Ins(1,4,5)P3 formation through a pertussis-toxin-insensitive Gq protein. The decreased Ins(1,4,5)P3 formation may be implicated in the neg. inotropic effect of NPY in the heart.

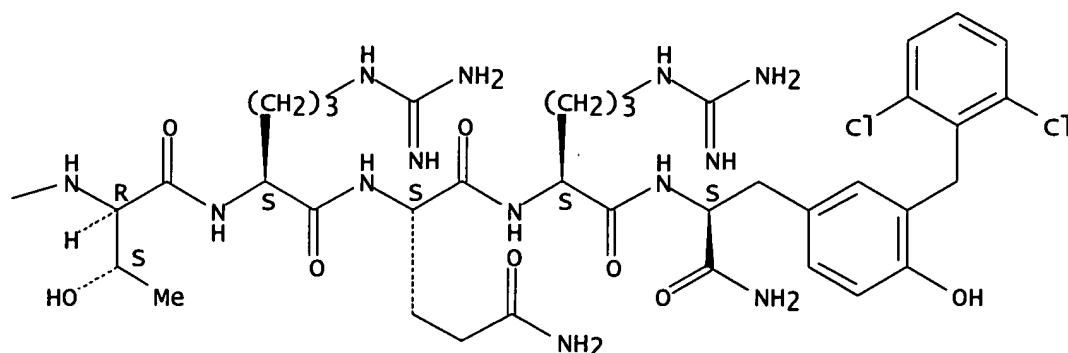
IT 146999-93-1, PYX-2  
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
 (neuropeptide Y-inhibited inositol triphosphate formation in response to, in heart)

RN 146999-93-1 CAPLUS  
 CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-acetyl-3-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)methyl]-L-tyrosyl-L-isoleucyl-L-asparaginyl-L-leucyl-L-isoleucyl-D-threonyl-L-arginyl-L-glutamyl-L-arginyl-3-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A





L8 ANSWER 117 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1994:226974 CAPLUS

DN 120:226974

TI Pharmaceutical compositions containing antihyperlipidemic or antiarteriosclerotic agents

IN Aikawa, Kazuhiro; Aoki, Kozo

PA Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 41 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 583665	A2	19940223	EP 1993-112181	19930729
	EP 583665	A3	19940518		
	EP 583665	B1	20030305		
	R: CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI				
				JP 1992-204122	A 19920730
				JP 1992-234767	A 19920902
	JP 06048942	A2	19940222	JP 1992-204122	19920730
	JP 2907646	B2	19990621		
	JP 06080563	A2	19940322	JP 1992-234767	19920902
	US 5387600	A	19950207	US 1993-94321	19930721
				JP 1992-204122	A 19920730
				JP 1992-234767	A 19920902

OS MARPAT 120:226974

AB Pharmaceutical compns. containing antihyperlipidemic or antiarteriosclerotic agents such as certain benzimidazole or 2,2'-methylenbisphenol derivs. are prepared Thus, 5-amino-2-mercaptobenzimidazole in pyridine was reacted with dodecanoyl chloride and the solution was poured into ice-water to obtain 5-dodecanoylamino-2-mercaptobenzimidazole (I) crystals which was filtered off and purified. Rabbits were fed having high cholesterol content and 100 mg I /kg/day for 7 days. The amount of blood total cholesterol decreased by 25% as compared by control. A capsule containing 40 mg I were formulated.

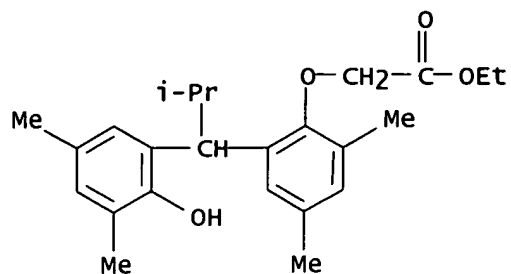
IT 154201-16-8 154201-18-0

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

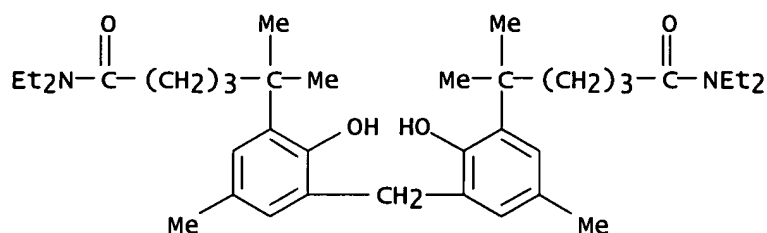
(as antihyperlipidemic or antiarteriosclerotic agent, pharmaceutical compns. containing)

RN 154201-16-8 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, [2-[1-(2-hydroxy-3,5-dimethylphenyl)-2-methylpropyl]-4,6-dimethylphenoxy]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 154201-18-0 CAPLUS  
 CN Benzenepentanamide, 3,3'-methylenebis[N,N-diethyl-2-hydroxy-8,8,5-trimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 118 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 1994:204700 CAPLUS  
 DN 120:204700  
 TI Positive-type light-sensitive composition  
 IN Yamanaka, Tsukasa; Aoai, Toshiaki; Uenichi, Kazuya; Kondo, Shunichi; Kokubo, Tadayoshi  
 PA Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan  
 SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 81 pp.  
 CODEN: EPXXDW  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 541112	A1	19930512	EP 1992-119043	19921106
	EP 541112	B1	20010905		
	R: BE, DE, FR, GB				
				JP 1991-319600	A 19911108
				JP 1992-47705	A 19920205
				JP 1992-47782	A 19920205
				JP 1992-166685	A 19920603
				JP 1992-299093	A 19921013
				JP 1992-299093	19921013
				JP 1991-319600	A1 19911108
				JP 1992-47705	A1 19920205
				JP 1992-47782	A1 19920205
				JP 1992-166685	A1 19920603

OS MARPAT 120:204700  
 AB A pos.-type light-sensitive composition useful in manufacture of a lithog. plate or

a semiconductor device and having less layer shrinkage by baking after exposing, less layer decrease in developing, a good profile, and a high resolution comprises (a) a resin which is insol. in water and soluble in an alkaline aqueous solution, (b) a compound which generates an acid by irradiation with active rays or radial rays, and (c) an acid-decomposable dissoln. inhibitor, having a mol. weight of not more than 3000 and having groups decomposable by the action of the generated acid to increase the solubility of said inhibitor in an alkaline developing solution, wherein said inhibitor (c) is at least one compound selected from the group consisting of (i) compds. having two of said acid decomposable groups which are separated by 10 or more bonded atoms excluding the atoms constituting the acid decomposable groups and (ii) compds. having at least three of said acid decomposable groups and two of said groups which are at the farthest positions are separated by 9 or more bonded atoms excluding the atoms constituting the acid decomposable groups.

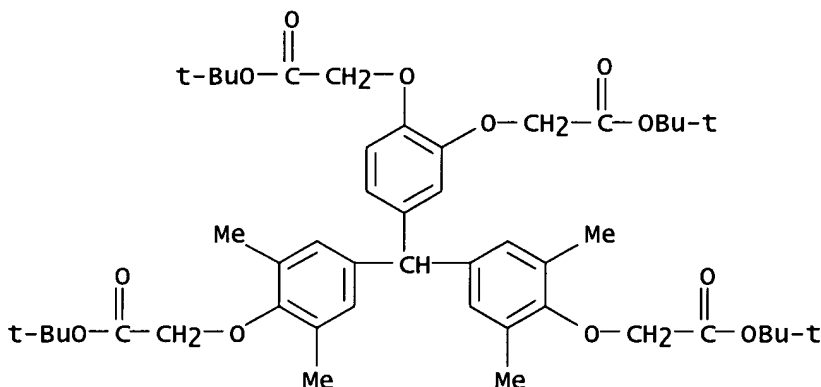
IT 153698-51-2 153698-52-3 153698-59-0

RL: USES (Uses)

(pos. photoresist compns. containing alkali-soluble resins, photosensitive acid generators and, for lithog. plate and semiconductor device manufacture)

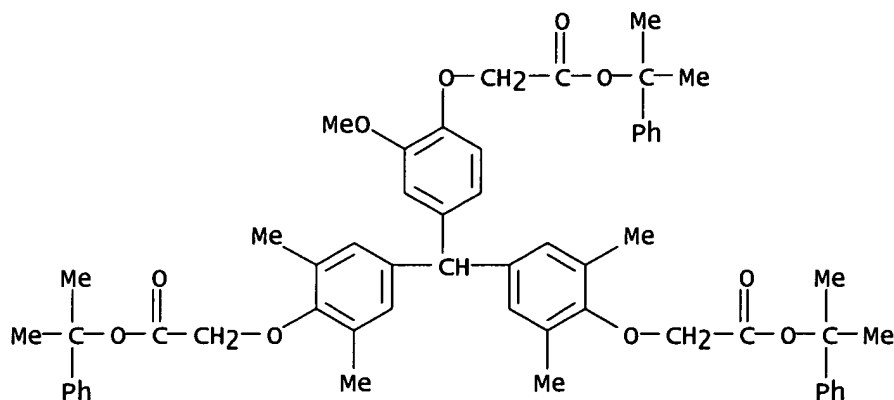
RN 153698-51-2 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[4-[bis[4-[2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)-2-oxoethoxy]-3,5-dimethylphenyl]methyl]-1,2-phenylene]bis(oxy)]bis-, bis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

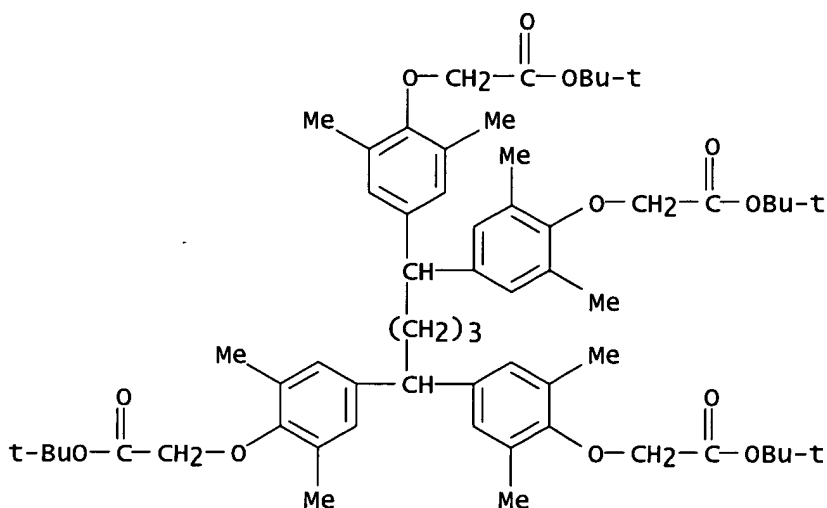


RN 153698-52-3 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[[3-methoxy-4-[2-(1-methyl-1-phenylethoxy)-2-oxoethoxy]phenyl]methylene]bis[(2,6-dimethyl-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, bis(1-methyl-1-phenylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 153698-59-0 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2',2'',2'''-[1,5-pentanediylienetetrakis[(2,6-dimethyl-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]tetrakis-, tetrakis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 119 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 1994:136070 CAPLUS  
 DN 120:136070  
 TI Preparation of bis(meth)allyloxycarbonylmethyl ethers of bisphenol compounds and their polymers  
 IN Saiga, Tetsuyuki; Mikami, Masafumi; Nagao, Keishiro  
 PA Daisow Co Ltd, Japan  
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 17 pp  
 CODEN: JKXXAF  
 DT Patent  
 LA Japanese  
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 05170702	A2	19930709	JP 1991-196557	19910806
				JP 1991-196557	19910806

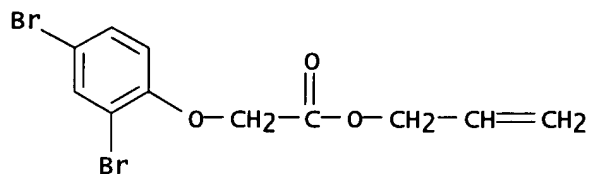
AB The title compds. I (R = H, Me; Z = C1-2 alkylene; Y = direct bond, R1CR2, CR3, S, SO2, SO; R1-2 = H, Me, Et, Ph, diphenyl; R3 = C3-12 alkylene, cycloalkylene, diphenylene; X = halogen excluding F; l, m = 0-4) have low refractive index and slow polymerization rate, and are suitable for cast moldings for manufacture of transparent optical materials. Thus, cast molding of I (R = H; Z = CH2; Y = PhCMe) gave test pieces having n 1.591, and light transmittance 89%.

IT 151542-68-6 151542-74-4 151564-17-9  
 RL: USES (Uses)  
 (cast moldings, transparent, with low refractive index, for optical materials)

RN 151542-68-6 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[ethylidenebis(2,6-dibromo-4,1-phenylene)oxy]bis-, di-2-propenyl ester, polymer with 2-propenyl (2,4-dibromophenoxy)acetate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

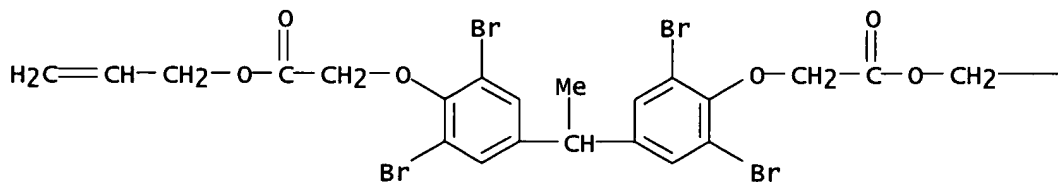
CRN 151542-67-5  
 CMF C11 H10 Br2 O3



CM 2

CRN 151542-66-4  
 CMF C24 H22 Br4 O6

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

—CH=CH2

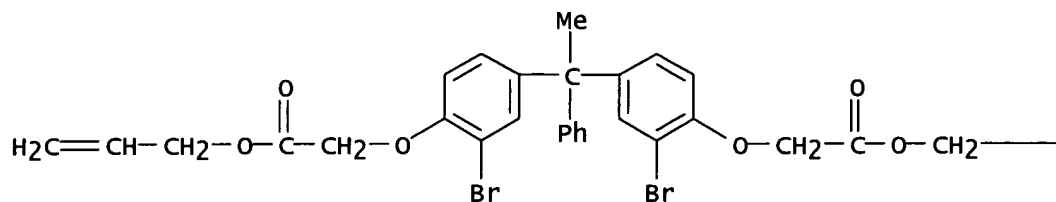
RN 151542-74-4 CAPLUS  
 CN 1,4-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-2-propenyl ester, polymer with (Z)-bis(phenylmethyl) 2-butenedioate and di-2-propenyl 2,2'-[(1-phenylethylidene)bis[(2-bromo-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[acetate] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

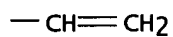
CRN 151542-73-3

CMF C30 H28 Br2 O6

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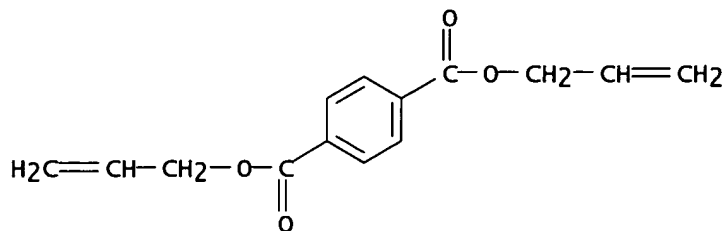
PAGE 1-B



CM 2

CRN 1026-92-2

CMF C14 H14 O4

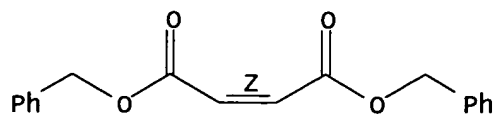


CM 3

CRN 622-06-0

CMF C18 H16 O4

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 151564-17-9 CAPLUS

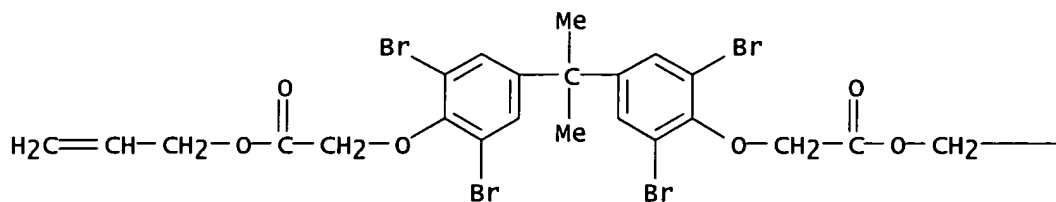
CN 1,3-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-2-propenyl ester, polymer with di-2-propenyl 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[(2,6-dibromo-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[acetate] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 151487-34-2

CMF C25 H24 Br4 O6

PAGE 1-A



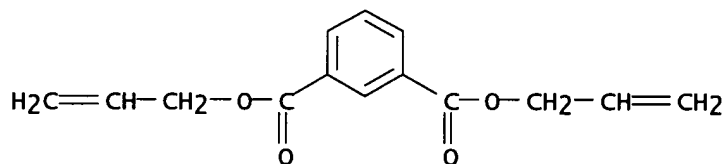
PAGE 1-B

—CH=CH2

CM 2

CRN 1087-21-4

CMF C14 H14 O4



IT 151487-34-2P 151542-66-4P 151542-73-3P  
152587-71-8P 152587-72-9P 152587-76-3P  
152587-77-4P

RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PREP (Preparation);  
PROC (Process)

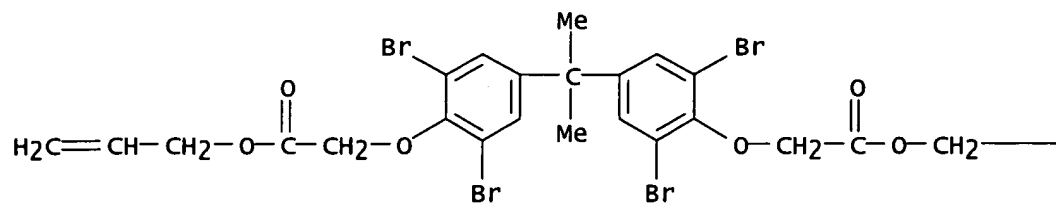
(preparation and polymerization of, for manufacture of optical materials)

RN 151487-34-2 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[(2,6-dibromo-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, di-2-propenyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



PAGE 1-A

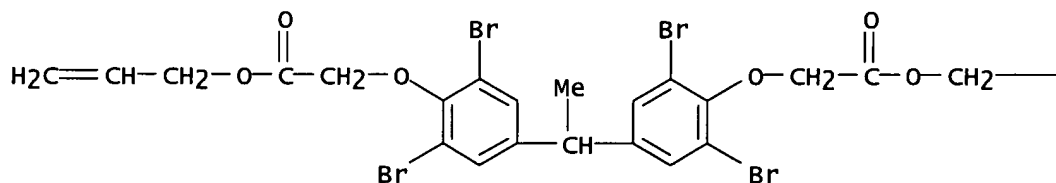


PAGE 1-B

—CH=CH2

RN 151542-66-4 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[ethylidenebis(2,6-dibromo-4,1-phenylene)oxy]bis-,  
 di-2-propenyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

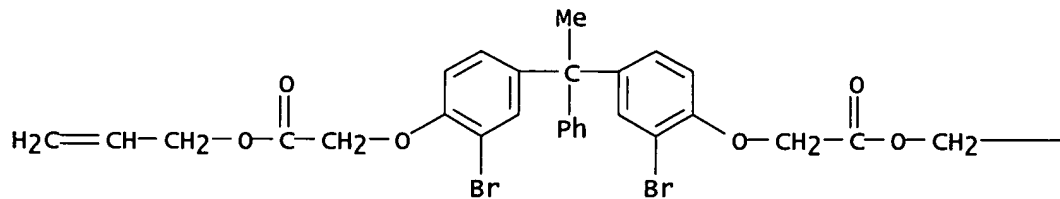


PAGE 1-B

—CH=CH2

RN 151542-73-3 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[(1-phenylethylidene)bis[(2-bromo-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-,  
 di-2-propenyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

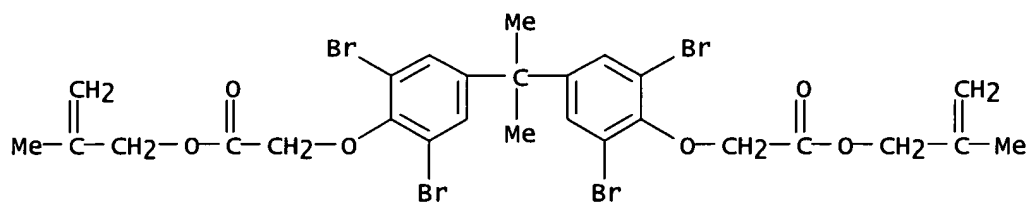
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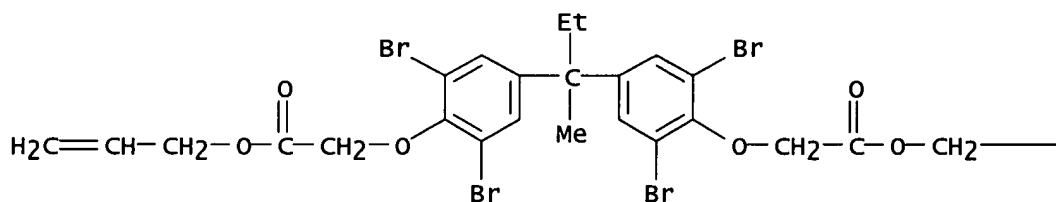
—CH=CH<sub>2</sub>

RN 152587-71-8 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[(2,6-dibromo-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, bis(2-methyl-2-propenyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 152587-72-9 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[(1-methylpropylidene)bis[(2,6-dibromo-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, di-2-propenyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

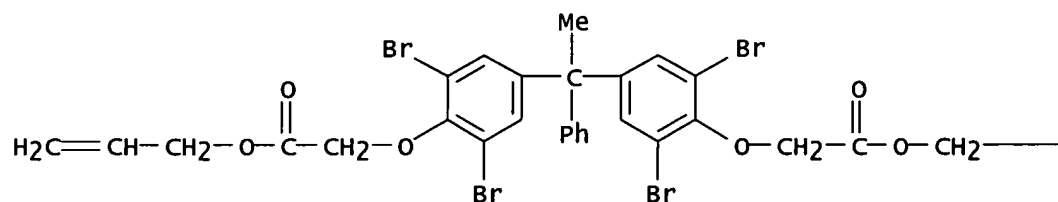


PAGE 1-B

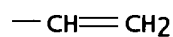
—CH=CH<sub>2</sub>

RN 152587-76-3 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[(1-phenylethylidene)bis[(2,6-dibromo-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, di-2-propenyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

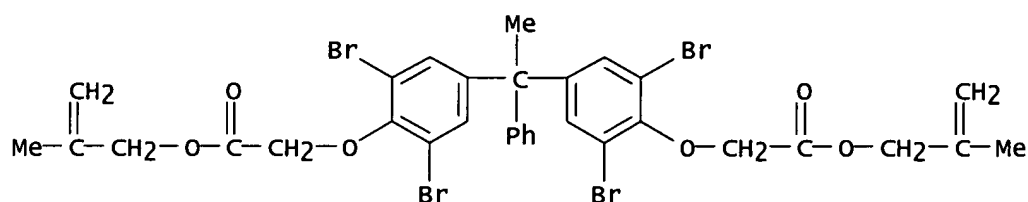
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PAGE 1-B

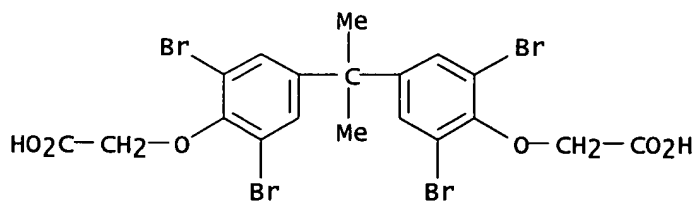


RN 152587-77-4 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[(1-phenylethylidene)bis[(2,6-dibromo-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, bis(2-methyl-2-propenyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

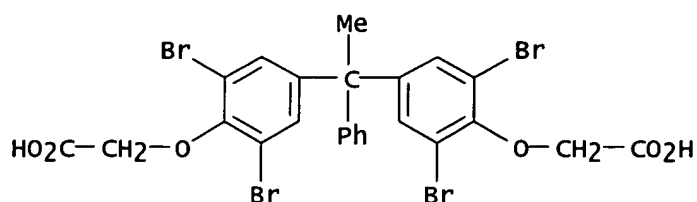


IT 47612-39-5 152587-81-0  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (reaction of, with allyl alc.)

RN 47612-39-5 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[(2,6-dibromo-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 152587-81-0 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[(1-phenylethylidene)bis[(2,6-dibromo-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 120 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 1993:672540 CAPLUS  
 DN 119:272540  
 TI Manufacture of resins for lens with high refractive index  
 IN Mikami, Masafumi; Saiga, Tetsuyuki; Nagao, Keishiro  
 PA Daisow Co Ltd, Japan  
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.  
 CODEN: JKXXAF  
 DT Patent  
 LA Japanese  
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 05202133	A2	19930810	JP 1991-196558	19910806
				JP 1991-196558	19910806

AB The title resins are manufactured by polymerization of bisphenols I (R = H, Me; A =

C1-2 linear or branched alkylene; B = direct bond, O, S, CR1R2, SO2, SO, Q; R1-2 = H, Me, Et, Ph, biphenyl; R3 = C3-12 alkylene, cycloalkylene, diphenylene; X = Me, halo other than F; l, m = 0-4) and optionally other vinyl monomers in the presence of radical polymerization initiators. Thus, polymerization of 2,2-bis(4-allyloxycarbonylmethoxy-3,5-dibromophenyl)propane with diallyl isophthalate in the presence of diisopropyl peroxydicarbonate gave a copolymer with refractive index 1.590, Abbe number 33, and light transmittance 88%.

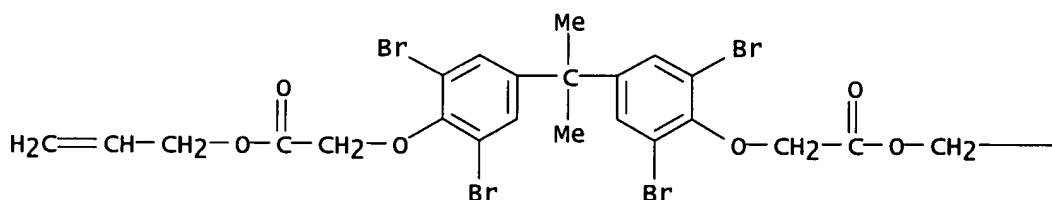
IT 151487-34-2P

RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)  
 (preparation and polymerization of, for plastic lens manufacture)

RN 151487-34-2 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[(2,6-dibromo-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, di-2-propenyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



—CH=CH<sub>2</sub>

IT 151542-68-6P 151542-74-4P 151564-17-9P

RL: PREP (Preparation)

(preparation of, transparent, with high n, for lens)

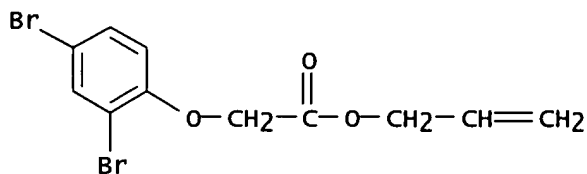
RN 151542-68-6 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[ethylidenebis(2,6-dibromo-4,1-phenylene)oxy]bis-, di-2-propenyl ester, polymer with 2-propenyl (2,4-dibromophenoxy)acetate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 151542-67-5

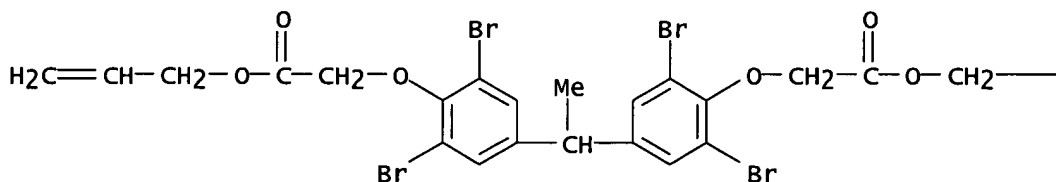
CMF C11 H10 Br2 O3



CM 2

CRN 151542-66-4

CMF C24 H22 Br4 O6



—CH=CH<sub>2</sub>

RN 151542-74-4 CAPLUS

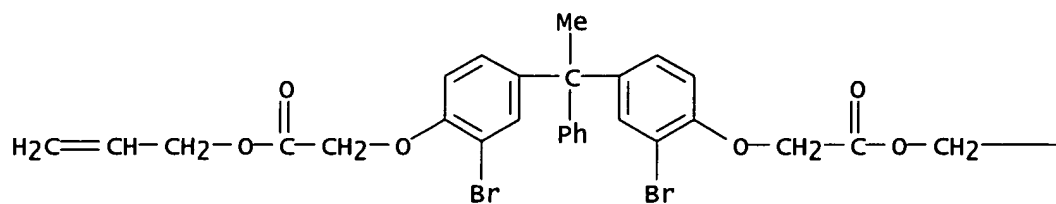
CN 1,4-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-2-propenyl ester, polymer with (Z)-bis(phenylmethyl) 2-butenedioate and di-2-propenyl 2,2'-[(1-phenylethylidene)bis[(2-bromo-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[acetate] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

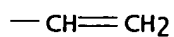
CRN 151542-73-3

CMF C30 H28 Br2 O6

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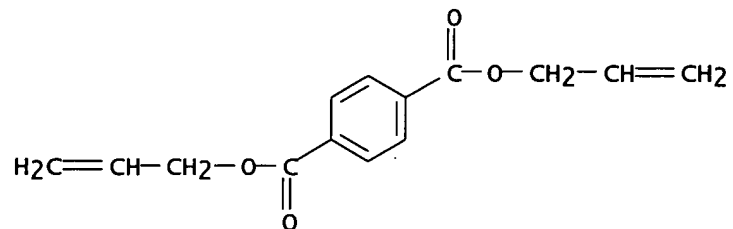
PAGE 1-B



CM 2

CRN 1026-92-2

CMF C14 H14 O4

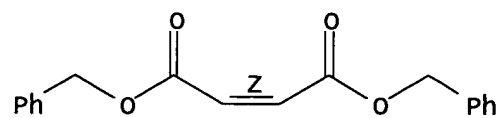


CM 3

CRN 622-06-0

CMF C18 H16 O4

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 151564-17-9 CAPLUS

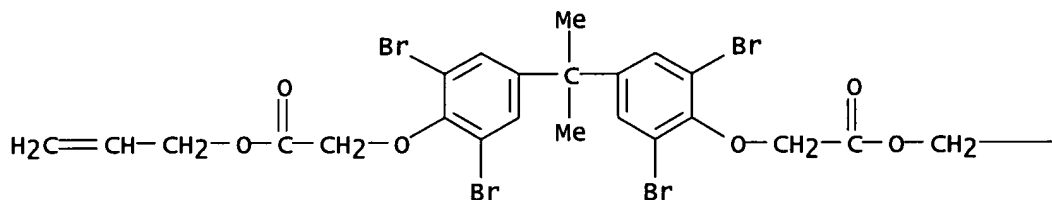
CN 1,3-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-2-propenyl ester, polymer with di-2-propenyl 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[(2,6-dibromo-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[acetate] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 151487-34-2

CMF C25 H24 Br4 O6

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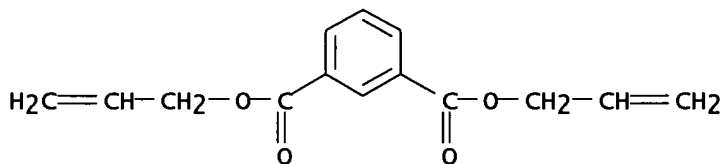
PAGE 1-B

—CH=CH<sub>2</sub>

CM 2

CRN 1087-21-4

CMF C14 H14 O4



L8 ANSWER 121 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1993:191343 CAPLUS

DN 118:191343

TI Preparation of aromatic oligomeric compounds useful as mimics of bioactive macromolecules

IN Regan, John R.; McGarry, Daniel G.; Chang, Michael N.; Barton, Jeffrey N.; Newman, Jack; Ben-Sasson, Schmue

PA Rhone-Poulenc Rorer International (Holdings) Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 99 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 4

PATENT NO.

KIND

DATE

APPLICATION NO.

DATE

PI	WO 9220350	A1	19921126	WO 1992-US4274	19920520
	W: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, CA, CH, CS, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, LK, LU, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, PL, RO, RU, SD, SE, US				
	RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CI, CM, DE, DK, ES, FR, GA, GB, GN, GR, IT, LU, MC, ML, MR, NL, SE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9220107	A1	19921230	US 1991-703061	A2 19910520
				AU 1992-20107	19920520
				US 1991-703061	A 19910520
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				US 1991-703061	A 19910520
				WO 1992-US4274	W 19920520
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				US 1991-703061	A 19910520
	US 5571506	A	19961105	US 1993-119456	19930910
				US 1989-393873	B2 19890814
				US 1989-440584	B2 19891122
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## PATENT FAMILY INFORMATION:

FAN 1991:550384

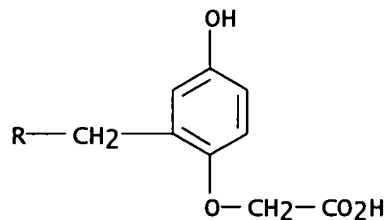
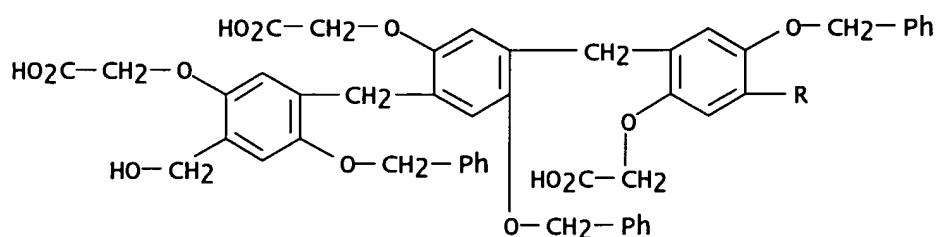
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	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LU, NL, SE				
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				EP 1990-913407	19900814
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				US 1989-393873	A 19890814
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				JP 1990-512506	19900814
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				WO 1990-US4580	W 19900814
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				US 1989-393873	B2 19890814
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FAN 1992:46289

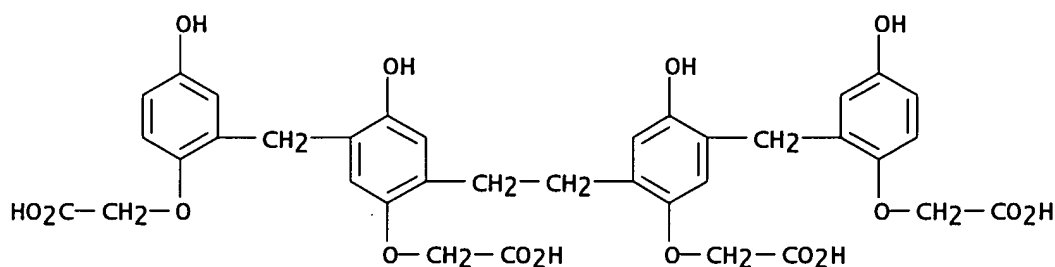
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PI	WO 9107183	A1	19910530	WO 1990-US6847	19901121
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	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, NL, SE				
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AU 9169191	A1	19910613	US 1989-440586	A	19891122
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			US 1989-440586	A	19891122
			WO 1990-US6847	A	19901121
EP 502117	A1	19920909	EP 1991-901098		19901121
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			WO 1990-US6847	W	19901121
AT 181506	E	19990715	AT 1991-901098		19901121
			US 1989-440584	A	19891122
			US 1989-440586	A	19891122
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			US 1991-703061	B1	19910520
FAN 1997:684140					
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PI US 5674482	A	19971007	US 1991-742794		19910809
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			US 1989-440584	B2	19891122
			US 1989-440586	B2	19891122
US 5571506	A	19961105	US 1993-119456		19930910
			US 1989-393873	B2	19890814
			US 1989-440584	B2	19891122
			US 1989-440586	B2	19891122
			US 1991-703061	B1	19910520
OS	MARPAT 118:191343				
AB	Title compds. M(M1)mM2 (m = 2-50; M, M1, M2 = substituted aromatic carbocyclyl or aromatic heterocyclyl), useful as mimics of bioactive macromols. (glycosaminoglycans), are prepared 4-HOC6H4(CH2)2CO2Me (preparation given) in MeOH at 0° was treated with H2SO4 followed by HCOH to give bis[5-(2-methoxycarbonyl-ethyl)-3-[5-(2-methoxycarbonyl-ethyl)-2-hydroxybenzyl]-2-hydroxyphenyl]methane which was stirred with NaOH, quenched with HCl, and then treated with NH4OH to give title compound (I) as the ammonium salt. In the APTT anticoagulation assay, the concentration required				
	to double clotting time for the title compds. was 35-700 µg/mL.				
IT	147067-39-8 147067-40-1 147067-41-2 147067-42-3 147067-44-5 147067-45-6 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent) (glycosaminoglycan mimetic)				
RN	147067-39-8 CAPLUS				
CN	Acetic acid, [2-[[5-(carboxymethoxy)-4-[[5-(carboxymethoxy)-4-[[5-(carboxymethoxy)-4-(hydroxymethyl)-2-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-2-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-2-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-4-hydroxyphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				

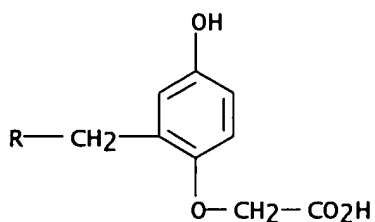
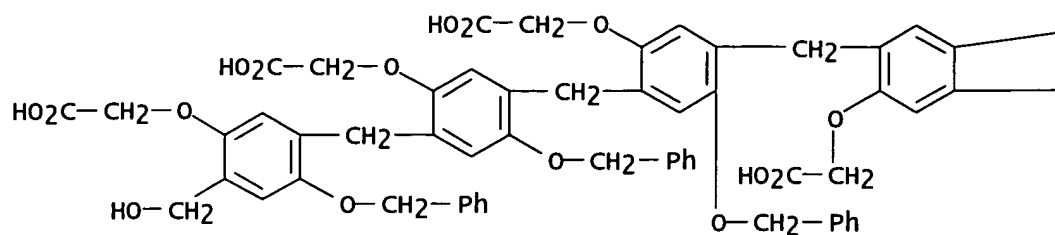


RN	147067-40-1	CAPLUS
CN	Acetic acid, 2,2'-[1,2-ethanediylbis[[5-(carboxymethoxy)-2-hydroxy-4,1-phenylene]methylene(4-hydroxy-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)	

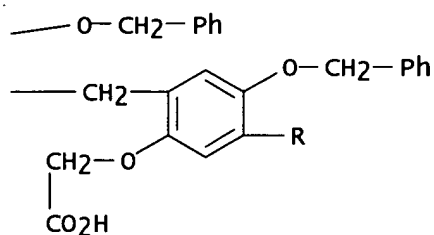


RN	147067-41-2	CAPLUS
CN	Acetic acid, [2-[[[5-(carboxymethoxy)-4-[[[5-(carboxymethoxy)-4-[[[5-(carboxymethoxy)-4-[[[5-(carboxymethoxy)-4-[[[5-(carboxymethoxy)-4-[[[5-(hydroxymethyl)-2-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-2-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-2-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-2-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-2-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-2-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-4-hydroxyphenoxy]]-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)	

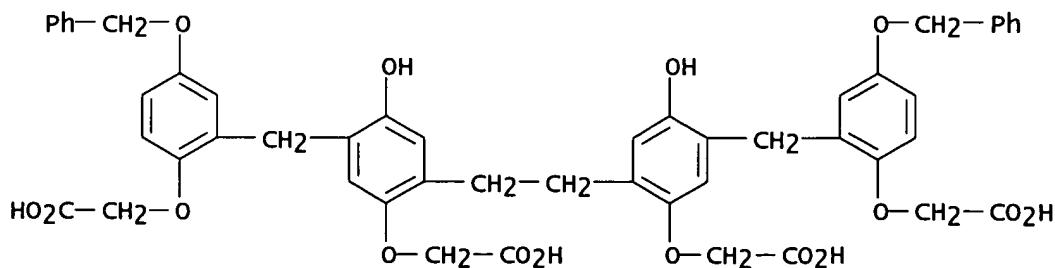
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

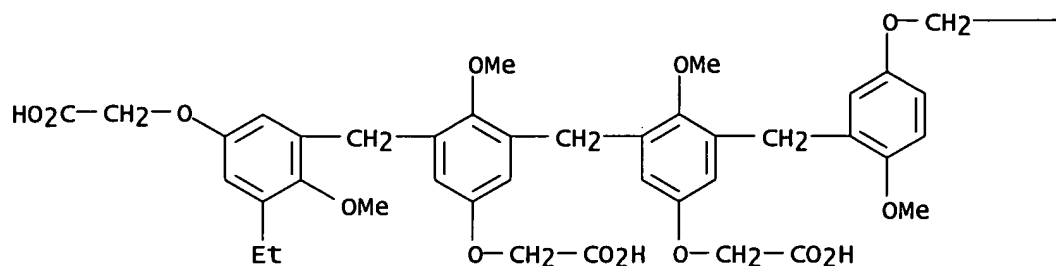


RN 147067-42-3 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[1,2-ethanediylbis[[5-(carboxymethoxy)-2-hydroxy-4,1-phenylene]methylene[4-(phenylmethoxy)-2,1-phenylene]oxy]]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 147067-44-5 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [3-[[5-(carboxymethoxy)-3-[[5-(carboxymethoxy)-3-[[5-(carboxymethoxy)-3-ethyl-2-methoxyphenyl]methyl]-2-methoxyphenyl]methyl]-2-methoxyphenyl]methyl]-4-methoxyphenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

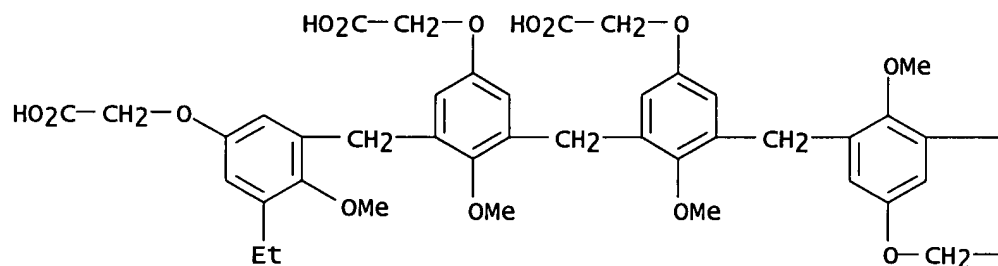


PAGE 1-B

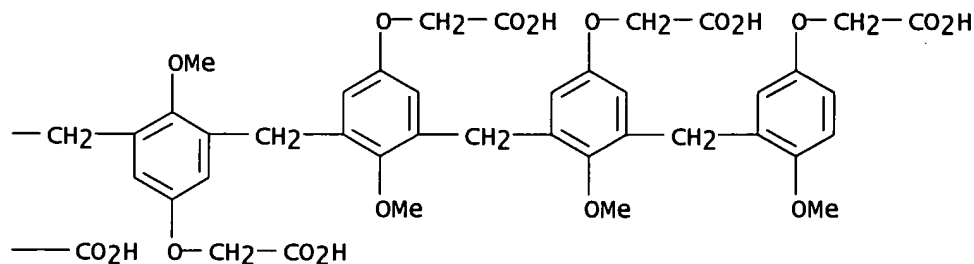
— CO<sub>2</sub>H

RN 147067-45-6 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [3-[[5-(carboxymethoxy)-3-[[[5-(carboxymethoxy)-3-[[5-(carboxymethoxy)-3-[[[5-(carboxymethoxy)-3-ethyl-2-methoxyphenyl]methyl]-2-methoxyphenyl]methyl]-2-methoxyphenyl]methyl]-2-methoxyphenyl]methyl]-2-methoxyphenyl]methoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



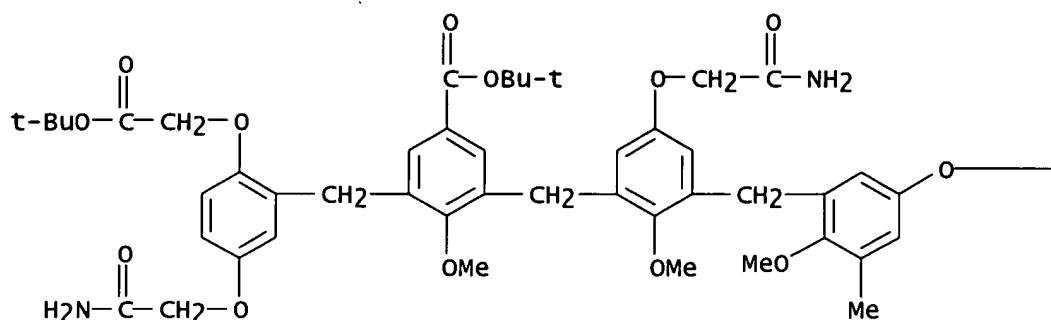
IT 147067-82-1P 147067-83-2P  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (preparation and reaction of, in preparation of oligomeric hydrocinnamate derivs.)

as glycosaminoglycan mimetics)

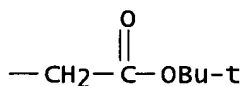
RN 147067-82-1 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 3-[[[5-(2-amino-2-oxoethoxy)-3-[[[5-[2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)-2-oxoethoxy]-2-methoxy-3-methylphenyl]methyl]-2-methoxyphenyl]methyl]-5-[[[5-(2-amino-2-oxoethoxy)-2-[2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)-2-oxoethoxy]phenyl]methyl]-4-methoxy-, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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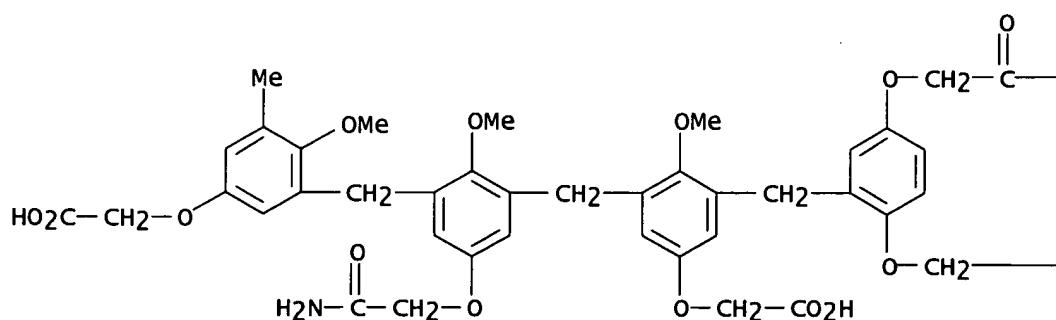
PAGE 1-B



RN 147067-83-2 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, [4-(2-amino-2-oxoethoxy)-2-[[[3-[[[5-(2-amino-2-oxoethoxy)-3-[[[5-(carboxymethoxy)-2-methoxy-3-methylphenyl]methyl]-2-methoxyphenyl]methyl]-5-(carboxymethoxy)-2-methoxyphenyl]methyl]phenoxy]-

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

—NH<sub>2</sub>—CO<sub>2</sub>H

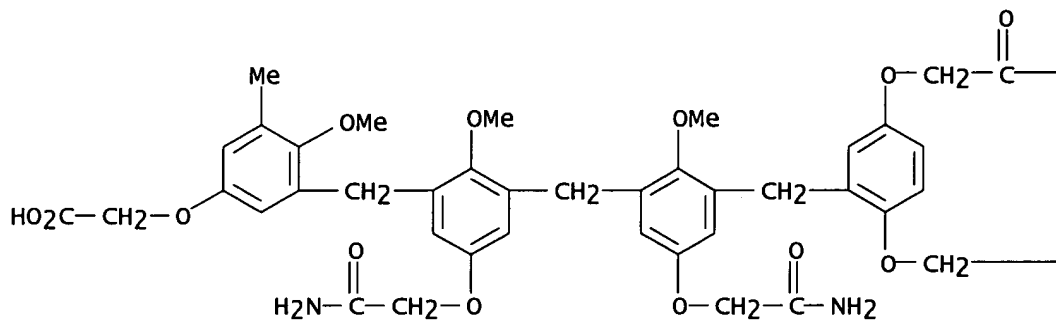
IT 147067-37-6P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(preparation of)

RN 147067-37-6 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, [4-(2-amino-2-oxoethoxy)-2-[[5-(2-amino-2-oxoethoxy)-3-[[5-(2-amino-2-oxoethoxy)-3-[[5-(carboxymethoxy)-2-methoxy-3-methylphenyl]methyl]-2-methoxyphenyl]methyl]-2-methoxyphenyl]methyl]phenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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PAGE 1-B

—NH<sub>2</sub>—CO<sub>2</sub>H

IT 147067-95-6

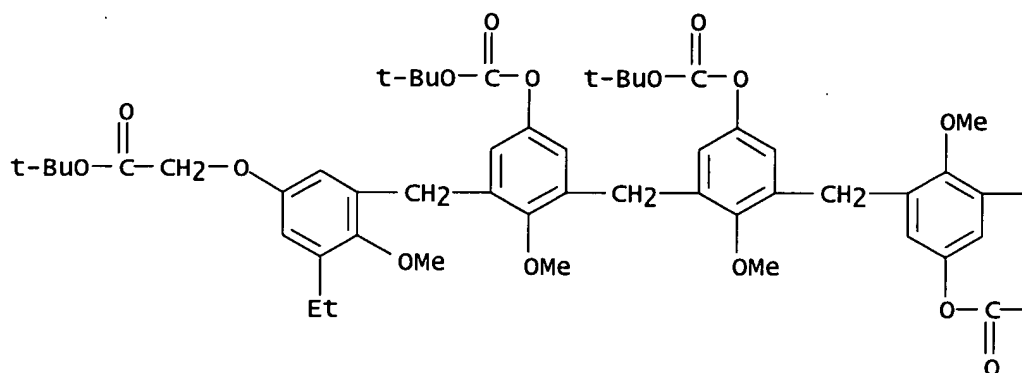
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(reaction of, in preparation of oligomeric hydrocinnamate derivs. as  
glycosaminoglycan mimetics)

RN 147067-95-6 CAPLUS

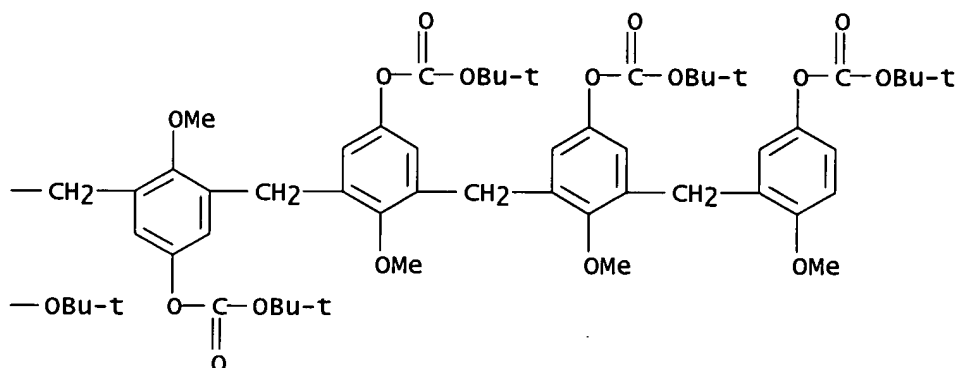
CN Acetic acid, [3-[[5-[[[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]oxy]-3-[[5-[[[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]oxy]-3-[[5-[[[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]oxy]-3-

[[5-[[[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]oxy]-3-[[5-[[[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]oxy]-3-[[5-[[[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]oxy]-2-methoxyphenyl]methyl]-2-methoxyphenyl]methyl]-2-methoxyphenyl]methyl]-2-methoxyphenyl]methyl]-2-methoxyphenyl]methyl]-5-ethyl-4-methoxyphenoxy]-, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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L8 ANSWER 122 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 1993:184241 CAPLUS  
 DN 118:184241  
 TI Blockade of natural and neuropeptide Y-induced carbohydrate feeding by a  
 receptor antagonist PYX-2  
 AU Leibowitz, Sarah F.; Xuereb, Mark; Kim, Taewan  
 CS Rockefeller Univ., New York, NY, 10021, USA  
 SO NeuroReport (1992), 3(11), 1023-6  
 CODEN: NERPEZ; ISSN: 0959-4965  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB Neuropeptide Y (NPY) injected into the paraventricular nucleus (PVN) of  
 rats has a potent stimulatory effect specifically on carbohydrate intake.  
 This study examined the behavioral effects of a newly synthesized NPY  
 antagonist, PYX-2. After PVN injection of PYX-2 (50-900 pmoles) alone, a

strong dose-dependent reduction in spontaneous carbohydrate intake at the onset of the dark cycle was observed in freely-feeding rats. Moreover, at even lower doses (12.5 and 25.0 pmoles), PYX-2 also blocked the stimulatory action of PVN NPY (100 pmoles) on carbohydrate ingestion. These results provide the first evidence for the existence of endogenous NPY receptors in mediating the action of exogenous NPY in the hypothalamus. They also constitute a crucial step in demonstrating a physiol. function of these PVN NPY receptors specifically in controlling carbohydrate ingestion at the onset of the natural feeding cycle.

IT 146999-93-1

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

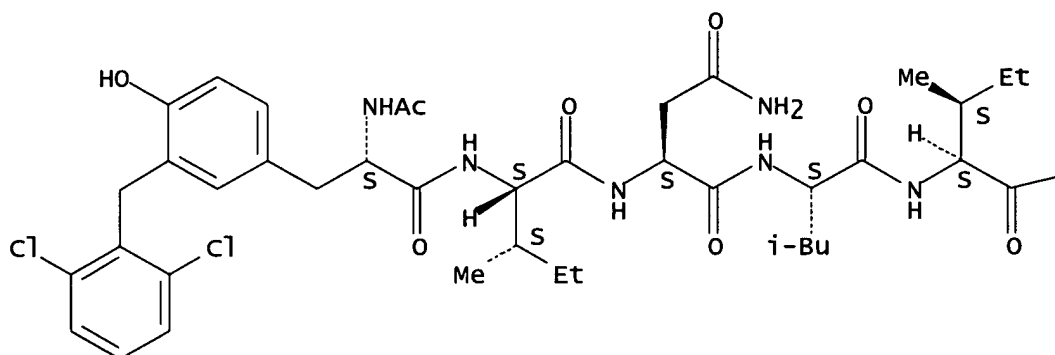
(carbohydrate appetite suppression by paraventricular nucleus administration of)

RN 146999-93-1 CAPLUS

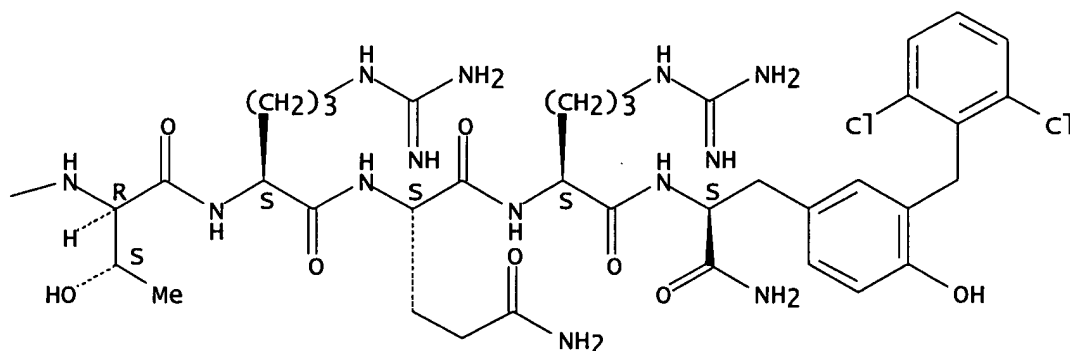
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-acetyl-3-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)methyl]-L-tyrosyl-L-isoleucyl-L-asparaginyl-L-leucyl-L-isoleucyl-D-threonyl-L-arginyl-L-glutamyl-L-arginyl-3-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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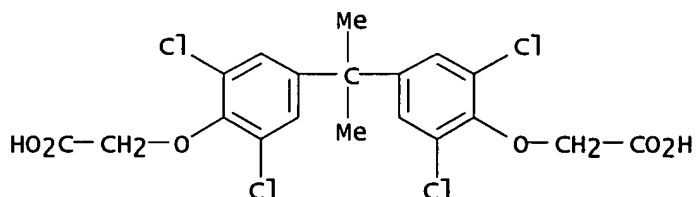
PAGE 1-B



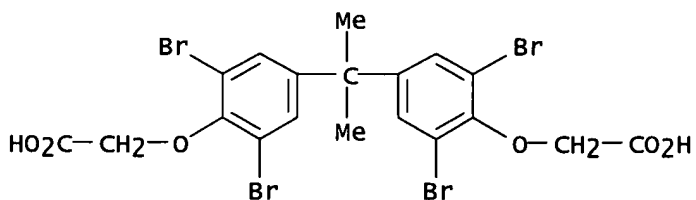
L8 ANSWER 123 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN



AN 1993:148650 CAPLUS  
 DN 118:148650  
 TI Syntheses and properties of halogen reactive flame retardants and flame retarded unsaturated polyester resins  
 AU Jin, Shu; Liang, Shiyi  
 CS Dep. Chem., East China Inst. Chem. Technol., Shanghai, 200237, Peop. Rep. China  
 SO Huadong Huagong Xueyuan Xuebao (1992), 18(1), 128-34  
 CODEN: HHKPDM; ISSN: 0253-9683  
 DT Journal  
 LA Chinese  
 AB 2,2-Bis[3,5-dibromo-4-(2-hydroxyethoxy)phenyl]propane, 2,2-bis[3,5-dichloro-4-(2-hydroxyethoxy)phenyl]propane, 2,2-bis[3,5-dibromo-4-(carboxymethoxy)phenyl]propane, 2,2-bis[3,5-dichloro-4-(carboxymethoxy)phenyl]propane, and bis[3,5-dibromo-4-(2-hydroxyethoxy)phenyl] sulfone flame retardants were prepared from halogenated bisphenol A and bisphenol S. Polyesters were prepared from these flame retardants and characterized by thermal mech. measurements, O index, TGA, and DTA. The flame retardancy of Br-containing compds. was better than those of Cl-containing compds. The performance of carboxymethoxy-containing compds. was better than those of hydroxyethoxy-containing compds.  
 IT 13937-23-0P 47612-39-5P  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation) (fireproofing agents, preparation and polymerization of)  
 RN 13937-23-0 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[(2,6-dichloro-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 47612-39-5 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[(2,6-dibromo-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 124 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 1992:207925 CAPLUS  
 DN 116:207925  
 TI Synthesis of receptor antagonists of neuropeptide Y  
 AU Tatemoto, Kazuhiko; Mann, Michael J.; Shimizu, Meikyo  
 CS Sch. Med., Stanford Univ., Stanford, CA, 94305, USA  
 SO Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of

America (1992), 89(4), 1174-8  
CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424

DT Journal  
LA English

AB The authors report the synthesis of receptor antagonists of neuropeptide Y (NPY) by a strategy based on synthesis of mixts. of analogs and the subsequent isolation and identification of receptor antagonists from these mixts. After screening a series of mixts. of NPY analogs by using an NPY antagonist assay, two potent receptor antagonists, designated PYX-1 and PYX-2, were isolated from an antagonist-containing mixture. The receptor antagonists inhibited release of intracellular calcium elicited by NPY in human erythroleukemia cells and displaced <sup>3</sup>H-labeled NPY from NPY receptors in rat brain membrane. The approach of screening and identifying useful analogs from synthetic mixts. may significantly reduce the time and resources previously required for development of receptor antagonists.

IT 140842-17-7P 146999-93-1P

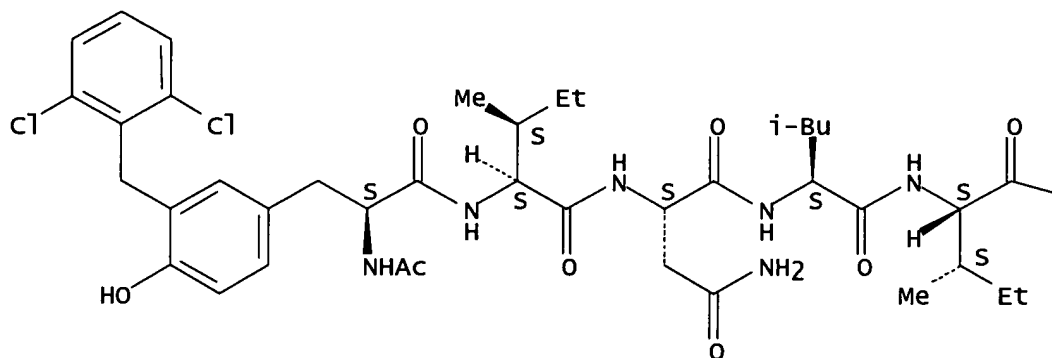
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(preparation and neuropeptide Y antagonist activity of)

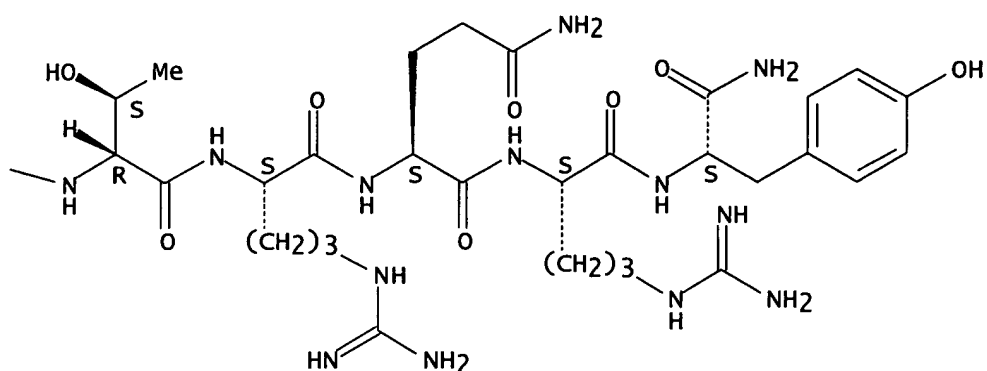
RN 140842-17-7 CAPLUS

CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-acetyl-3-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)methyl]-L-tyrosyl-L-isoleucyl-L-asparaginyl-L-leucyl-L-isoleucyl-D-threonyl-L-arginyl-L-glutamyl-L-arginyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

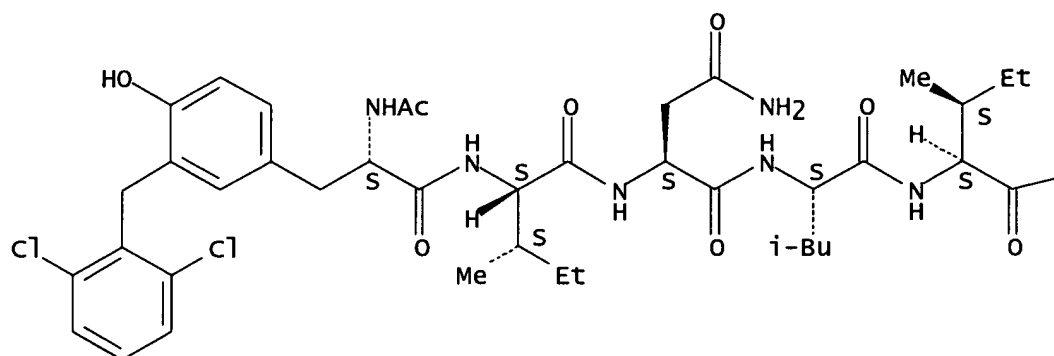
PAGE 1-A

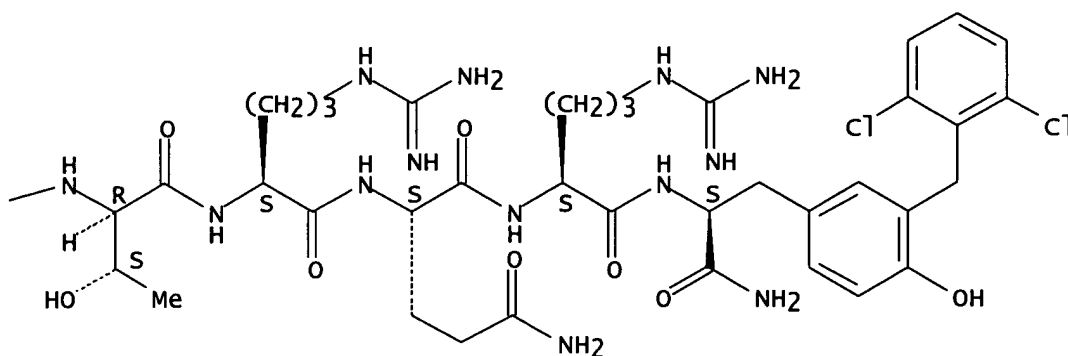




RN 146999-93-1 CAPLUS  
 CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-acetyl-3-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)methyl]-L-tyrosyl-L-isoleucyl-L-asparaginy-L-leucyl-L-isoleucyl-D-threonyl-L-arginyl-L-glutaminy-L-arginyl-3-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

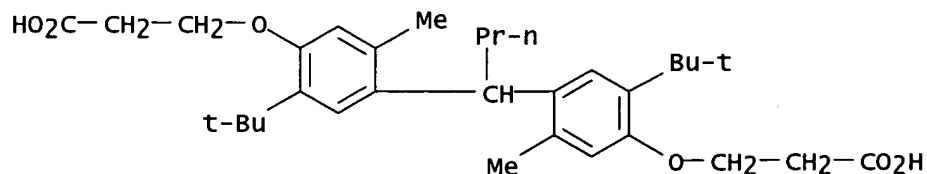
Absolute stereochemistry.





L8 ANSWER 125 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 1991:691031 CAPLUS  
 DN 115:291031  
 TI Silver halide color photographic light-sensitive material containing polymeric fading inhibitor  
 IN Kita, Hiroshi; Hirabayashi, Shigeto  
 PA Konica Co., Japan  
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 12 pp.  
 CODEN: JKXXAF  
 DT Patent  
 LA Japanese  
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 03069934	A2	19910326	JP 1989-206172 JP 1989-206172	19890809 19890809
AB	A silver halide color photog. material contains a fading inhibitor having a H2O-soluble polymeric part and a fading-inhibitory part, e.g. I, II, and III (Q = gelatin residue). This photog. material provides a good stability of a color image with excellent fading-resistance against heat and light.				
IT	137740-42-2DP, gelatin-bound RL: PREP (Preparation) (preparation of, as photog. fading inhibitor)				
RN	137740-42-2 CAPLUS				
CN	Propanoic acid, 3,3'-[butylidenebis[[2-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-5-methyl-4,1-phenylene]oxy]]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				



L8 ANSWER 126 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 1989:633932 CAPLUS  
 DN 111:233932  
 TI Heat-shrinkable polyester packaging films

IN Yoshinaka, Yasuo; Kuze, Katsuro; Matsuyama, Jujiro; Hamano, Akito;  
Makimura, Osamu

PA Toyobo Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 01136723	A2	19890530	JP 1987-296892	19871125
	JP 07098358	B4	19951025		

JP 1987-296892 19871125

AB The title films, with shrinkage >30% in the longitudinal (A) or transverse (B) direction at 100°, are prepared from copolymers of terephthalic acid (I), ethylene glycol (II), and the diesters R1O2CZ1OC6H4-x(Rx)Z2C6H4-y(Ry)OZ3CO2R2 [R = alkyl, halogen; R1-2 = H, alkyl, alkylidene; Z1, Z3 = C1-5 alkylene, Z2 = direct bond, CH2, CMe2, C(CF3)2, S, SO2, O; x, y = 0-4]. A polymer from I 60, II 100, and Me2C(C6H4OCH2CO2H)2 40 mol was extruded at 290° to a 180-μm film which was drawn 1.1-fold in the A direction, 4.6-fold in the B direction, and .apprx.20% in the A direction after cooling to give a film with shrinkage 62% in the B and -2.2% in the A direction at 100°.

IT 123860-68-4

RL: USES (Uses)

(films, preparation of heat-shrinkable, for packaging)

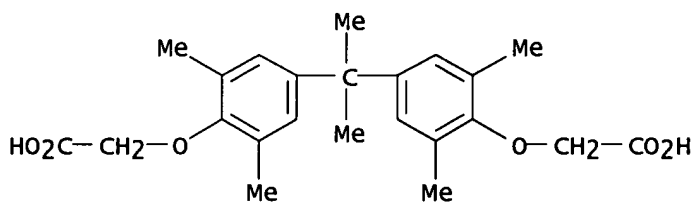
RN 123860-68-4 CAPLUS

CN 1,4-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, polymer with 1,2-ethanediol and 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(2,6-dimethyl-4,1-phenylene)oxy]bis[acetic acid] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 123860-67-3

CMF C23 H28 O6



CM 2

CRN 107-21-1

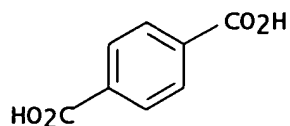
CMF C2 H6 O2

HO-CH2-CH2-OH

CM 3

CRN 100-21-0

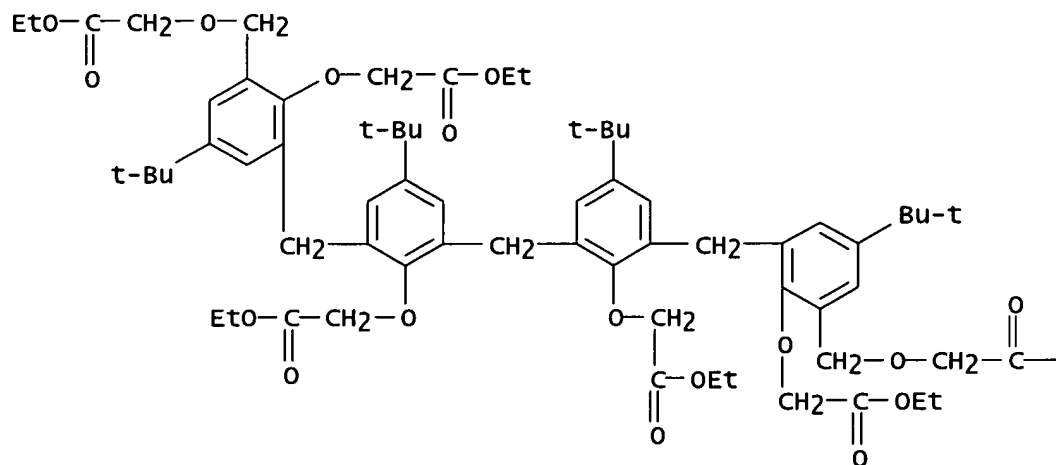
CMF C8 H6 O4



- L8 ANSWER 127 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 1989:631576 CAPLUS  
 DN 111:231576  
 TI Synthesis, x-ray crystal structures, and cation-binding properties of  
 alkyl calixaryl esters and ketones, a new family of macrocyclic molecular  
 receptors  
 AU Arnaud-Neu, Francoise; Collins, Elizabeth M.; Deasy, Mary; Ferguson,  
 George; Harris, Stephen J.; Kaitner, Branko; Lough, Alan J.; McKervey, M.  
 Anthony; Marques, Elizabeth; et al.  
 CS Dep. Chem., Univ. Coll., Cork, Ire.  
 SO Journal of the American Chemical Society (1989), 111(23), 8681-91  
 CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 OS CASREACT 111:231576  
 AB Calix[N]arenes (N = 4, 6, 8) have been converted into polyfunctional  
 esters and ketones in a search for new macrocycles capable of showing  
 ionophoric activity. Treatment with alkyl bromoacetates furnished the  
 calixaryl acetate series; chloroacetone-potassium iodide, phenacyl  
 chloride, 1-adamantyl bromomethyl ketone, and bromopinacolone ketone were  
 used to make the calixaryl ketones series. The crystal structures of Et  
 calix[4]aryl acetate, Me calix[4]aryl acetate, Et calix[6]aryl acetate  
 (I), and calix[4]aryl Me ketone have been determined. The anal. establishes  
 that all three tetramer derivs. possess the cone configuration in the  
 solid state where the pendant-functionalized side chains are mutually syn  
 with respect to the calixarene substructure and are thus preorganized for  
 ion reception. NMR measurement confirm the existence of the cone  
 conformation for these tetramers in solution at room temperature. In contrast,  
 the centrosym. hexamer ester (I) has three adjacent groups syn, but the  
 inversion symmetry places the other three ester groups in the anti  
 position on the opposite side of the macrocycle. Extraction studies with  
 alkali metal picrates from aqueous solution into dichloromethane, transport  
 studies with alkali metal thiocyanates through a dichloromethane membrane,  
 and stability constant measurements with alkali metal salts by UV absorption  
 spectroscopy in methanol and acetonitrile were used to assess the  
 ionophoric activity of these calixarene derivs. The tetramer esters and  
 ketones display peak selectivity for the sodium ion, the tetraketones  
 being generally more efficient binders than the tetraesters. The  
 hexaester exts. K<sup>+</sup> better than Na<sup>+</sup> and displays a plateau selectivity  
 after K<sup>+</sup>. The octamers are the least effective ionophores. The  
 selectivities shown by the picrate extraction technique are broadly mirrored in  
 the transport studies. Stability consts. range from 2 to 6, with a clear  
 maximum for Na<sup>+</sup> with most of the tetramers, and for K<sup>+</sup> with hexamer; the  
 values are of the same order of magnitude as for dibenzo-18-crown-6. The  
 thermodyn. results are in fairly good agreement with the extraction and  
 transport rate data. They enable a comparison of these new calixarene  
 receptors with respect to crown and cryptands: they are looser binders  
 than cryptands 221 and 222; most tetramers offer in methanol a better  
 Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup> selectivity than cryptand 221, and in acetonitrile, the hexamer is  
 at least as selective for K<sup>+</sup> as cryptand 222.

IT 118984-71-7  
 RL: PRP (Properties)  
 (extraction by, of alkali metal picrates)  
 RN 118984-71-7 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[methylenebis[4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-6-[[5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2-(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethoxy)-3-[(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethoxy)methyl]phenyl]methyl]-2,1-phenylene]oxy]bis-, diethyl ester  
 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

—OEt

L8 ANSWER 128 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 1989:77029 CAPLUS  
 DN 110:77029  
 TI Acyclic phenol-formaldehyde oligomer accelerators for cyanoacrylate  
 adhesive compositions  
 IN Harris, Stephen J.; Kneafsey, Brendan J.  
 PA Loctite (Ireland) Ltd., Ire.  
 SO Brit. UK Pat. Appl., 10 pp.  
 CODEN: BAXXDU

DT Patent  
LA English  
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	GB 2200124	A1	19880727	GB 1987-27837 IE 1986-3146	19871127 A 19861201

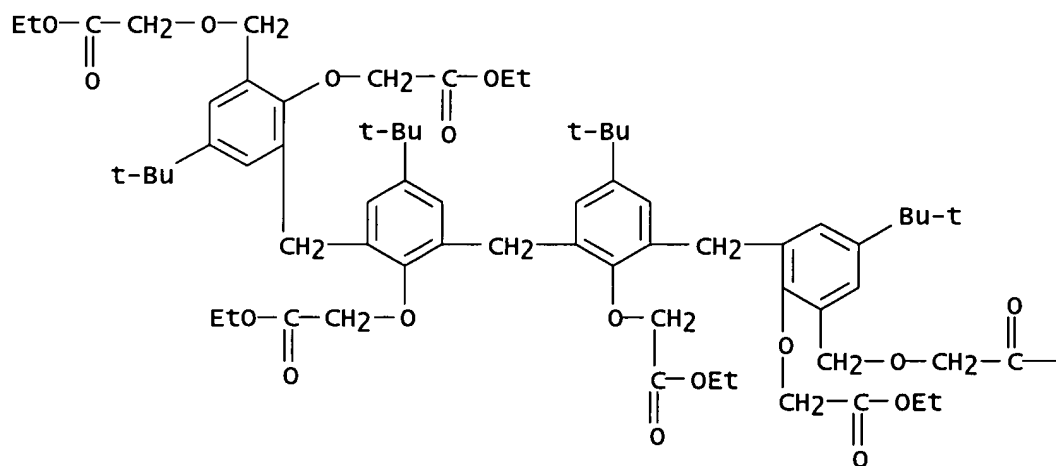
AB An acyclic phenol-formaldehyde oligomer (I, R = H, halogen, hydrocarbyl, aryl, hydrocarbylaryl, and a = 1, b = 0; or a = b = 0; or a = b = 1; R1 = CH<sub>2</sub>COR<sub>2</sub>, H, or CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H; R<sub>2</sub> = hydrocarbyl, aryl, hydrocarbylaryl, hydrocarbyloxy, aryloxy, hydrocarbylaryloxy, and their substituted derivs.; n = 0-10) is useful as an accelerator for cyano acrylate adhesives for bonding wood and other deactivating surfaces, e.g., paper, leather, ceramics, plastics, and metals. I is prepared by etherification of an open-chain oligomer (G.W. Cornforth et al., 1955). Thus, an open chain oligomer (prepared by the Cornforth procedure was refluxed with Et bromoacetate in presence of anhydrous K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> and Me<sub>2</sub>CO to give a product which was worked up to an etherified oligomer (m.p. 67-68.5°). A stabilized Et cyanoacrylate adhesive was mixed with 0.5% etherified oligomer showing fixture time on copy paper 30-40 s and white Deal 30-40 s, compared with 60 and 300-360, resp., for an adhesive without the accelerator.

IT 118984-71-7  
RL: USES (Uses)  
(accelerators, for cyanoacrylate adhesives)

RN 118984-71-7 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[methylenebis[4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-6-[[5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2-(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethoxy)-3-[(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethoxy)methyl]phenyl]methyl]-2,1-phenylene]oxy]bis-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A





—OEt

L8 ANSWER 129 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1987:169796 CAPLUS

DN 106:169796

TI Radioimmunoassays and reagents for the determination of serum thymic factor (FTS)

IN Erickson, Bruce W.; Fok, Kam Fook; Incefy, Genevieve S.; Ohga, Kazuhiro

PA Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research, USA

SO U.S., 6 pp. Cont. of U.S. Ser. No. 445,382, abandoned.

CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 4634682	A	19870106	US 1985-737177	19850523
				US 1982-445382	A1 19821130

AB RIAs for the quantitation of FTS, a thymic peptide hormone, are disclosed. Each assay employs an antibody (monoclonal or antiserum-derived) specific for FTS; synthetic FTS or a FTS analog I (X = H; Y = H, halo- or dihalophenylalkyl; A = H, NH<sub>2</sub>; B = amino acid; m = 0, 1, 2) as the hormones standard; and a radiolabeled FTS analog as tracer. Preferred hormone stds. I (X = Y = H, A = NH<sub>2</sub>, B = Ala, m = 2) (II) and I (X = H, Y = CH<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>-2,6, A = NH<sub>2</sub>, B = Ala, m = 2) (III) was synthesized by the solid-phase method. II and III were radioiodinated with carrier-free Na<sup>125</sup>I and chloramine T to provide tracers having X = <sup>125</sup>I. Use of radiolabeled II with a rabbit antiserum to FTS allowed detection of ≥ 1.0 pg FTS in 50 μL of fluid. Interfering substances in plasma from normal donors, which inhibited binding of radiolabeled II to the antibodies, were removed by filtering the plasma through an Amicon CF-50 membrane, which excludes proteins of mol. weight > 50,000.

IT 85532-65-6P 85532-67-8P

RL: PREP (Preparation)

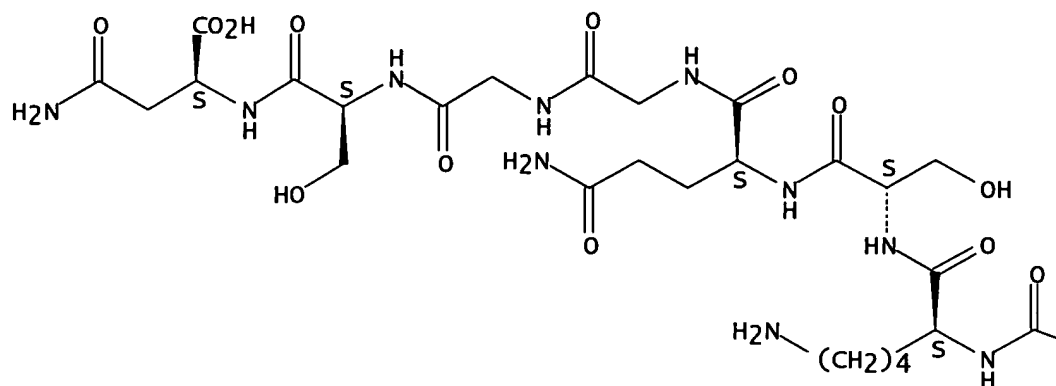
(preparation of, as reagent in serum thymic factor determination by RIA)

RN 85532-65-6 CAPLUS

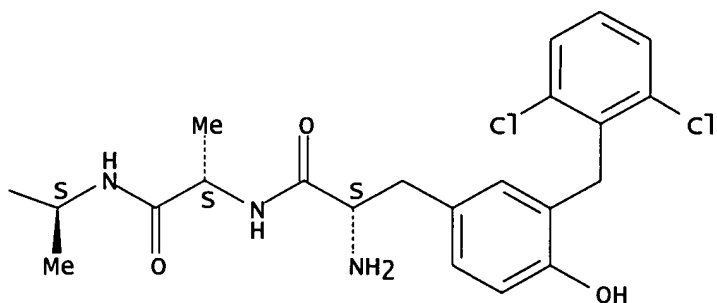
CN Thymulin (swine peptide moiety), 1-[N-[3-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)methyl]-L-tyrosyl]-L-alanine]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

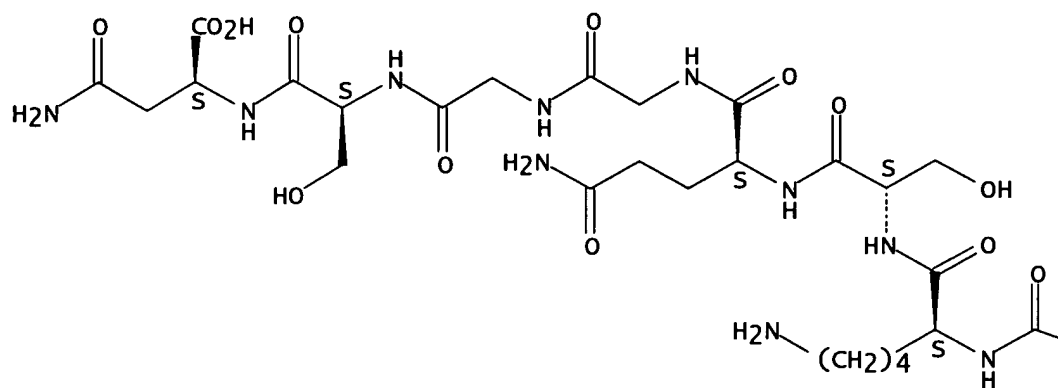


RN 85532-67-8 CAPLUS

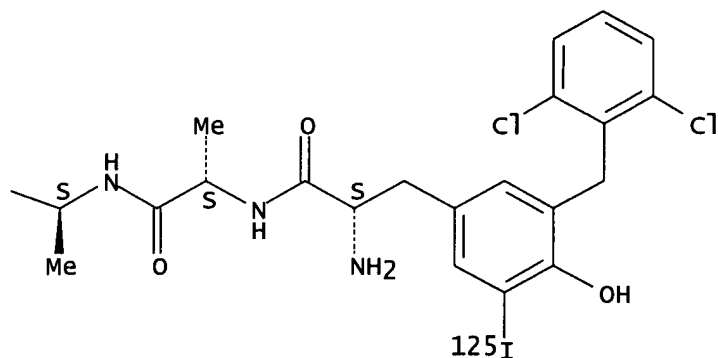
CN Thymulin (swine peptide moiety), 1-[N-[3-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)methyl]-5-(<sup>125</sup>I)-L-tyrosyl]-L-alanine]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



L8 ANSWER 130 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 1985:487618 CAPLUS  
 DN 103:87618  
 TI Synthesis, x-ray crystal structures, and cation transfer properties of  
 alkyl calixaryl acetates, a new series of molecular receptors  
 AU McKervey, M. Anthony; Seward, Eileen M.; Ferguson, George; Ruhl, Barbara;  
 Harris, Stephen J.  
 CS Dep. Chem., Univ. Coll., Cork, Ire.  
 SO Journal of the Chemical Society, Chemical Communications (1985), (7),  
 388-90  
 CODEN: JCCCAT; ISSN: 0022-4936  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 OS CASREACT 103:87618  
 AB BrCH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>Et reacted with the calixarenes I (R = H, R<sub>1</sub> = H, CMe<sub>3</sub>, n = 1,3,5)  
 to give I (R = CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>Et, R<sub>1</sub>, n as before), which on treatment with MeOH

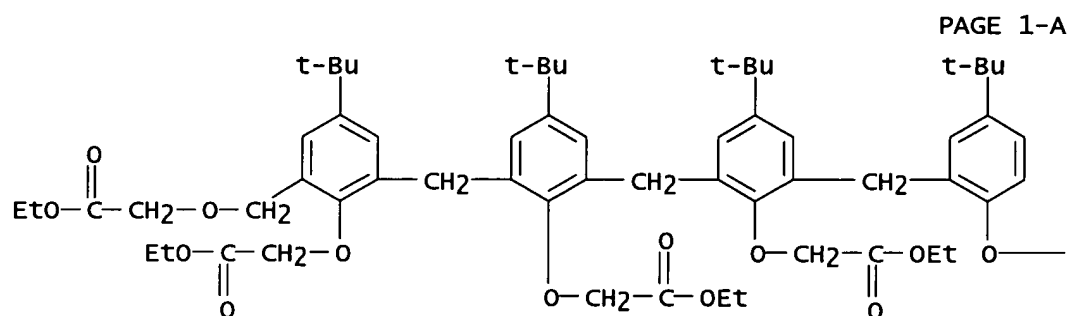
and 4-MeC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>H gave I (R = CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>Me, R<sub>1</sub>, n as before). The phase-transfer activity and selectivity towards alkali metal picrates showed a wide range of phase-transfer efficiency which suggests that it is a size-related phenomenon. The structure of I (R = CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>Et, R<sub>1</sub> = CMe<sub>3</sub>, n = 4; R = CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>Et, R<sub>1</sub> = H, n = 6) were determined by x-ray crystallog.

IT 97600-50-5

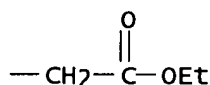
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(cation transfer properties of)

RN 97600-50-5 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, [4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2-[[5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-3-[[5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2-(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-2-(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-6-[[5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2-(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethoxy)-3-[(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethoxy)methyl]phenyl]methyl]phenoxy]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



PAGE 1-B



L8 ANSWER 131 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1984:591261 CAPLUS

DN 101:191261

TI Synthesis of aliphatic-aromatic dicarboxylic acids

AU Kazakova, G. S.; Machtina, K. A.; Mironov, G. S.; Smirnova, T. M.

CS Yarosl. Politekh. Inst., Yaroslavl, USSR

SO Osnovnoi Organicheskii Sintez i Neftekhimiya (1982), 16, 26-8

CODEN: OOSNDC; ISSN: 0321-2386

DT Journal

LA Russian

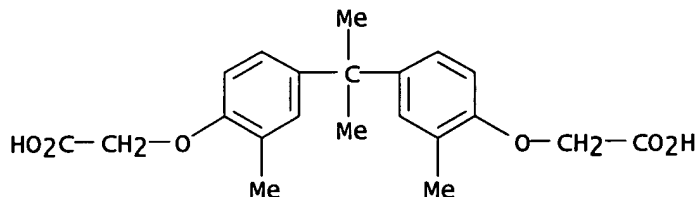
OS CASREACT 101:191261

AB Nucleophilic substitution of (MO)<sub>2</sub>X [X = m- and p-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, (p-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>Z, (4,3-MeC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>Z; Z = CMe<sub>2</sub>, cyclohexylidene; M = Na, K] with MO<sub>2</sub>CCH<sub>2</sub>Cl (same M) in 1:2.5 ratio in DMSO at 100-130° gave 80-90% (HO<sub>2</sub>CCH<sub>2</sub>O)<sub>2</sub>X (same X) after acidification.

IT 92758-77-5P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)

(preparation of)  
 RN 92758-77-5 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[(2-methyl-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



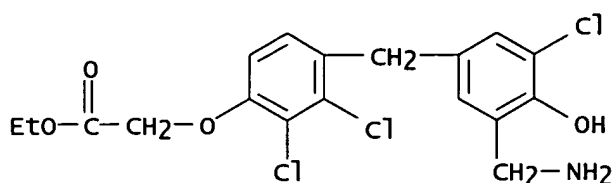
L8 ANSWER 132 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 1983:539494 CAPLUS  
 DN 99:139494  
 TI Diphenyl ether, diphenyl thioether and diphenyl methane phenol Mannich bases  
 IN Plattner, Jacob J.  
 PA Abbott Laboratories, USA  
 SO U.S., 10 pp.  
 CODEN: USXXAM  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 4389416	A	19830621	US 1981-310164 US 1981-310164	19811009 19811009

OS CASREACT 99:139494; MARPAT 99:139494  
 AB The title compds. [I; R = H, alkyl, H<sub>2</sub>NCH<sub>2</sub>, halo; Z = O, CH<sub>2</sub>, S, S(O); R<sub>1</sub> = H, alkyl, halo; Z<sub>1</sub> = O, CH<sub>2</sub>, S, bond; R<sub>2</sub> = CO<sub>2</sub>H, carboxyalkyl, H<sub>2</sub>NCO, HOCH<sub>2</sub>, PhNHCH<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>NCH<sub>2</sub>], with diuretic activity, were prepared. Thus, phenoxyacetate II (R<sub>3</sub> = H, Z = CH<sub>2</sub>), obtained by NaBH<sub>4</sub> reduction of II (R<sub>3</sub> = H, Z = CO), was treated with ClCH<sub>2</sub>CONHCH<sub>2</sub>OH in AcOH containing H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> to give II (R<sub>3</sub> = ClCH<sub>2</sub>CONHCH<sub>2</sub>, Z = CH<sub>2</sub>), which on acid hydrolysis gave II.HCl (R<sub>3</sub> = H<sub>2</sub>NCH<sub>2</sub>, Z = CH<sub>2</sub>). Natriuretic activities of I (R = H, Cl; R<sub>1</sub> = Cl; Z = Z<sub>1</sub> = O; R<sub>2</sub> = CONH<sub>2</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>Et, CH<sub>2</sub>OH) in rats were greater than that of Bumetanide.

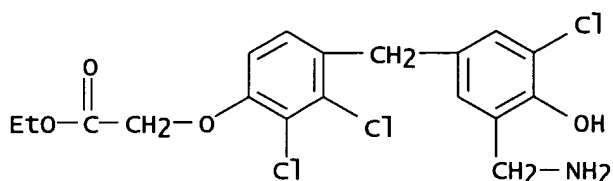
IT 87181-11-1P  
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
 (preparation and diuretic activity of)

RN 87181-11-1 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[3-(aminomethyl)-5-chloro-4-hydroxyphenyl]methyl]-2,3-dichlorophenoxy]-, ethyl ester, hydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● HCl

IT 87181-59-7P  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
 (preparation of)  
 RN 87181-59-7 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [4-[[3-(aminomethyl)-5-chloro-4-hydroxyphenyl]methyl]-2,3-dichlorophenoxy]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



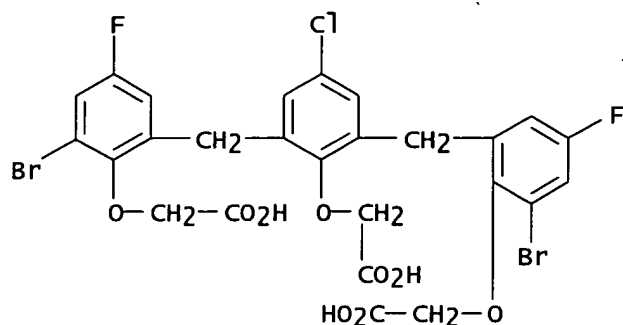
L8 ANSWER 133 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 1983:405341 CAPLUS  
 DN 99:5341  
 TI Phenols  
 IN McGarry, Errol James; Forsyth, Bruce Adam  
 PA ICI Australia Ltd. , Australia  
 SO Pat. Specif. (Aust.), 33 pp.  
 CODEN: ALXXAP  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	AU 523158	B2	19820715	AU 1979-52502	19791105
	AU 7952502	A1	19800320		
				AU 1979-52502	A 19791105

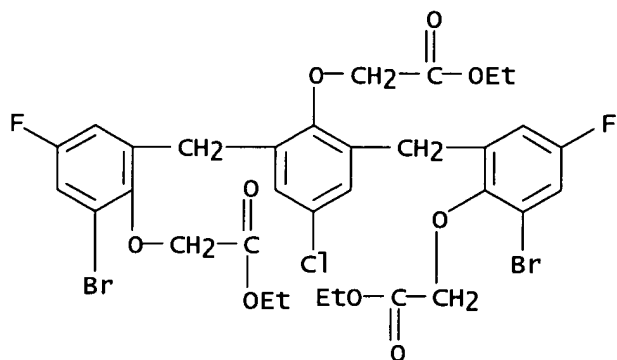
OS CASREACT 99:5341  
 AB Phenols (I; R1, R2, R3 same or different are H, C2-6 alkanoyl; R4-R8 same or different are halo; R9, R10 same or different are H, C1-6 alkyl) were prepared. Thus, a mixture of 4-chloro-2,6-bis(hydroxymethyl)phenol, 4-FC6H4OH, C6H6, and HCl was heated on a water bath until all the C6H6 had evaporated; on cooling the mixture deposited colorless crystals of I (R1 = R2 = R3 = R4 = R8 = H; R5 = R7 = F; R6 = Cl; R9 = R10 = H). I were useful as anthelmintics; compns. containing I were effective in controlling sheep liver fluke eggs.

IT 71643-23-7P 71643-24-8P 71643-31-7P  
 71643-32-8P 71643-37-3P 71643-38-4P  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
 (preparation of)  
 RN 71643-23-7 CAPLUS

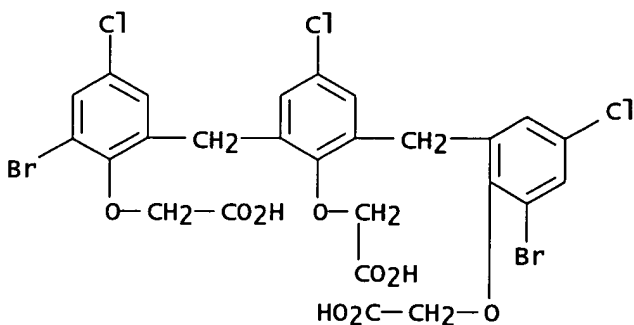
CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[2-(carboxymethoxy)-5-chloro-1,3-phenylene]bis[methylene(6-bromo-4-fluoro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis- (9CI)  
(CA INDEX NAME)



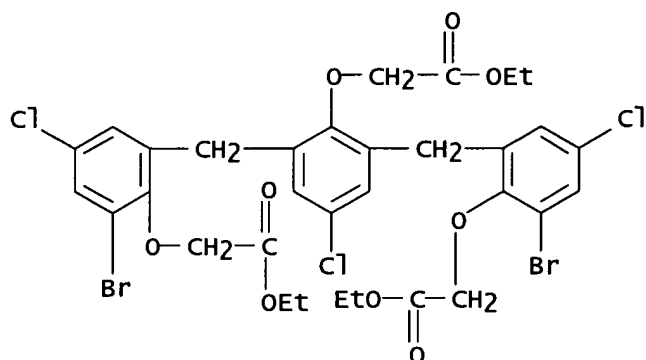
RN 71643-24-8 CAPLUS  
CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[5-chloro-2-(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethoxy)-1,3-phenylene]bis[methylene(6-bromo-4-fluoro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



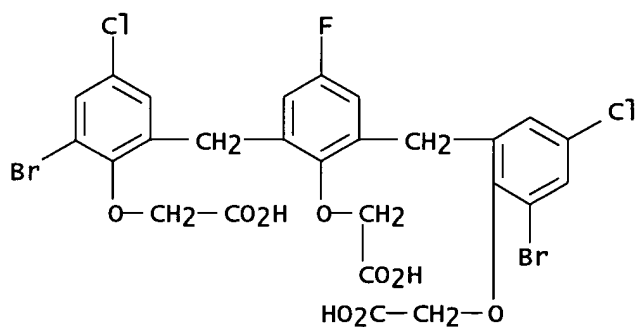
RN 71643-31-7 CAPLUS  
CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[2-(carboxymethoxy)-5-chloro-1,3-phenylene]bis[methylene(6-bromo-4-chloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis- (9CI)  
(CA INDEX NAME)



RN 71643-32-8 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[[5-chloro-2-(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethoxy)-1,3-phenylene]bis[methylene(6-bromo-4-chloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

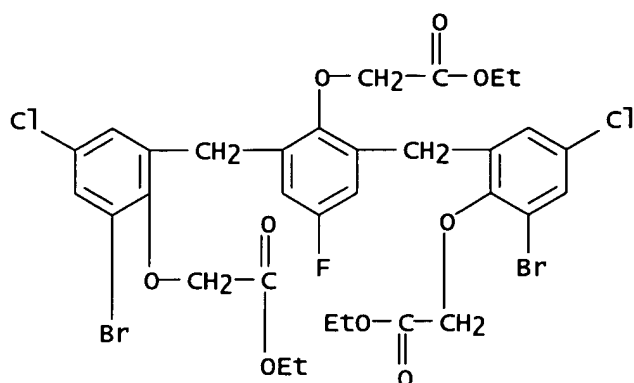


RN 71643-37-3 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[[2-(carboxymethoxy)-5-fluoro-1,3-phenylene]bis[methylene(6-bromo-4-chloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 71643-38-4 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[[2-(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethoxy)-5-fluoro-1,3-phenylene]bis[methylene(6-bromo-4-chloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)





L8 ANSWER 134 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1983:181086 CAPLUS

DN 98:181086

TI Flame-resistant finishing of wool goods

IN Gega, Henryk; Tokarzewski, Ludomir; Leonowicz, Leopold; Wojcik, Zofia

PA Centralny Ośrodek Badawczo-Rozwojowy Przemysłu Włnianego "Południe", Pol.

SO Pol., 3 pp.

CODEN: POXXA7

DT Patent

LA Polish

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	PL 114023	B1	19810131	PL 1977-203202	19771219
				PL 1977-203202 A	19771219

AB Wool is fireproofed by impregnation with aqueous solution comprising 1-3% 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[(2,6-dibromo-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[acetic acid] (I) [47612-39-5] or its Na salt (II) [74886-28-5] and 1-2% K<sub>2</sub>TiF<sub>6</sub> or 1-3% K<sub>2</sub>ZrF<sub>6</sub>, optionally together with dyeing with acid or 1:1 metal complex dyes or with impregnation with reactive brominated organic compds. Thus, the fireproofing bath consisted of II 3, K<sub>2</sub>TiF<sub>6</sub> 2, and 37% HCl 5%. The pH of this bath was 3-4 and the bath ratio was 1:30. Impregnated wool fabrics had good resistance to dry cleaning and washing in aqueous solns.; five-fold dry cleaning and washing in aqueous solns. did not diminish the fire resistance of the impregnated fabrics.

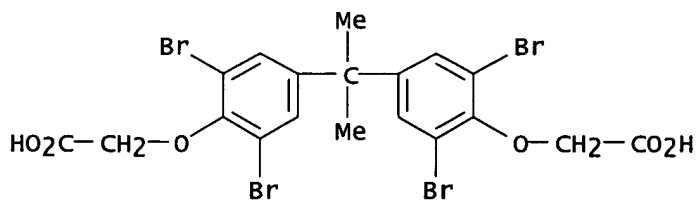
IT 47612-39-5 74886-28-5

RL: USES (Uses)

(fireproofing agents, containing potassium hexafluorotitanate or potassium hexafluorozirconate, for wool)

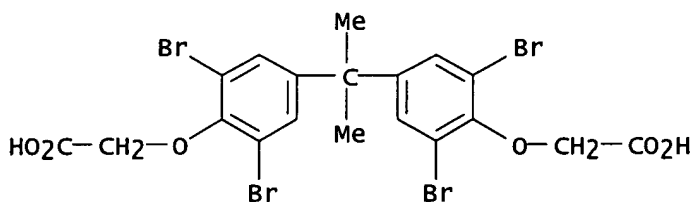
RN 47612-39-5 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[(2,6-dibromo-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 74886-28-5 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[(2,6-dibromo-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, disodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

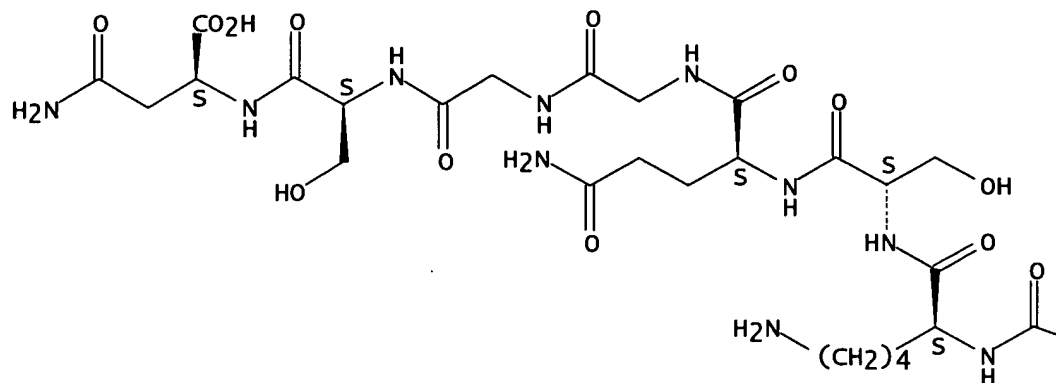


●2 Na

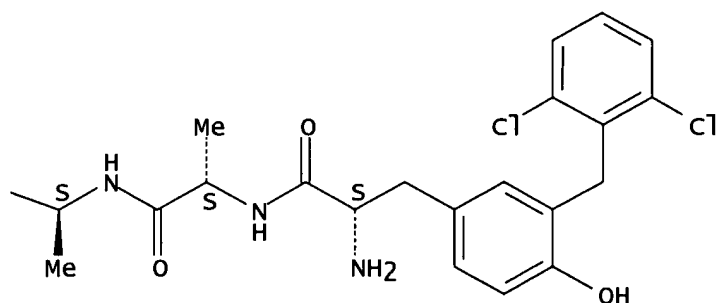
L8 ANSWER 135 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 1983:173326 CAPLUS  
 DN 98:173326  
 TI Radioimmunoassays for the thymic hormone serum thymic factor (FTS)  
 AU Ohga, Kazuhiro; Incefy, Genevieve S.; Fok, Kam Fook; Erickson, Bruce W.;  
 Good, Robert A.  
 CS Mem. Sloan-Kettering Cancer Cent., New York, NY, 10021, USA  
 SO Journal of Immunological Methods (1983), 57(1-3), 171-84  
 CODEN: JIMMBG; ISSN: 0022-1759  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB Four radioimmunoassays (RIA) are described for the quantitation of serum thymic factor (FTS) [63958-90-7], a thymic peptide hormone. Each assay employed an antibody specific for FTS, synthetic FTS as the hormone standard, and a radioiodinated FTS analog as the tracer. Since FTS lacks a tyrosine residue, 2 FTS analogs were synthesized by the solid-phase method with tyrosyl-alanyl or 3-(2,6-dichlorobenzyl)tyrosyl-alanyl in place of the aminoterminal pyroglutamyl residue. They showed full FTS immunoreactivity and their radioiodinated derivs. served as FTS tracers. Two assays used the antiserum from a rabbit immunized with an FTS-protein conjugate. Two other assays used a monoclonal antibody against FTS produced by a hybridoma derived from mouse myeloma cells and splenocytes from a BALB/c mouse immunized with an FTS-mouse IgG conjugate. All 4 RIAs were specific for FTS. The more sensitive rabbit antiserum could detect as little as 1 pg of FTS in a 50-μL sample, which may allow quantitation of the FTS circulating in human peripheral blood.  
 IT 85532-65-6P  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (preparation and radioiodination of, for radioimmunoassay)  
 RN 85532-65-6 CAPLUS  
 CN Thymulin (swine peptide moiety), 1-[N-[3-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)methyl]-L-tyrosyl]-L-alanine]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



IT 85532-67-8P

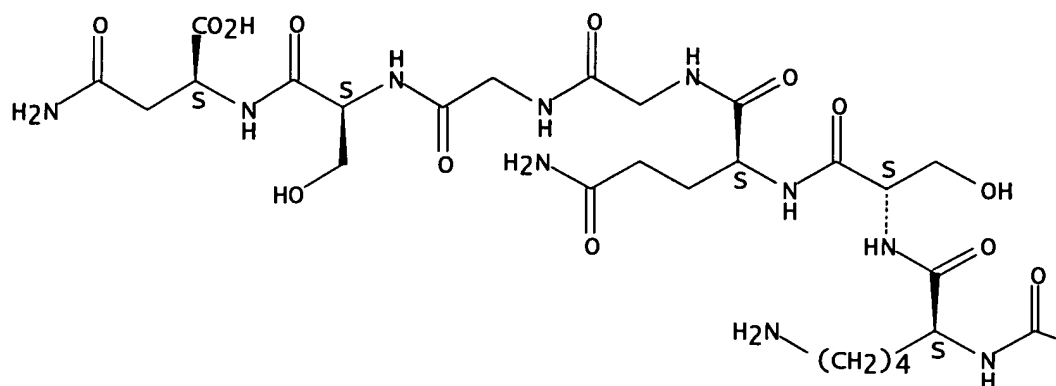
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(preparation of, for radioimmunoassay)

RN 85532-67-8 CAPLUS

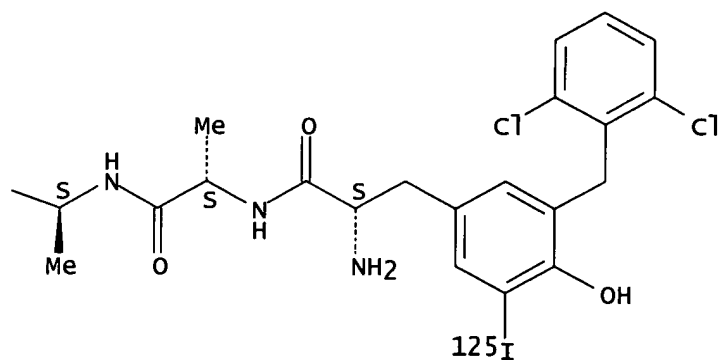
CN Thymulin (swine peptide moiety), 1-[N-[3-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)methyl]-5-(  
(iodo-125I)-L-tyrosyl]-L-alanine]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



L8 ANSWER 136 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 1982:199313 CAPLUS  
 DN 96:199313  
 TI Tetrabromodianoxydiacetic acid  
 IN Gega, Henryk; Tokarzewski, Ludomir; Leonowicz, Leopold; Kowalska-Kiedik, Alina; Bekierz, Gerard; Skotnicki, Edward  
 PA Centralne Laboratorium Przemysłu Wełnianego Południe, Pol.; Instytut Ciekłej Syntezy Organicznej "Błachownia"  
 SO Pol., 2 pp.  
 CODEN: POXXA7  
 DT Patent  
 LA Polish  
 FAN.CNT 1

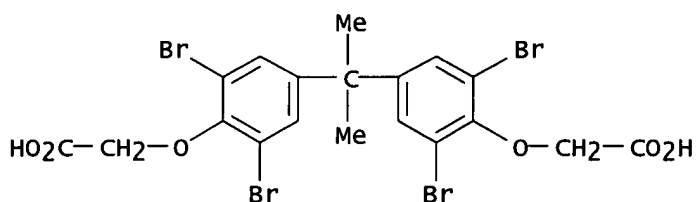
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	PL 110218	B1	19800731	PL 1977-200306	19770815
				PL 1977-200306	A 19770815

AB [3,5,4-Br<sub>2</sub>(HO<sub>2</sub>CCH<sub>2</sub>O)C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>2</sub>]<sub>2</sub>CMe<sub>2</sub> (I) was prepared by treating tetrabromodian (II) with 2 equiv NaOH or KOH in H<sub>2</sub>O or MeOH, followed by 2 equiv ClCH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>Na (III) at 80-100° for 3-4 h, and then neutralizing with mineral acid and crystallizing. Thus, II 544 weight parts was treated with 1800 mL aqueous solution containing NaOH 80 and then anhydrous III 233 weight parts in 300-400 mL H<sub>2</sub>O, the mixture stirred 3-4 h at 80-100°, cooled, filtered and the solid dried at 60-70° to give 94.5% I as the Na salt, which was acidified as above.

IT 47612-39-5P  
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(preparation of, by carboxymethylation of tetrabromodian)

RN 47612-39-5 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[(2,6-dibromo-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 137 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1981:30350 CAPLUS

DN 94:30350

TI Process for killing internal parasites, and certain bis(benzyl)benzene derivatives for use therein

PA ICI Australia Ltd., Australia

SO Brit., 21 pp.  
CODEN: BRXXAA

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	GB 1569819	A	19800618	GB 1977-27215	19770629
	AU 2621577	A1	19790104	AU 1976-6576	A 19760707
	AU 508047	B2	19800306	AU 1977-26215	19760707
				AU 1976-6576	A 19760707

## PATENT FAMILY INFORMATION:

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 4163801	A	19790807	US 1977-812471	19770705
	AU 2621577	A1	19790104	AU 1976-6576	A 19760707
	AU 508047	B2	19800306	AU 1977-26215	19760707
				AU 1976-6576	A 19760707
	US 4282390	A	19810804	US 1979-25675	19790330
				AU 1976-6576	A 19760707
				US 1977-812471	A3 19770705

AB The bis(benzyl)benzene derivs. I (R, R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub> = H, C<sub>1</sub>-6 alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-6 alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-6 alkanoyl, C<sub>3</sub>-6 alkenoyl, aroyl, or CO<sub>2</sub>H or its C<sub>1</sub>-6 alkyl esters; R<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>4</sub>, R<sub>5</sub> = halo, optionally substituted (o.s.) alkyl, o.s. aryl, o.s.

alkenyl, alkoxy, CN, OH, NO<sub>2</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>H, ester, NH<sub>2</sub>, or alkylamino; R<sub>6</sub>-R<sub>10</sub> = H or as R<sub>3</sub>-R<sub>5</sub>; R<sub>11</sub>, R<sub>12</sub> = H, C<sub>1</sub>-6 alkyl, o.s. aryl, CN, NO<sub>2</sub>, CC<sub>13</sub>, or together with the geminal H = C:CC<sub>12</sub>) were prepared and used to kill trematodes and nematodes in warm-blooded animals. E.g., 4-chloro-2,6-bis(hydroxymethyl)phenol with 4-FC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>OH (HCl-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, 100°) gave I (R, R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>6</sub>-R<sub>12</sub> = H; R<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>5</sub> = F; R<sub>4</sub> = Cl). The flukicidal activity of comps. containing I was assessed in sheep infected with liver fluke.

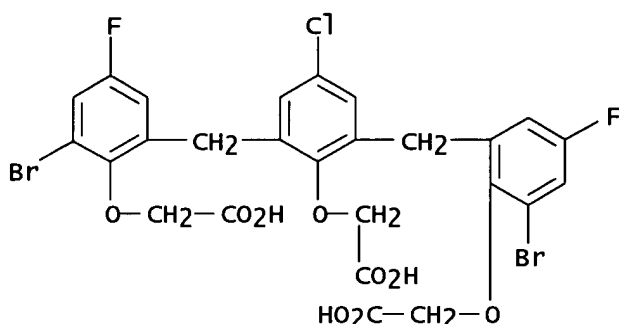
IT 71643-23-7P 71643-24-8P 71643-32-8P

71643-37-3P 71643-38-4P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(preparation of, as parasiticide)

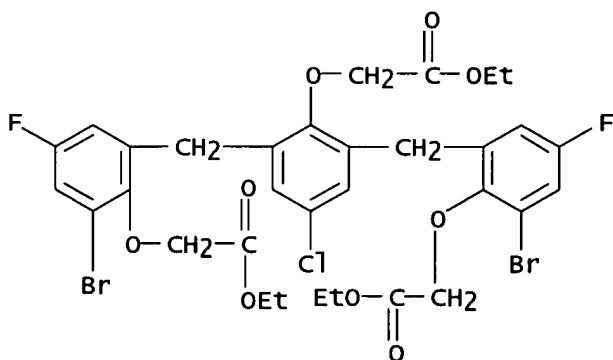
RN 71643-23-7 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[2-(carboxymethoxy)-5-chloro-1,3-phenylene]bis[methylene(6-bromo-4-fluoro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis- (9CI)  
(CA INDEX NAME)



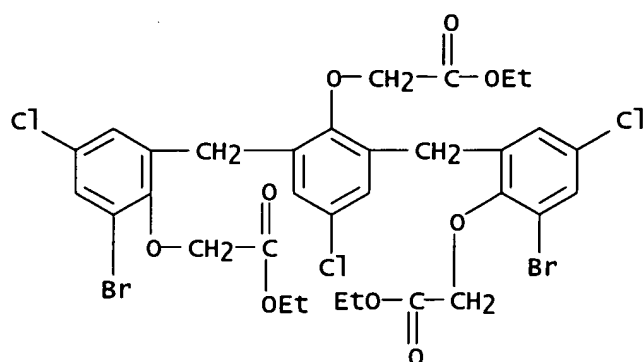
RN 71643-24-8 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[5-chloro-2-(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethoxy)-1,3-phenylene]bis[methylene(6-bromo-4-fluoro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

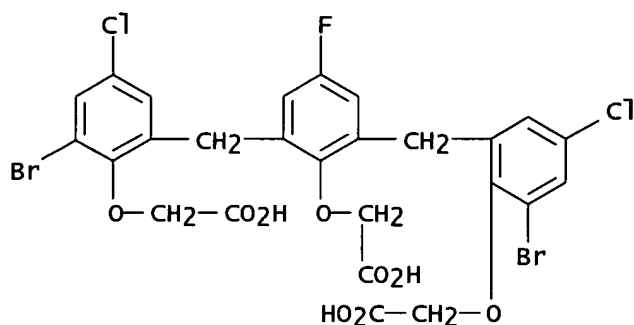


RN 71643-32-8 CAPLUS

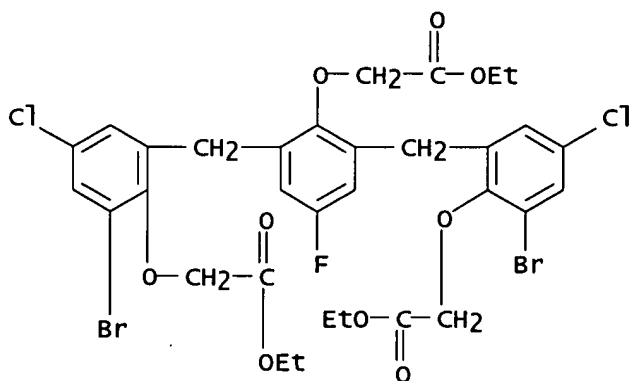
CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[5-chloro-2-(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethoxy)-1,3-phenylene]bis[methylene(6-bromo-4-chloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 71643-37-3 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[2-(carboxymethoxy)-5-fluoro-1,3-phenylene]bis[methylene(6-bromo-4-chloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis- (9CI)  
 (CA INDEX NAME)

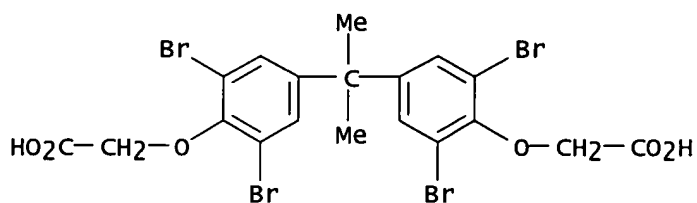


RN 71643-38-4 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[2-(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethoxy)-5-fluoro-1,3-phenylene]bis[methylene(6-bromo-4-chloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 138 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 1980:533756 CAPLUS

DN 93:133756  
 TI Synergetic action of potassium hexafluorotitanate or -zirconate and aromatic bromine derivatives in the reduction of the flammability of wool  
 AU Gega, H.  
 CS Res. Dev. Cent., Pol. Wool Ind., Bielsko-Biala, PL-43 300, Pol.  
 SO Textilveredlung (1980), 15(6), 211-13  
 CODEN: TXLVAE; ISSN: 0040-5310  
 DT Journal  
 LA German  
 AB The flame retardancy of wool treated with Na salt of 2,2-bis[4-(carboxymethoxy)-3,5-dibromophenyl]propane or tribromophenoxyacetic acid is enhanced and the concentration of agents applied can be lowered if K<sub>2</sub>TiF<sub>6</sub> or K<sub>2</sub>ZrF<sub>6</sub> is added to the finishing bath. The flame retardancy enhancement may be due to the oxidation of Ti and Zr by consuming the O needed for combustion.  
 IT 74886-28-5  
 RL: USES (Uses)  
 (fireproofing agents, synergistic mixts. with potassium hexafluorotitanate or hexafluorozirconate, for wool)  
 RN 74886-28-5 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[(2,6-dibromo-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, disodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●2 Na

L8 ANSWER 139 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1980:533346 CAPLUS

DN 93:133346

TI Fire-resistant resin compositions

PA Asahi-Dow Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

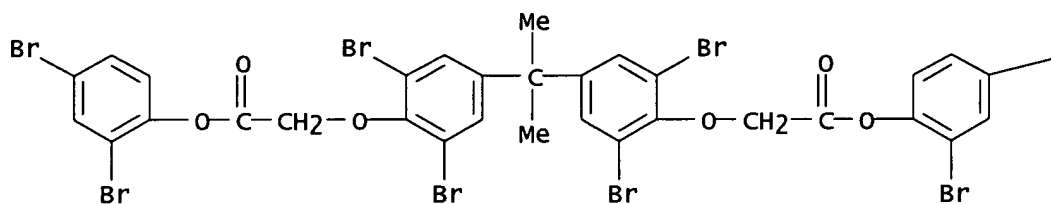
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 55056140	A2	19800424	JP 1978-129453	19781023
				JP 1978-129453	A 19781023

AB 3,5,3',5'-Tetrabromobisphenol A bis(carboxymethyl ether) bis(2,4-dibromophenyl) ester (I) [74815-52-4] or 3,5,3',5'-tetrabromobisphenol A bis(β-carboxyethyl) ether bis(2,4,6-tribromophenyl) ester [74815-53-5] and Sb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> are used as fireproofing agents for butadiene-styrene copolymer (II) [9003-55-8]. Thus, a molding containing II (Styron 475 K) 100, I 20, and Sb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 5 parts had UL94 rating V-0 and retention of Izod impact strength 72% after a 400-h weathering test, compared with 23% for a molding containing 15 parts



IT decabromodiphenyl ether in place of I.  
 74815-52-4 74815-53-5  
 RL: USES (Uses)  
 (fireproofing agents, containing antimony oxide, for butadiene-styrene copolymer)  
 RN 74815-52-4 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[(2,6-dibromo-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, bis(2,4-dibromophenyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

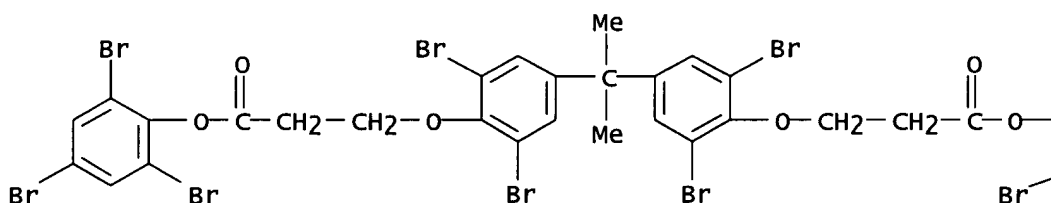


PAGE 1-B

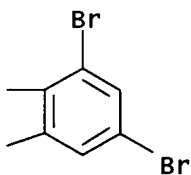
—Br

RN 74815-53-5 CAPLUS  
 CN Propanoic acid, 3,3'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[(2,6-dibromo-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, bis(2,4,6-tribromophenyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



L8 ANSWER 140 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 1980:216702 CAPLUS  
 DN 92:216702

TI Fire-resistant wool products  
 IN Gega, Henryk; Tokarzewski, Ludomir; Leonowicz, Leopold; Wojcik, Zofia  
 PA Centralne Laboratorium Przemyslu Welnianego Poludnie, Bielsko-Biala, Pol.  
 SO Pol., 2 pp.  
 CODEN: POXXA7

DT Patent  
 LA Polish

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	PL 105475	P	19791031	PL 1977-196453	19770304
				PL 1977-196453	A 19770304

AB Textiles are fireproofed by impregnation in aqueous bath containing 5-20% I or I

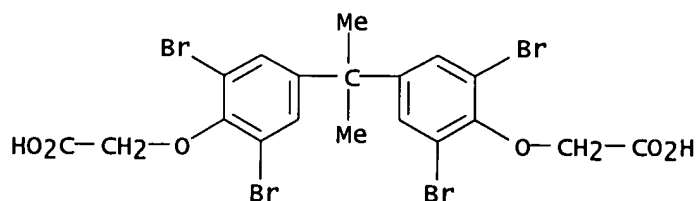
Na salt (II) [73644-45-8]. The pH of the bath is 3-4 and the bath ratio is 1:20-40. The fireproofing may be conducted simultaneously with dyeing with acid or metal complex dyes. Thus, II was dissolved in water at 80-90° and the solution was acidified to pH 3-4 with HCl producing milky, colloidal dispersion of I. A wool fabric as impregnated in the bath at 90-100° until the bath become clear (40 min), rinsed in water, and dried.

IT 73644-45-8

RL: USES (Uses)  
 (fireproofing agents, for wool)

RN 73644-45-8 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[(2,6-dibromo-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, sodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● x Na

L8 ANSWER 141 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1979:557442 CAPLUS

DN 91:157442

TI Treatment of animals with 2,6-bis(2-hydroxybenzyl)phenols to eradicate trematodes

IN McGarry, Errol J.; Forsyth, Bruce A.

PA ICI Australia Ltd., Australia

SO U.S., 11 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 4163801	A	19790807	US 1977-812471	19770705
				AU 1976-6576	A 19760707
	AU 2621577	A1	19790104	AU 1977-26215	19760707

AU 508047	B2	19800306		
US 4282390	A	19810804	AU 1976-6576	A 19760707
			US 1979-25675	19790330
			AU 1976-6576	A 19760707
			US 1977-812471	A3 19770705

## PATENT FAMILY INFORMATION:

FAN 1981:30350

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	GB 1569819	A	19800618	GB 1977-27215	19770629
	AU 2621577	A1	19790104	AU 1976-6576	A 19760707
	AU 508047	B2	19800306	AU 1977-26215	19760707
				AU 1976-6576	A 19760707

OS MARPAT 91:157442

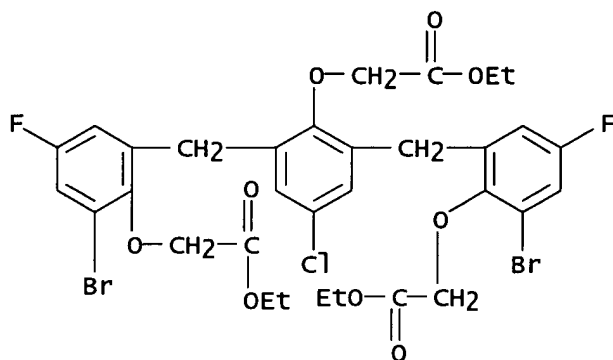
AB Trisphenols I [R, R1, and R2 are H, alkyl, alkenyl; R3, R4, and R5 are halo, alkyl, alkenyl, alkoxy, OH, cyano, NO2, COR13 (R13 = OH, alkoxy); R6, R7, R8, R9, and R10 are H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkoxy, OH, cyano, NO2, COR13 (same as above); R11 and R12 are H, alkyl, CCl3 (or the :CCl2 analog)] were prepared from 2,6-bis(hydroxymethyl)- and - (chloromethyl)phenols and phenols. I showed flukicidal activity. A mixture of 4,2,6-Cl(HOCH2)2C6H2OH, 4-FC6H4OH, HCl, and C6H6 was heated until evaporation to give I (R4 = Cl, R3 = R5 = F, other R groups are H).

IT 71643-24-8P 71643-32-8P 71643-38-4P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(preparation and saponification of)

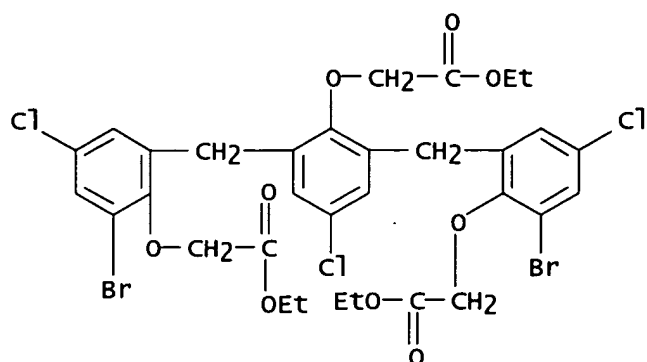
RN 71643-24-8 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[5-chloro-2-(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethoxy)-1,3-phenylene]bis[methylene(6-bromo-4-fluoro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

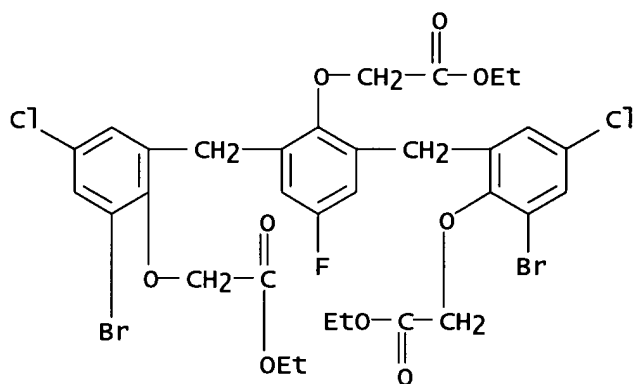


RN 71643-32-8 CAPLUS

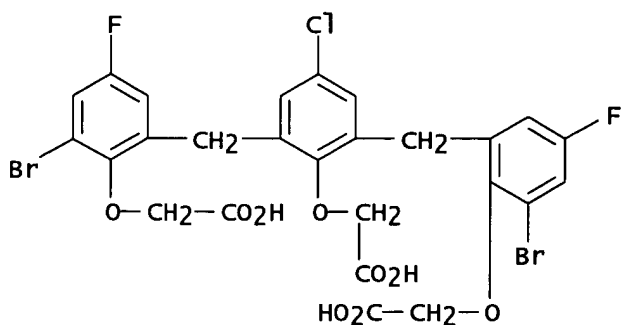
CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[5-chloro-2-(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethoxy)-1,3-phenylene]bis[methylene(6-bromo-4-chloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



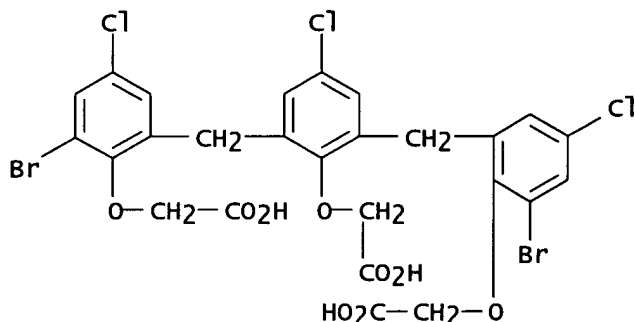
RN 71643-38-4 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[2-(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethoxy)-5-fluoro-1,3-phenylene]bis[methylene(6-bromo-4-chloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



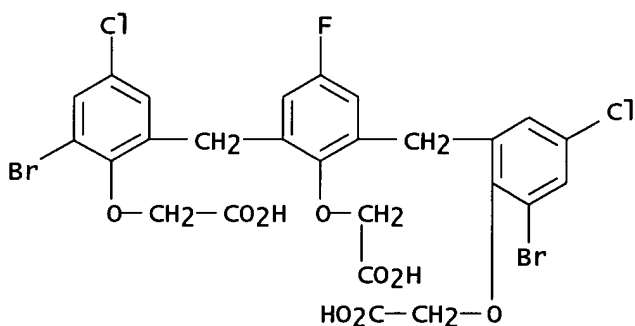
IT 71643-23-7P 71643-31-7P 71643-37-3P  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
 (preparation of)  
 RN 71643-23-7 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[2-(carboxymethoxy)-5-chloro-1,3-phenylene]bis[methylene(6-bromo-4-fluoro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis- (9CI)  
 (CA INDEX NAME)



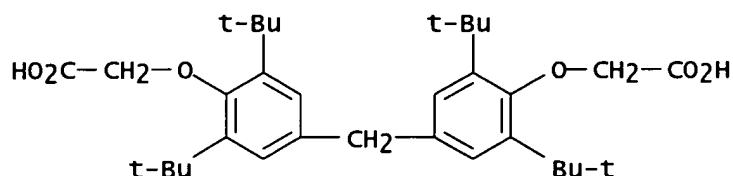
RN 71643-31-7 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[2-(carboxymethoxy)-5-chloro-1,3-phenylene]bis[methylene(6-bromo-4-chloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis- (9CI)  
 (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 71643-37-3 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[[2-(carboxymethoxy)-5-fluoro-1,3-phenylene]bis[methylene(6-bromo-4-chloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis- (9CI)  
 (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 142 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 1978:442699 CAPLUS  
 DN 89:42699  
 TI Synthesis of dicarboxylic acids and their derivatives with ether groups  
 AU Derbisher, V. E.; Val'dman, D. I.  
 CS USSR  
 SO Funkts. organ. Soedineniya i Polimery (1977) 17-21  
 From: Ref. Zh., Khim. 1978, Abstr. No. 6Zh100  
 DT Journal  
 LA Russian  
 OS CASREACT 89:42699  
 AB Title only translated.  
 IT 67045-24-3P  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
 (preparation and conversion of, to acid chloride)  
 RN 67045-24-3 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[methylenebis[[2,6-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4,1-phenylene]oxy]]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 143 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1977:469655 CAPLUS

DN 87:69655

TI Copolyesters

IN East, Anthony J.; McIntyre, James E.

PA Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., UK

SO Brit., 4 pp.

CODEN: BRXXAA

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	GB 1459139	A	19761222	GB 1974-23317 GB 1974-23317	19750502 A 19750502A

AB Fire-resistant filaments and fabrics were manufactured from terephthalic acid bis(ethylene glycol ester)-tetrabromobisphenol A bis[ $\beta$ -hydroxyethoxy)carbonylmethyl ether] copolymer (I) [63322-88-3] containing <25 mole % of the Br-containing monomer. Thus, tetrabromobisphenol

A bis[(hydroxyethoxy)carbonylmethyl ether] [63318-08-1], prepared in 2 stages from tetrabromobisphenol A [79-94-7] and Et bromoacetate [105-36-2], was copolymd. at 190-286° with the ester interchange product of di-Me terephthalate and HO(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>OH to give I containing 11 mole % Br monomer. A piece of hoseleg was manufactured from spun yarn of I and wrapped around a 10 + 3 in. piece of glass-fiber cloth. After treatment 20 sec with 1.5 in. of a 3 in. butane flame at the bottom of the sample the total burn time, burn length, and burn area were 32 sec, 5 in., and 40 in.<sup>2</sup>, resp., compared with 44 sec, 6 in., and 50 in.<sup>2</sup>, resp., for a conventional polyester sample.

IT 63322-88-3P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)  
(fiber, preparation of, fire-resistant)

RN 63322-88-3 CAPLUS

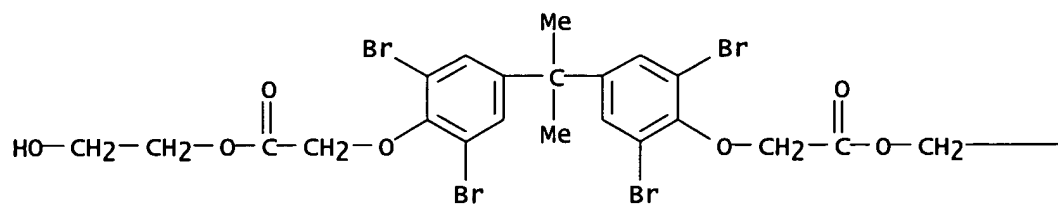
CN 1,4-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis(2-hydroxyethyl) ester, polymer with bis(2-hydroxyethyl) 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[(2,6-dibromo-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[acetate] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 63318-08-1

CMF C23 H24 Br4 O8

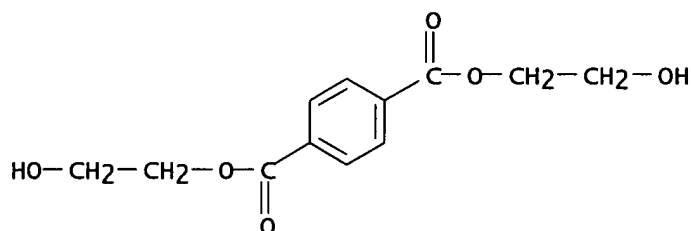
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

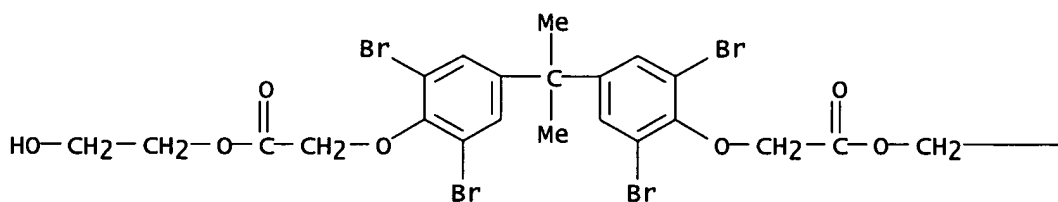
—CH<sub>2</sub>—OH

CM 2

 CRN 959-26-2  
 CMF C12 H14 O6


IT 63318-08-1P  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
 (preparation and copolymn. of, with hydroxyethyl terephthalate)  
 RN 63318-08-1 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[(2,6-dibromo-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, bis(2-hydroxyethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



—CH<sub>2</sub>—OH

L8 ANSWER 144 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1977:462536 CAPLUS

DN 87:62536

TI The effect of deoxycholic acid on the excretion of methylenebis(3,4,6-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid)

AU Yu, Hwan Moo; Kim, Chong Suk

CS Dep. Pharmacol., Kyungpook Natl. Univ., Taegu, S. Korea

SO Taehan Yakrihak Chapchi (1965-1984) (1976), 12(2), 133-41

CODEN: TYCPAQ; ISSN: 0372-3461

DT Journal

LA Korean

AB In rabbits, the largest amount of biliary excretion of 2,2'-methylenebis(3,4,6-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid) (I) [52569-21-8] occurred within a short period of time after administration of I or the I-deoxycholic acid mixture [63313-19-9]. However, deoxycholic acid increased I blood levels and decreased biliary excretion of I. There was an increase in bilirubin [635-65-4] excretion 1-2.5 h after both treatments; however, the bilirubin excretion was greater after the combined treatment. In addition, the amount of bile excreted was decreased in both treated groups to the same extent. Thus, deoxycholic acid appears to interfere with the biliary excretion of I. In addition, there was no close relation between the increased excretion of MTPA and bilirubin excretion. However, there was a close relation between I blood level and biliary excretion of I. Deoxycholic acid would appear to enhance the effect of I if the Clonorchis parasites take the drug from the blood, but diminish its effectiveness if they take the drug from the bile.

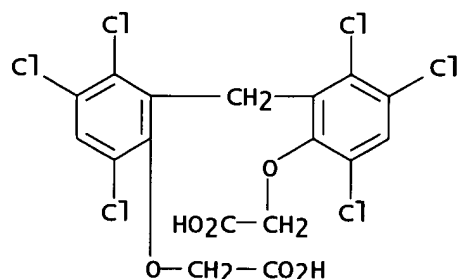
IT 52569-21-8

RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)

(metabolism of, deoxycholic acid effect on, bilirubin biliary excretion in relation to)

RN 52569-21-8 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[methylenebis[(3,4,6-trichloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 63313-19-9

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(methylene bis(trichlorophenoxy acetic acid) metabolism after



administration of, bilirubin biliary excretion in relation to)

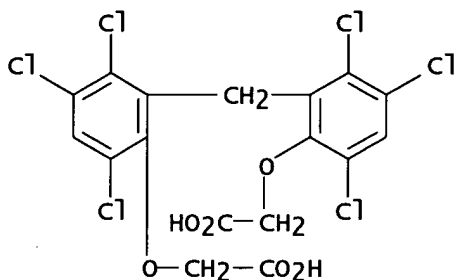
RN 63313-19-9 CAPLUS

CN Cholan-24-oic acid, 3,12-dihydroxy-, (3 $\alpha$ ,5 $\beta$ ,12 $\alpha$ )-, mixt.  
with 2,2'-[methylenebis[(3,4,6-trichloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[acetic  
acid] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 52569-21-8

CMF C17 H10 Cl6 O6

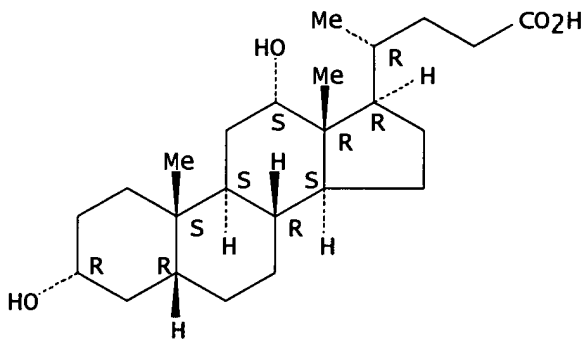


CM 2

CRN 83-44-3

CMF C24 H40 O4

Absolute stereochemistry.



L8 ANSWER 145 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1976:6356 CAPLUS

DN 84:6356

TI Flame-repellant polyester compositions

IN Kato, Yasuo; Kato, Katsuhiko; Sugino, Masahiro; Ikegami, Jun; Harukawa, Junichi

PA Toyobo Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Ger. Offen., 31 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DT Patent

LA German

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.

KIND

DATE

APPLICATION NO.

DATE

PI	DE 2458967	A1	19750619	DE 1974-2458967	19741213
	JP 50091651	A2	19750722	JP 1973-141650	A 19731217
				JP 1973-141650	A 19731217
	GB 1461629	A	19770113	GB 1974-53970	19741213
				JP 1973-141650	A 19731217
	CA 1045739	A1	19790102	CA 1974-216012	19741213
				JP 1973-141650	A 19731217
	US 4046724	A	19770906	US 1974-533067	19741216
				JP 1973-141650	A 19731217

AB Fire-resistant polyester fibers are prepared from poly(alkylene terephthalates) containing 3,5-dibromophenyl groups in the main chain and having high mol. weight. For example, bis(2-hydroxyethyl) terephthalate was condensed with 2,2'-bis[4-(2-hydroxyethoxy)-3,5-dibromophenyl]propane at 270° and 0.5 torr in the presence of Sb2O3 as polycondensation catalyst. After cooling, 4% organophosphorus compound (I) [25949-23-9] with mol. weight 10,000 was added to the 2,2'-bis[4-(2-hydroxyethoxy)-3,5-dibromophenyl]propane-bis(hydroxyethyl)terephthalate polymer [50318-63-3], under N<sub>2</sub>, and the composition was spun into self-extinguishing fibers.

IT 57502-25-7  
RL: USES (Uses)  
(fiber, fireproofing of, by polyphosphates and polyphosphonates)

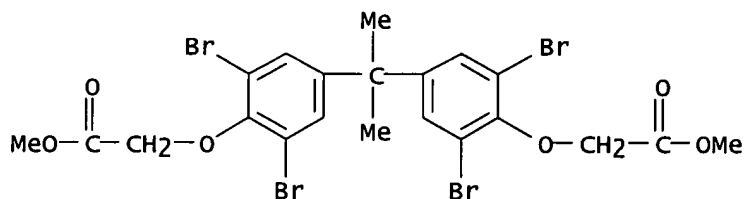
RN 57502-25-7 CAPLUS

CN 1,4-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dimethyl ester, polymer with dimethyl 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[(2,6-dibromo-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis[acetate] and 1,2-ethanediol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 19947-84-3

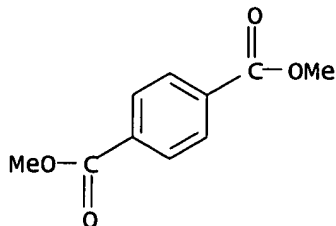
CMF C21 H20 Br4 O6



CM 2

CRN 120-61-6

CMF C10 H10 O4



CM 3

CRN 107-21-1

CMF C2 H6 O2

HO-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-OH

L8 ANSWER 146 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1975:480100 CAPLUS

DN 83:80100

TI Kinetics of thermal degradation and fire retardant efficiency of polyesters

AU Gupta, S. K.; Thampy, R. T.

CS Shri Ram Inst. Ind. Res., Delhi, India

SO Angewandte Makromolekulare Chemie (1975), 44(1), 47-65

CODEN: ANMCBO; ISSN: 0003-3146

DT Journal

LA English

AB The kinetics of thermal degradation and fire retardant efficiency of chlorendic acid-isophthalic acid-maleic anhydride-propylene glycol polymer [28406-91-9] (0.25-4:1:1:2) and bisphenol A-based polyesters indicate degradation takes place in 2 stages. The first stage ranged from 250-450° and the second stage ranged from 450-600°. The first stage range is narrowed by increasing halogen content with Br more effective than Cl. The activation energy for degradation showed the same trend as thermal stability but the flame resistance tends to be in the reverse order. These studies confirm a cyclic mechanism for flame retardants.

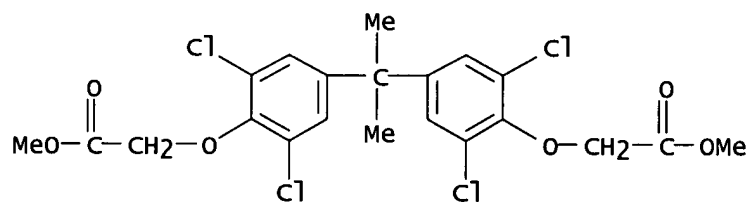
IT 19933-66-5 19947-84-3

RL: USES (Uses)

(thermal degradation and fire retardant efficiency of)

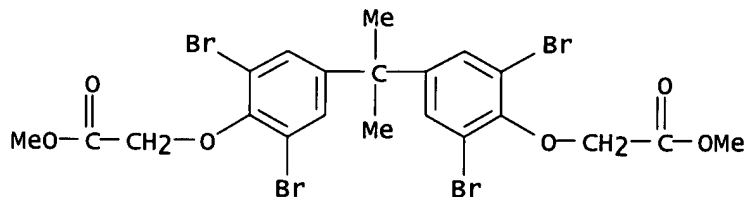
RN 19933-66-5 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[(2,6-dichloro-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, dimethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

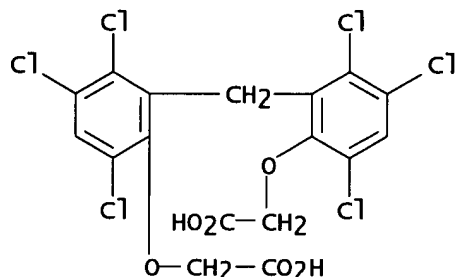


RN 19947-84-3 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[(2,6-dibromo-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, dimethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 147 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 1975:437462 CAPLUS  
 DN 83:37462  
 TI Absorption distribution and excretion of 2,2'-methylenebis(3,4,6-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid) (MTPA) in rabbits  
 AU Kim, Chong Suk; Pock, Joon Hyoun; Kim, Yu Moon; Kang, Yung-Ho  
 CS Sch. Med., Kyungpook Natl. Univ., Taegu, S. Korea  
 SO Taehan Yakrihak Chapchi (1965-1984) (1973), 9(1), 39-46  
 CODEN: TYCPAQ; ISSN: 0372-3461  
 DT Journal  
 LA Korean  
 AB After oral administration 14C-labeled 2,2'-methylenebis(3,4,6-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid) (I) [52569-21-8] concns. in blood and urine increased slowly, suggesting poor absorption by the gastrointestinal tract. I excretion after i.v. administration was slow and large amts were excreted in the bile. The highest concns. of I, in decreasing order, were found in the kidney and liver, heart, lung, spleen and muscle, and brain. After daily administration of 20 mg I/kg for 6 days, I concentration gradually increased in the urine and particularly in the feces, suggesting enterohepatic circulation. Thus, the accumulation of large amts. of I in liver and tissues and excretion of large amts. of I in the bile are favorable properties of I for the treatment of clonorchiasis.  
 IT 52569-21-8  
 RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)  
 (metabolism of)  
 RN 52569-21-8 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[methylenebis[(3,4,6-trichloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

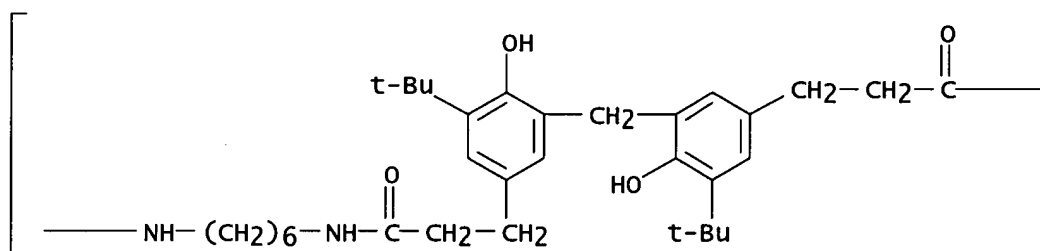


L8 ANSWER 148 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 1974:553619 CAPLUS  
 DN 81:153619  
 TI Polyoxymethylene composition  
 IN Ishii, Takayoshi; Yoshikawa, Toshio; Inaike, Toshihiro; Kuroda, Kazuhiro;  
 Kido, Kunio; Tokunaga, Kiyoaki  
 PA Ube Industries, Ltd.  
 SO Jpn. Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.  
 CODEN: JAXXAD  
 DT Patent  
 LA Japanese  
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 48013706	B4	19730428	JP 1970-71780	19700818
				JP 1970-71780	19700818

- AB Polyamides containing 2,2'-methylenebis[4-(2-carboxyethyl)-6-tert-butylphenol] or 2,2'-butylidenebis[4-(2-carboxyethyl)-6-tert-butylphenol] or sole acid component, and 2,2'-methylenebis[4-(3-aminopropyl)-6-tert-butylphenol]-adipic acid polyamide [51121-92-7] were heat stabilizers for polyoxymethylenes (I). For example, I containing 1% hexamethylenediamine-2,2'-methylenebis[4-(2-carboxyethyl)-1-tert-butylphenol] polyamide [50586-51-1] had heat resistance (weight loss rate at 222.deg.) 0.035%/min, compared with 0.060%/min for I stabilized with 36:36:28 nylon 6-nylon 66-nylon 610 copolymer.
- IT 51122-06-6  
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process) (heat stabilizers, for polyoxymethylenes)
- RN 51122-06-6 CAPLUS
- CN Poly[imino-1,6-hexanediylimino(1-oxo-1,3-propanediyl)][5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxy-1,3-phenylene]methylene[5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-6-hydroxy-1,3-phenylene](3-oxo-1,3-propanediyl)] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

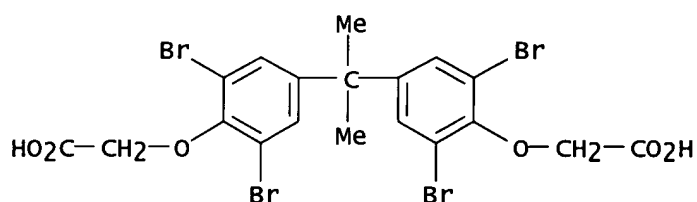
[

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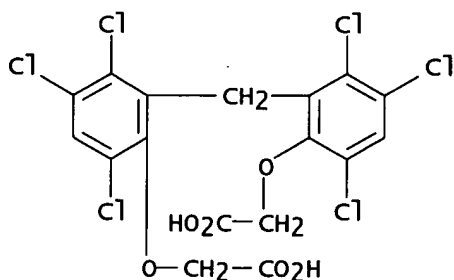
L8 ANSWER 149 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 1974:553461 CAPLUS  
 DN 81:153461  
 TI Polyacids and polyesters from halogenated polyphenols  
 IN Maki, Hirohisa  
 PA Daiichi Kogyo Seiyaku Co., Ltd.  
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 2 pp.  
 CODEN: JKXXAF  
 DT Patent  
 LA Japanese  
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 49047327	A2	19740508	JP 1972-91997	19720912
	JP 52018696	B4	19770524		

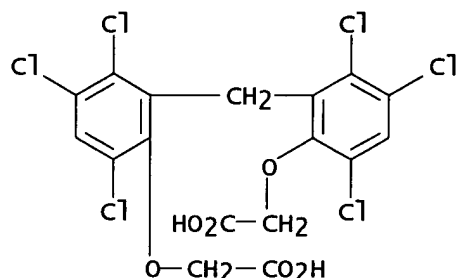
- JP 1972-91997 A 19720912  
 AB Carboxylic compds. (I, R1 = H, C1-4 alkyl, alkyl-containing Polyoxyalkylene, hydroxyalkyl; R2 = C1-4 divalent hydrocarbon; A = CMe2, SO2, S, O; X = halo) are prepared by etherification of halopolyphenols with alkali salts of halo carboxylic acids or esters. I is a starting material or an additive for fire-retardant polymer compns. Thus, a mixture of Na 2-chloroacetate [3926-62-3] and tetrabromobisphenol A [79-94-7] in aqueous NaOH gave on heating 2,2-bis[4-(carboxymethyl)-3,5-dibromophenyl]propane (I, R1 = H, R2 = CH2, A = CMe2, X = Br) [47612-39-5].  
 IT 47612-39-5P  
 RL: PREP (Preparation)  
 (preparation of)  
 RN 47612-39-5 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[(2,6-dibromo-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



- L8 ANSWER 150 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 1974:514787 CAPLUS  
 DN 81:114787  
 TI Effect of methylene bis(trichlorophenoxy acetic acid) on bilirubin excretion  
 AU Woo, Chong Doo; Kim, Chong Suk  
 CS Dep. Intern. Med., Daegu Fatima Hosp., S. Korea  
 SO Taehan Naekwa Hakhoe Chapchi (1974), 17(4), 285-8  
 CODEN: TNHCA3; ISSN: 0494-4712  
 DT Journal  
 LA Korean  
 AB 2,2'-Methylenebis(3,4,6-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid) (I) [52569-21-8] (5-10mg/kg i.v.) decreased bile flow and increased serum bilirubin [635-65-4] excretion in rabbits.  
 IT 52569-21-8  
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
 (bile flow decrease and bilirubin excretion increase by)  
 RN 52569-21-8 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[methylenebis[(3,4,6-trichloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 151 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 1974:128717 CAPLUS  
 DN 80:128717  
 TI Synthesis of Mannich bases of 2,2'-methylenebis(3,4,6-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid) and their antimicrobial activities  
 AU Kim, Jong Ho  
 CS Dep. Chem., Kyung Hee Univ., Seoul, S. Korea  
 SO Yakhak Hoechi (1972), 16(2), 97-107  
 CODEN: YAHOA3; ISSN: 0513-4234  
 DT Journal  
 LA Korean  
 AB Mannich bases of 2,2'-methylene bis(3,4,6-trichlorophenoxy)acetic acid were synthesized as potential antimicrobial agents and were tested against a variety of organisms. The 34 compds. studied differed in their min. inhibitory concns. for different bacterial and fungal species, but 2,2'-methylene bis[ $\alpha$ -(3,4,6-trichlorophenoxy)- $\beta$ -(m-hydroxy-p-carboxyphenylamine)propionic acid] [50884-24-7] seemed to be most active over the entire spectrum of organisms.  
 IT 52569-21-8P  
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
 (preparation and antimicrobial activity of)  
 RN 52569-21-8 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[methylenebis[(3,4,6-trichloro-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

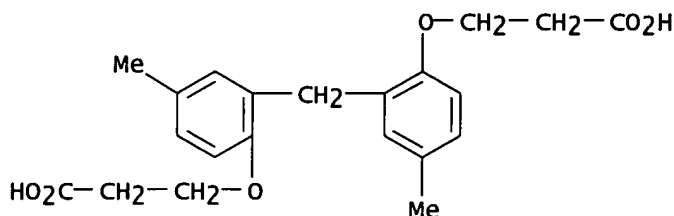


L8 ANSWER 152 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 1974:121376 CAPLUS  
 DN 80:121376  
 TI Formaldehyde polymers. 15. Isolation and mass spectral behavior of 3,3'-methylenebis(5-methyl-1,2-phenyleneoxy)dipropionic acid and 3-{2,6-bis[2-(2-carboxyethoxy)-5-methylbenzyl]-4-methylphenoxy}propionic acid  
 AU Ninagawa, Akira; Katsuya, Yasuo; Matsuda, Haruo; Matsuda, Sumio  
 CS Fac. Eng., Osaka Univ., Osaka, Japan  
 SO Makromolekulare Chemie (1973), 174, 225-9  
 CODEN: MACEAK; ISSN: 0025-116X  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB 3,3'-[2,2'-Methylenebis(p-tolyloxy)]dipropionic acid [51473-64-4] and 3-[2,6-bis[2-[2-carboxyethoxy)-5-methylbenzyl]-4-methylphenoxy]propionic acid (I) [51473-65-5] were isolated from reaction products of 3-(p-tolyloxy)propionic acid [25173-37-9] with formaldehyde [50-00-0] by chromatog. and their mass spectrum obtained.  
 IT 51473-64-4 51473-65-5

RL: USES (Uses)

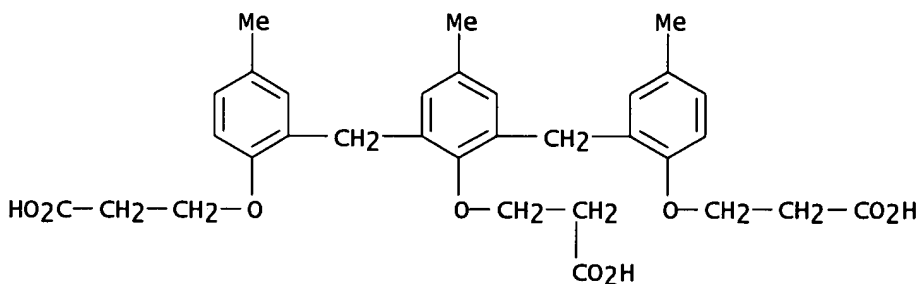
(chromatog. isolation of, from reaction products of (toluoxo)propionic acid with formaldehyde)

RN 51473-64-4 CAPLUS

CN Propanoic acid, 3,3'-[methylenebis[(4-methyl-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis- (9CI)  
(CA INDEX NAME)

RN 51473-65-5 CAPLUS

CN Propanoic acid, 3,3'-[[2-(2-carboxyethoxy)-5-methyl-1,3-phenylene]bis[methylene(5-methyl-2,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 153 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1973:404725 CAPLUS

DN 79:4725

TI Wittig rearrangement of (diarylmethoxy)acetamides

AU Van Der Stelt, C.; Heus, W. J.; Haasjes, A.

CS Res. Dev., Gist-Brocades N.V., Haarlem, Neth.

SO Recueil des Travaux Chimiques des Pays-Bas (1973), 92(4), 493-512

CODEN: RTCPA3; ISSN: 0165-0513

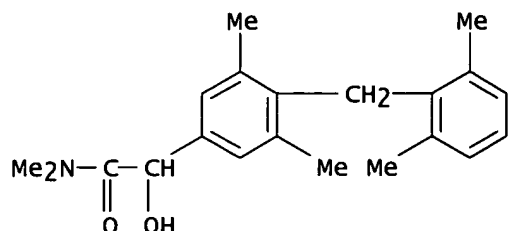
DT Journal

LA English

AB N,N-Dialkyl-2-(arylmethoxy)- or N,N-dialkyl-2-(diarylmethoxy)acetamides were found to undergo a Wittig rearrangement under the influence of bases such as NaH to form either N,N-dialkyl-3-aryl- or -3,3-diaryllactamides. When the diarylmethoxy group was asymmetric, the rearrangement resulted in diastereoisomeric reaction products. Ortho substitution in one or both aryl rings altered the course of rearrangement to give addnl., or even exclusively, p-benzylmandelamide derivs. Not only rearrangement products but also byproducts like diaryl ketones, diarylmethanes and tetraarylethanes were formed and in several cases byproducts with the structure of a substituted p-benzylbenzoic acid were isolated. These acids arose from the para rearrangement products by further decomposition under the influence of the basic catalyst. The scope of the reaction was explored by studying the rearrangement of some 30 ethers.



IT 41858-58-6P  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
 (preparation of)  
 RN 41858-58-6 CAPLUS  
 CN Benzeneacetamide, 4-[(2,6-dimethylphenyl)methyl]- $\alpha$ -hydroxy-N,N,3,5-tetramethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

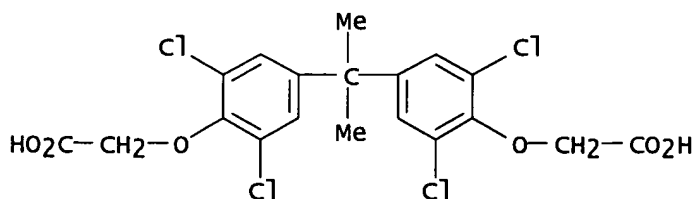


L8 ANSWER 154 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 1972:99354 CAPLUS  
 DN 76:99354  
 TI Alkylenebis(phenoxyacetic acid) derivatives as herbicides  
 IN Gutttag, Alvin  
 PA Weston Chemical Corp.  
 SO U.S., 7 pp.  
 CODEN: USXXAM  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 FAN.CNT 1

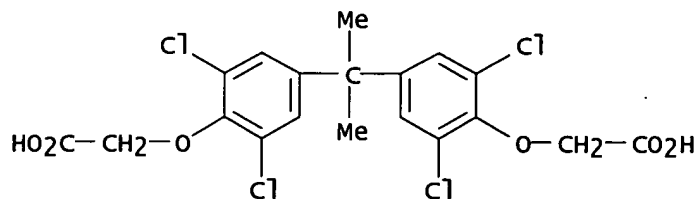
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 3630715	A	19711228	US 1968-785404	19681219
				US 1968-785404	A 19681219

AB Postergerence herbicides with improved selectivity were prepared comprising the di-Bu ester or the dimethylamine salt of compds. such as 4,4'-isopropylidenebis(2,6-di-chlorophenoxyacetic acid) (I). Thus, tetrachlorobisphenol A di-Na salt and ClCH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>Na reacted to give 78% I. I was esterified with BuOH in PhMe in the presence of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> to give the di-Bu ester (II). An emulsion of II in Butyl Carbitol Acetate and Velsicol can be applied to growing crops such as tomatoes and cotton to rid the crops of common weeds without their damage. 4'-(2,2,2-Trichloroethylidene)bis(2,6-dichlorophenoxy-acetic acid) (III) was prepared and used in insecticide compns. against Musca domestica (housefly).

IT 13937-23-0P 35364-52-4P 35364-54-6P  
 35364-55-7P 35364-56-8P  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
 (preparation of)  
 RN 13937-23-0 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[(2,6-dichloro-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

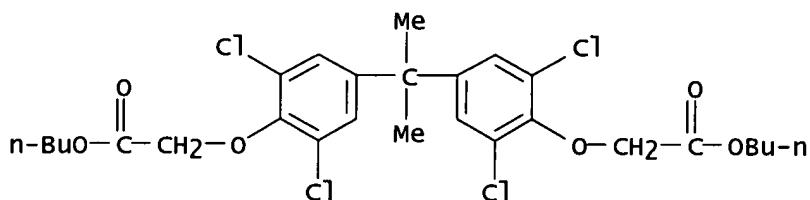


RN 35364-52-4 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[(2,6-dichloro-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, disodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●2 Na

RN 35364-54-6 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[(2,6-dichloro-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, dibutyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

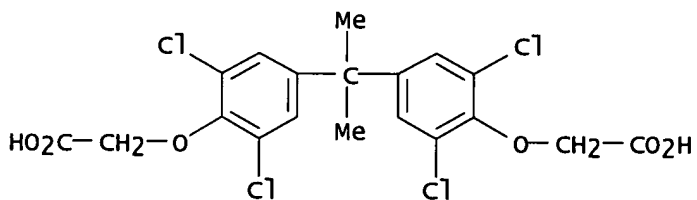


RN 35364-55-7 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[(2,6-dichloro-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, compd. with N-methylmethanamine (1:2) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 13937-23-0

CMF C19 H16 Cl4 O6



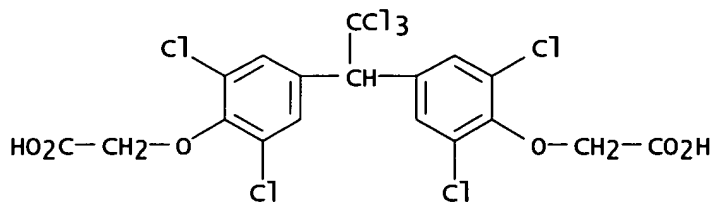
CM 2

CRN 124-40-3

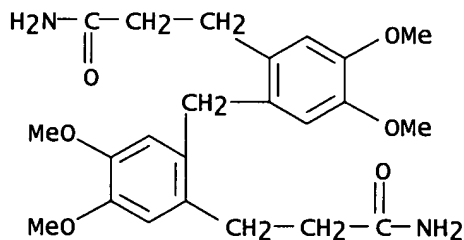
CMF C2 H7 N

H3C-NH-CH3

RN 35364-56-8 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis[(2,6-dichloro-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

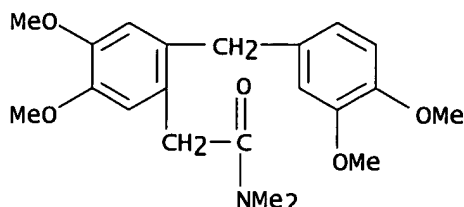


L8 ANSWER 155 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 1971:510177 CAPLUS  
 DN 75:110177  
 TI Synthesis of 2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-7,8-dimethoxy-1H-2-benzazepines  
 AU Wittekind, Raymond R.; Lazarus, Sam  
 CS Dep. Org. Chem., Warner-Lambert Res. Inst., Morris Plain, NJ, USA  
 SO Journal of Heterocyclic Chemistry (1971), 8(3), 495-501  
 CODEN: JHTCAD; ISSN: 0022-152X  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB 3-(3,4-Dimethoxyphenyl)propionamide (I) is treated with benzaldehydes RCHO or s-trioxanes to give 1-substituted 6,7-dimethoxy-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-2-benzazepin-3-ones (II) which are converted to the corresponding benzazepines (III). Thus, I is treated with BzH to give II (R = Ph) which is treated with LiAlH<sub>4</sub> to give III (R = Ph). I is treated with s-trioxane to give II (R = H) which is reduced to III (R = H). The alkaline hydrolysis of II (R = aryl) gives 4,5,2-(MeO)<sub>2</sub>[RCH(NH<sub>2</sub>)]C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>2</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H. 1-(3,4-Dimethoxyphenyl)-6,7-dimethoxy-2-formyl-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-2-benzazepine (IV) is prepared by the reaction of 3,4-(MeO)<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>NHCHO with 3,4-(MeO)<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>CHO.  
 IT 33567-01-0P  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
 (preparation of)  
 RN 33567-01-0 CAPLUS  
 CN Hydrocinnamamide, 2,2'-methylenebis[4,5-dimethoxy- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 156 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 1971:510036 CAPLUS  
 DN 75:110036  
 TI [4,5-dimethoxy- $\alpha$ -(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-o-tolyl]acetonitrile.  
 By-product from the reaction of 3,4-dimethoxybenzyl chloride with sodium cyanide  
 AU Fujii, Tozo; Ueno, Yukiko; Mitsukuchi, Morihiro

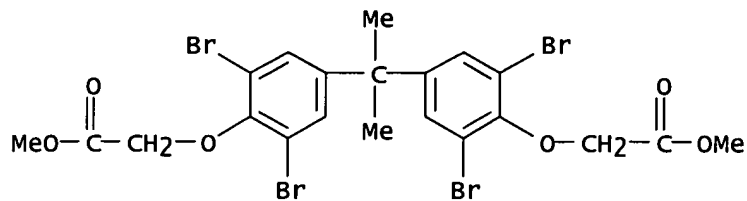
CS	Fac. Pharm. Sci., Kanazawa Univ., Kanazawa, Japan
SO	Chemical & Pharmaceutical Bulletin (1971), 19(7), 1374-80
	CODEN: CPBTAL; ISSN: 0009-2363
DT	Journal
LA	English
OS	CASREACT 75:110036
AB	[4,5-Dimethoxy- $\alpha$ -(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-o-tolyl]acetonitrile (I) is a by-product in the metathesis of 3,4-dimethoxybenzyl chloride with NaCN in Me <sub>2</sub> SO or DMF. I gave 4,5-dimethoxy - 2 - (3,4 - dimethoxybenzyl) - N,N - dimethylphenethylamine via [4,5-dimethoxy- $\alpha$ -(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-o-tolyl]acetic acid and 2-[4,5-dimethoxy- $\alpha$ -(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-o-tolyl]-N,N-dimethylacetamide. The reaction of PhCH <sub>2</sub> Cl with NaCN in dipolar aprotic solvents gave a small amount of 2,3-diphenylpropionitrile, besides PhCH <sub>2</sub> CN.
IT	33490-74-3P RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation) (preparation of)
RN	33490-74-3 CAPLUS
CN	Acetamide, 2-[ $\alpha$ -(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-4,5-dimethoxy-o-tolyl]-N,N-dimethyl- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8	ANSWER 157 OF 168
AN	1971:32033 CAPLUS
DN	74:32033
TI	studies on maleate-fumarate isomerization in unsaturated polyesters by infrared spectroscopy
AU	Gupta, Sudesh Kumar; Thampy, Ramakrishna T.
CS	High Polym. Div., Shri Ram Inst. Ind. Res., Delhi, India
SO	Makromolekulare Chemie (1970), 139, 103-13
	CODEN: MACEAK; ISSN: 0025-116X
DT	Journal
LA	English
AB	The isomerization of maleate to fumarate in polyesters increased with increasing maleate-saturated acid ratio, was higher in polyesters containing phthalate than in those containing isophthalate and adipate groups, was low in polyester based on bisphenol A and more pronounced in those based on 2,2-bis(3,5-dibromo-4-hydroxyphenyl)propane or 2,2-bis(3,5-dichloro-4-hydroxyphenyl)propane, and increased as the proportion of chlorendic acid (I) increased in polyesters containing I and maleic anhydride. These results were explained by steric and catalytic effects. Equations for determining the proportions of fumarate and maleate from ir spectra were given.
IT	28450-27-3 28571-47-3
	RL: USES (Uses)
	(rearrangements in)
RN	28450-27-3 CAPLUS
CN	Maleic anhydride, polyester with dimethyl [isopropylidene[(2,6-dibromo-p-phenylene)oxy]]diacetate and 1,2-propanediol (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

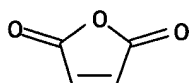
CM 1

CRN 19947-84-3  
CMF C21 H20 Br4 O6



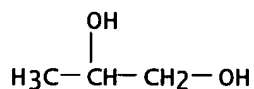
CM 2

CRN 108-31-6  
CMF C4 H2 O3



CM 3

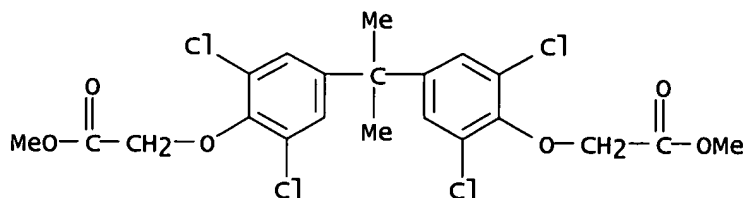
CRN 57-55-6  
CMF C3 H8 O2



RN 28571-47-3 CAPLUS  
CN Maleic anhydride, polyester with dimethyl [isopropylidenebis[(2,6-dichloro-p-phenylene)oxy]]diacetate and 1,2-propanediol (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

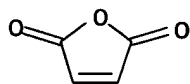
CRN 19933-66-5  
CMF C21 H20 Cl4 O6



CM 2

CRN 108-31-6

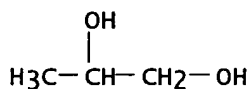
CMF C4 H2 O3



CM 3

CRN 57-55-6

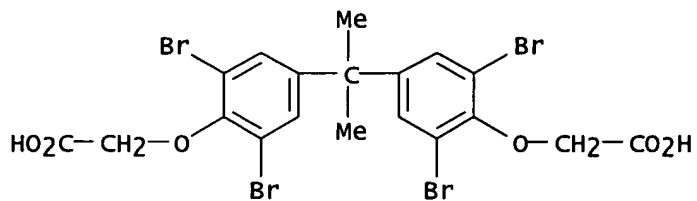
CMF C3 H8 O2



L8 ANSWER 158 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 1969:403991 CAPLUS  
 DN 71:3991  
 TI Effect of chlorination and bromination on the dielectric characteristics of bisphenol A polyesters  
 AU Gupta, Sudesh K.; Thampy, Ramakrishna T.  
 CS Shri Ram Inst. Ind. Res., Delhi, India  
 SO Angewandte Makromolekulare Chemie (1969), 6, 161-70  
 CODEN: ANMCB0; ISSN: 0003-3146  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB The temperature dependence of the dielec. constant was studied for crosslinked polyesters prepared by treating Me chloroacetate with bisphenol A (I), 2,2-bis(3,5-dichloro-4-hydroxyphenyl)propane (II) and 2,2-bis(3,5-dibromo-4-hydroxyphenyl)propane (III), giving diester ethers, which were then transesterified with propylene glycol to give diols, which were polycondensed with maleic anhydride. These resins were mixed with styrene in a 7:3 weight ratio, catalyzed with 0.3% Co octoate and 1% Me Et ketone peroxide, cured at room temperature, and post cured 30 min. at 100° with ir heating. The dielec. consts. were determined in the microwave-frequency region at a wavelength of 3.21 cm., and were 2.93, 2.91, and 2.77, resp. for the polyesters based on I, II, and III. The dielec. constant showed no temperature dependence at 30-85°. The decrease in the dielec. consts. for the polyesters based on II and III was attributed to the decrease in the number of ester and ether groups in the polyester chain per unit of cured polymer. The loss factor for the I-based resin was a maximum at 55°, and the polymer had a relaxation time  $1.7 \times 10^{-11}$  sec. at 55°. This was assigned to free motion of the ether linkages in the absence of the 3,5-halo substituents. The II-based polyesters had less variation in loss factor than the III-based polyesters, possibly resulting from large polystyrene segments present in the latter case. Hydrolysis stability and heat-distortion-temperature studies supported these results.  
 IT 25987-36-4 26716-98-3  
 RL: PRP (Properties)  
 (dielec. properties of)  
 RN 25987-36-4 CAPLUS  
 CN Maleic anhydride, polyester with [isopropylidenebis[(2,6-dibromo-p-phenylene)oxy]]diacetic acid and 1,2-propanediol (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

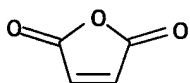
CM 1

CRN 47612-39-5  
CMF C19 H16 Br4 O6



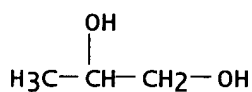
CM 2

CRN 108-31-6  
CMF C4 H2 O3



CM 3

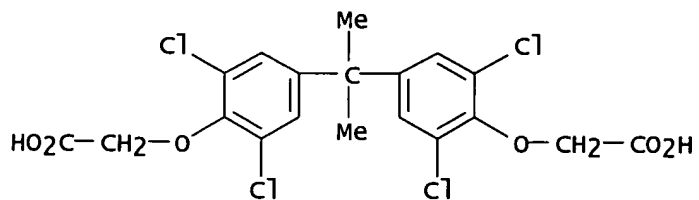
CRN 57-55-6  
CMF C3 H8 O2



RN 26716-98-3 CAPLUS  
CN Maleic anhydride, polyester with [isopropylidenebis[(2,6-dichloro-p-phenylene)oxy]]diacetic acid and 1,2-propanediol (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

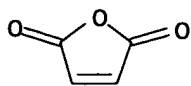
CRN 13937-23-0  
CMF C19 H16 Cl4 O6



CM 2

CRN 108-31-6

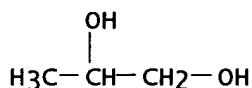
CMF C4 H2 O3



CM 3

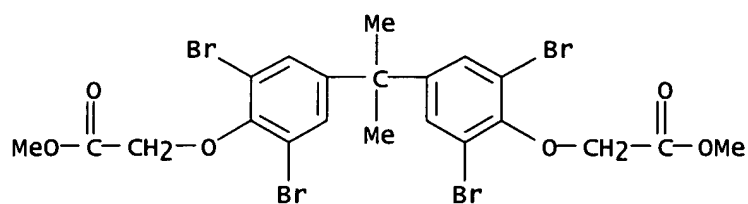
CRN 57-55-6

CMF C3 H8 O2



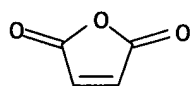
L8 ANSWER 159 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 1969:48139 CAPLUS  
 DN 70:48139  
 TI Chemical-resistant polyesters based on bisphenol-A- derivatives  
 AU Gupta, Sudesh K.; Sharma, Yoginder N.; Thampy, Ramakrishna T.  
 CS Shri Ram Inst. Ind. Res., Delhi, India  
 SO Makromolekulare Chemie (1968), 120, 137-47  
 CODEN: MACEAK; ISSN: 0025-116X  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB Bisphenol A, 2,2-bis(4-hydroxy-3,5-dibromophenyl)propane, and 2,2-bis(4-hydroxy-3,5-dichlorophenyl)propane were condensed with Me chloroacetate to give di-Me 2,2-isopropylidenebis(p-phenyleneoxy)diacetate (I) and its bromo (II) and chloro derivative (III), resp. Three new polyesters were synthesized based on I, II, and III. They had Vicat hardnesses comparable with hexachloroendomethylenetetrahydrophthalic acid (IV)-based polyesters. Resins based on II and III had 20 times better hydrolytic stability than IV isophthalate resin. Thermogravimetric anal. showed that a resin based on I had the maximum 50% higher decomposition temperature of the polyester resins tested.  
 IT 28450-27-3 28571-47-3  
 RL: USES (Uses)  
 (chemical-resistant)  
 RN 28450-27-3 CAPLUS  
 CN Maleic anhydride, polyester with dimethyl [isopropylidene[(2,6-dibromo-p-phenylene)oxy]]diacetate and 1,2-propanediol (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
 CM 1  
 CRN 19947-84-3  
 CMF C21 H20 Br4 O6





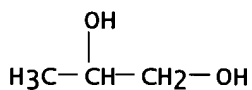
CM 2

CRN 108-31-6  
CMF C4 H2 O3



CM 3

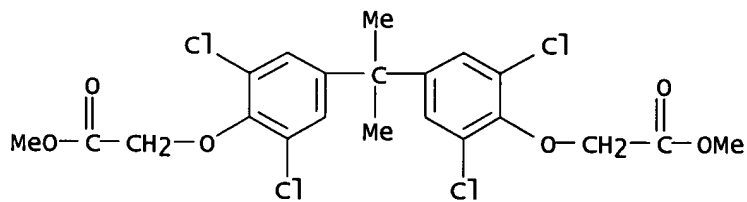
CRN 57-55-6  
CMF C3 H8 O2



RN 28571-47-3 CAPLUS  
CN Maleic anhydride, polyester with dimethyl [isopropylidenebis[(2,6-dichloro-p-phenylene)oxy]]diacetate and 1,2-propanedio] (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

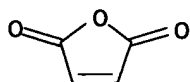
CM 1

CRN 19933-66-5  
CMF C21 H20 Cl4 O6



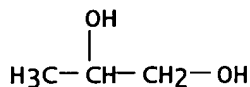
CM 2

CRN 108-31-6  
CMF C4 H2 O3

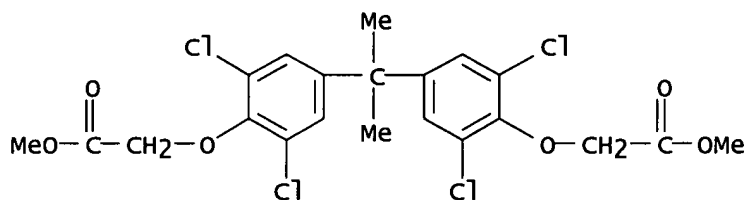


CM 3

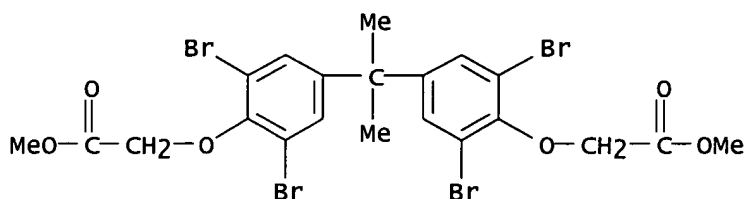
CRN 57-55-6  
CMF C3 H8 O2



IT 19933-66-5P 19947-84-3P 28571-47-3P  
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(preparation of)  
RN 19933-66-5 CAPLUS  
CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[(2,6-dichloro-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, dimethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



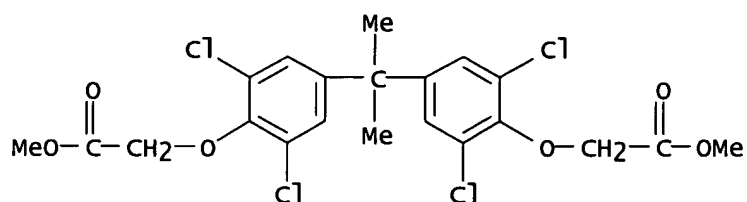
RN 19947-84-3 CAPLUS  
CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[(2,6-dibromo-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis-, dimethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



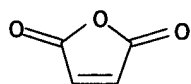
RN 28571-47-3 CAPLUS  
CN Maleic anhydride, polyester with dimethyl [isopropylidenebis[(2,6-dichloro-p-phenylene)oxy]]diacetate and 1,2-propanediol (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

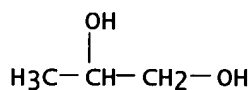
CRN 19933-66-5  
CMF C21 H20 Cl4 O6



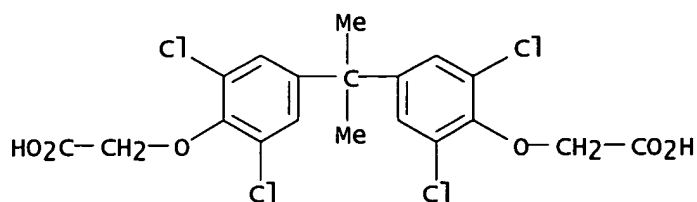
CM 2

CRN 108-31-6  
CMF C4 H2 O3

CM 3

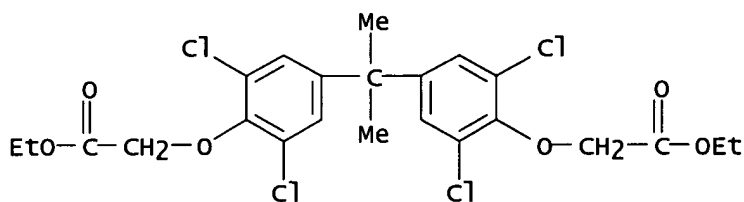
CRN 57-55-6  
CMF C3 H8 O2

L8 ANSWER 160 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 1967:115386 CAPLUS  
 DN 66:115386  
 TI Derivatives of 4,4'-isopropylidenebis(2,6-dichlorophenol)  
 AU Godt, Henry C., Jr.; Freerks, Marshall C.  
 CS Org. Chem. Div., Monsanto Co., St. Louis, MO, USA  
 SO Journal of Chemical and Engineering Data (1967), 12(2), 252-4  
 CODEN: JCEAAX; ISSN: 0021-9568  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB Nine bis esters, 6 bis ethers, 3 bis amides, and one bis acid of 4,4'-isopropylidenebis(2,6-dichlorophenol) are described along with significant ir spectral data.  
 IT 13937-23-0P 13975-62-7P  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation) (preparation of)  
 RN 13937-23-0 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis[(2,6-dichloro-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 13975-62-7 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, [isopropylidenebis[(2,6-dichloro-p-phenylene)oxy]]di-, diethyl ester (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 161 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1966:51830 CAPLUS

DN 64:51830

OREF 64:9646g-h,9647a-b

TI Derivatives of bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)acetic acid

PA Nobel-Bozel

SO 26 pp.

DT Patent

LA Unavailable

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
NL 6505534		19651101	NL 1965-5534	19650429
			FR	19640429

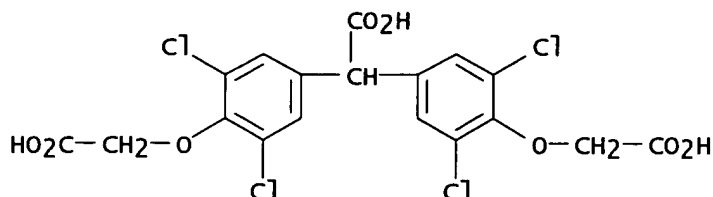
AB The title compds. of the general formula I, in which X = Cl, Br, or H; Y = Cl, OH, OMe, NMe<sub>2</sub>, NEt<sub>2</sub>, OR; A = H, CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H(R), COR (R is alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, glycidyl), are useful as herbicides, fungicides, bactericides, and as components for epoxy resins and thermosetting acrylic paints. Thus, to a refluxing mixture of 126 g. bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)acetic acid, 694 g. epichlorohydrin, and 75 g. isopropanol is added in 45 min. a solution of 63 g. NaOH in 67 g. H<sub>2</sub>O. The mixture is refluxed 0.5 hr. and distilled to 110°. It is cooled, filtered (NaCl), and distilled to 110°/35 mm. to give 165 g. glycidyl ester of bis(4-glycidyloxyphenyl)acetic acid. The following I have been prepared (A, Y, X, and m.p. given): H, OH, Cl, 210-15° (decomposition) (II); H, OMe, Cl, 174-5° (III); CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H, OH, H, 95-6°; Ac, OH, Cl, --; Ac, Cl, Cl, --; Ac, NMe<sub>2</sub>, Cl, 175-82°; H, NMe<sub>2</sub>, Cl, 210-13°; glycidyl, OBu, H, --; 3,4-epoxybutyl, OBu, H, --; CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H, OH, Cl, 219-21°; CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>Et, OMe, H, --; CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>Et, OMe, Cl, -- (IV); the 2-methylimidazole salt of II m. 223-4° (decomposition). III is useful for selective weed control of cereals, lawns, vineyards. IV is a strong phytocide against Gramineae; other plants are not affected, and it is non-toxic for animals and people.

IT 4917-48-0, Acetic acid, [(carboxymethylene)bis[(2,6-dichloro-p-phenylene)oxy]]di- 4917-50-4, Acetic acid, [(carboxymethylene)bis[(2,6-dichloro-p-phenylene)oxy]]di-, diethyl Me ester

(preparation of)

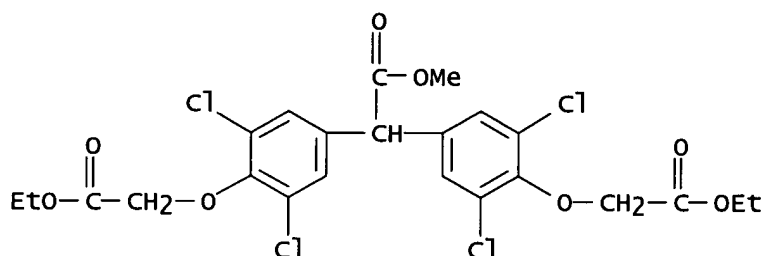
RN 4917-48-0 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, bis[4-(carboxymethoxy)-3,5-dichlorophenyl]- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 4917-50-4 CAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, bis[4-(carboxymethoxy)-3,5-dichlorophenyl]-, diethyl methyl ester (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 162 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1963:461935 CAPLUS

DN 59:61935

OREF 59:11350c-d

TI Oxyacids of bisphenol type

IN Uetani, Iwao; Hasegawa, Kenji; Nagao, Sohichi

PA Daiwa Chem. Ind. Co.

SO 3 pp.

DT Patent

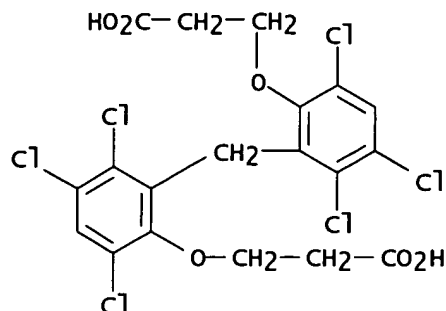
LA Unavailable

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 38002266		19630318	JP	19590725

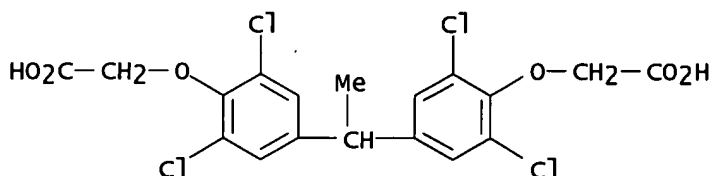
AB To a boiling solution of 40 g. Na 2,2'-thiobis(4,6-dichlorophenol) in 300 cc. EtOH is added 27.0 g. ClCH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>Et, the mixture refluxed 3-6 hrs., cooled, filtered, 20 g. 50% NaOH solution added to the filtrate, the mixture boiled 30 min., evaporated, 500 cc. H<sub>2</sub>O added to the residue, and the mixture acidified with HCl to give 43.7 g. 2,2'-thiobis(4,6-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid). Similarly prepared are: 2,2'-methylenebis(3,4,6-trichlorophenoxypropionic acid), 2,2'-thiobis(4,6-dichlorophenoxypropionic acid), 2,2'-dithiobis(4,6-dichlorophenoxy-β-oxobutyric acid), 2,2'-benzylidenebis(6-chlorophenoxypropionic acid), 4,4'-ethylidenebis(2,6-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid), and 4,4'-vinylidenebis(2,6-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid), useful as anthelmintics.

IT 98527-89-0, Propionic acid, 3,3'-[methylenebis[(3,4,6-trichloro-o-phenylene)oxy]]di- 100148-47-8, Acetic acid, [ethylidenebis[(2,6-dichloro-p-phenylene)oxy]]di- (preparation of)

RN 98527-89-0 CAPLUS  
 CN Propionic acid, 3,3'-[methylenebis[(3,4,6-trichloro-o-phenylene)oxy]]di-  
 (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



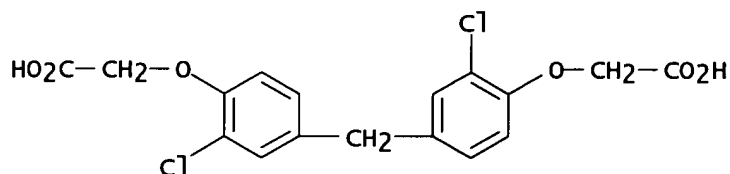
RN 100148-47-8 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [ethylidenebis[(2,6-dichloro-p-phenylene)oxy]]di- (7CI) (CA  
 INDEX NAME)



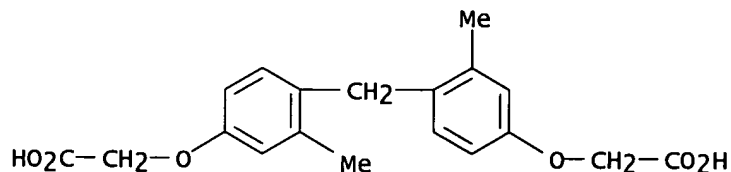
L8 ANSWER 163 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 1958:113454 CAPLUS  
 DN 52:113454  
 OREF 52:20035g-i,20036a-c  
 TI Regulators of plant growth  
 AU Mirek, Julian  
 CS Univ. Krakow, Pol.  
 SO Zeszyty Nauk. Uniw. Jagiel., Set. Nauk Mat.-Przyrod., Mat., Fiz., Chem.  
 (1957), No. 3, 117-46  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB Biol. activity with regard to plant growth is discussed. A number of derivs. of phenoxyethanol were prepared. The alcs. (0.2 mole) in 400 ml. PhMe with 4.6 g. Na heated 2-5 hrs., the Na removed, 0.2 mole BrCH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>Et added, the mixture heated 1.5-2 hrs., washed with H<sub>2</sub>O, dried, and distilled gave Et esters which, when hydrolyzed with 25% NaOH for 10-15 min. at the b.p., afforded Na salts which gave with concentrated HCl the following RC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>OCH<sub>2</sub>OCH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H (R, b.p., Et ester b.p., and yield, and amide m.p. given): H, b16 207°, b16 177-8°, 22 g., 104-5°; o-Me, b8 202-4°, b8 178-9°, 24 g., 56-8°; m-Me, b16 214-16°, b15 181-3°, 27 g., 64-5°; p-Me, m. 54-6°, b16 185-6°, 25 g., 87-8°; o-Cl, b16 224-6°, b16 180-5°, 26 g., 66-7°; p-Cl(I), b7 214-16°, b11 188-90°, 27 g., 98-9°. Derivs. of diphenylmethane are prepared 4,4'-Dihydroxydiphenylmethane (6 g.) melted with 8 g. ClCH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H (II), 8 g. NaOH in 18 ml. H<sub>2</sub>O added portionwise, the mixture heated 2 hrs. on the water bath, HCl added, the precipitate washed, and crystallized from AcOH and

dilute EtOH gave 3.2 g. methanebis(4-phenoxyacetic acid), m. 101-2°; di-Me ester, m. 65-6°; di-Et ester, m. 43-4°; di-amide, m. 232-3° (50% ACOH). From the filtrate p-(p-hydroxybenzyl)phenoxyacetic acid hydrate, m. 166-7°, was isolated by crystallization from H<sub>2</sub>O and dilute EtOH: Me ester, m. 119-20°. Similarly, 5 g. 3,3'-dihydroxydiphenylmethane with 6.5 g. II gave 4.6 g. methanebis(3-methyl-4-phenoxyacetic acid), m. 189-90°; di-Me ester, m. 79-80°; di-Et ester, m. 46-7°; diamide, m. 210-11°. 3,3'-Dichloro-4,4'-dihydroxydiphenylmethane (6.5 g.) with 6.5 g. II gave 5.3 g. methanebis(3-chloro-4-phenoxyacetic acid), m. 211-12°; di-Me ester, m. 93-4°; di-Et ester, m. 69-70°; diamide, m. 263-4°. 3,3'-Dinitro-4,4'-dihydroxydiphenylmethane (10 g.) melted with 9 g. II, 9 g. NaOH in 18 ml. H<sub>2</sub>O added, the mixture heated on a water bath for 2 hrs. and cooled, HCl added, the precipitate filtered off, dried, and extracted with 1.5 l. hot H<sub>2</sub>O gave 2.5 g. yellow 4-(3-nitro-4-hydroxybenzyl)-2-nitro-phenoxyacetic acid, m. 146-7°; yellow Me ester, m. 89-90°. According to current theories of plant-hormone action, the acids prepared should be active; eight-days' growth of pea shoots, however, was not affected by 0.001M Na salts of all acids prepared, except for I which stopped further growth after 3 days. 60 references.

- IT 114793-55-4, Acetic acid, [methylenebis[(3-chloro-p-phenylene)oxy]]di-  
(esters (di-))  
RN 114793-55-4 CAPLUS  
CN Acetic acid, [methylenebis[(3-chloro-p-phenylene)oxy]]di- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

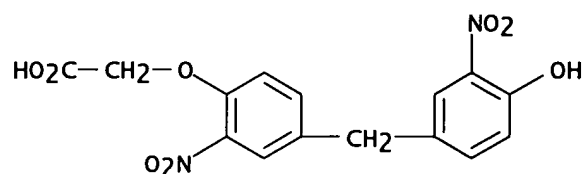


- IT 121677-14-3, Acetic acid, [methylenebis[(3-methyl-p-phenylene)oxy]]di-  
(esters (di-))  
RN 121677-14-3 CAPLUS  
CN Acetic acid, [methylenebis[(3-methyl-p-phenylene)oxy]]di- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

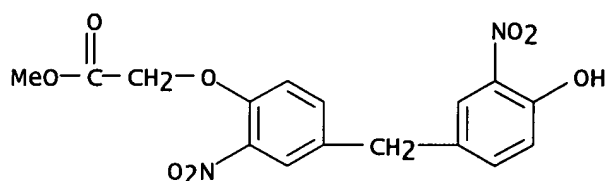


- IT 100881-21-8, Acetic acid, [α-(4-hydroxy-3-nitrophenyl)-2-nitro-p-tolyloxy]- 101351-67-1, Acetic acid, [α-(4-hydroxy-3-nitrophenyl)-2-nitro-p-tolyloxy]-, methyl ester  
114793-55-4, Acetic acid, [methylenebis[(3-chloro-p-phenylene)oxy]]di- 121677-14-3, Acetic acid, [methylenebis[(3-methyl-p-phenylene)oxy]]di-  
(preparation of)  
RN 100881-21-8 CAPLUS

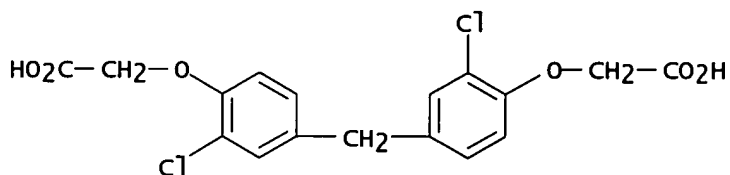
CN Acetic acid, [ $\alpha$ -(4-hydroxy-3-nitrophenyl)-2-nitro-p-tolyloxy]- (6CI)  
(CA INDEX NAME)



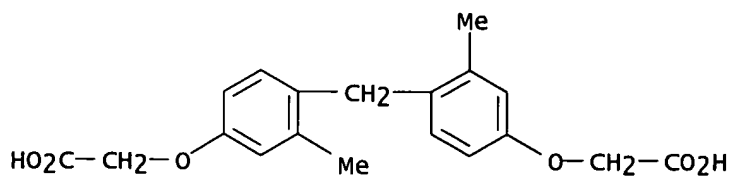
RN 101351-67-1 CAPLUS  
CN Acetic acid, [ $\alpha$ -(4-hydroxy-3-nitrophenyl)-2-nitro-p-tolyloxy]-, methyl ester (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 114793-55-4 CAPLUS  
CN Acetic acid, [methylenebis[(3-chloro-p-phenylene)oxy]]di- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 121677-14-3 CAPLUS  
CN Acetic acid, [methylenebis[(3-methyl-p-phenylene)oxy]]di- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



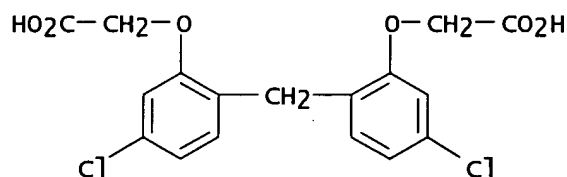
L8 ANSWER 164 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
AN 1952:17731 CAPLUS  
DN 46:17731  
OREF 46:3082c-d  
TI 2,2'-Methylenebis(4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid)  
IN Faith, Herman E.  
PA Allied Laboratories, Inc.  
DT Patent



LA Unavailable

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2565171		19510821	US 1950-170475	19500626
AB	2,2'-Methylenebis(4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid) (I) is used as fungicide and bactericide in the form of its water-soluble Na salt. I, m. 242-5° (from EtOH), is prepared by refluxing 7 g. of 2,2'-methylenebis(4-chlorophenol) and 5.28 g. NaOH in 33 ml. water, 2 hrs. with 6.3 g. ClCH <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>2</sub> H, precipitating I by HCl, and purifying it by repptn. from NaHCO <sub>3</sub> .				
The	hemi-Pb salt is prepared by adding 16.5 g. Pb(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> in 400 cc. water to the alkaline solution of 38.7 g. I in 900 ml. Me <sub>2</sub> CO, the mono-Pb salt is prepared				
by	addition of twice the amount of Pb(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> .				
IT	791629-95-3, Acetic acid, [methylenebis(4-chloro-o-phenyleneoxy)]di-				
	(salts)				
RN	791629-95-3 CAPLUS				
CN	Acetic acid, [methylenebis(4-chloro-o-phenyleneoxy)]di- (5CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				



L8 ANSWER 165 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1951:21762 CAPLUS

DN 45:21762

OREF 45:3826g-i,3827a-h

TI Aldehyde-phenol reaction products and derivatives

AU Faith, H. Eldridge

CS Pitmen-Moore Co., Indianapolis, IN

SO Journal of the American Chemical Society (1950), 72, 837-9

CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863

DT Journal

LA Unavailable

AB The Baeyer and Lederer-Manasse reactions were applied successfully by different methods to a variety of phenols and aldehydes to produce a number of sym. and mixed methylenebisphenols and phenol alcs. Direct substitutions were made in several methylenebisphenol derivs. One-step condensation of phenols with aldehydes, 2:1 ratio. Method A. To 20 g. concentrated H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> in 40 cc. AcOH and 0.1 mol substituted phenol in 20 cc.

AcOH, 4.2 cc. 40% HCHO was added during 2.5 h. at 0-5°, the mixture stirred cold 3 h., then 18.5 h. at room temperature, poured into cold water, and the precipitate filtered off and neutralized with NaHCO<sub>3</sub>. Method B. Paraldehyde

(18 g.) was added to 0.8 mol p-ClC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>OH (I) in 400 g. 75% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> at 0-5° during 4 h., the mixture stirred 3 h., water added, and the unreacted I removed by adjusting the solution to pH 8 and filtering off the precipitate

Method

C. HCHO (0.116 mol 40%) was added during 3 h. to 0.209 mol p-HOC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>AsO<sub>3</sub>H<sub>2</sub> in 180 g. 90% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> at 0-5°, the mixture kept cold 21 h., water added, the precipitate washed with cold dilute H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, dissolved in NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, dilute HCl

added, and the precipitate washed with dilute HCl. Method D. I (0.215 mol) and

BzH in 135 g. 90% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> were treated as in Method C, the product washed with water, dissolved in ether, neutralized with NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, the solution concentrated,

and the product precipitated with petr. ether. Method E. Paraformaldehyde (1.58

g.) was added to 0.1 mol of the phenol in 15 cc. AcOH, the mixture saturated with dry HCl at 5°, allowed to stand 4 h. in an ice bath, then at room temperature 20 h., and the product precipitated with petr. ether. Method

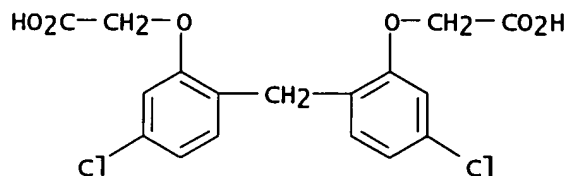
F.

Equimol. amts. of I and HCHO yielded 54% 2,6-bis(hydroxymethyl)-4-chlorophenol, m. 154-5° (from water). 6-Chlorothymol and HCHO yielded 54% 2-hydroxymethyl-6-chlorothymol (II), m. 62-4° (from petr. ether). 2,2'-Methylenebis(4-chlorophenol) (III) (0.1 mol) treated with 0.2 mol HCHO for 4 days yielded 2,2'-dihydroxy - 3 - hydroxymethyl - 5,5' - dichlorodiphenylmethane. Condensations of phenol alcs. with phenols. Method G. (a) II (0.1 mol) and 0.1 mol of the phenol were allowed to react in 60 cc. AcOH. (b) 6-(Hydroxymethyl)thymol and thymol condensed by G (a) to yield 6,6'-methylenedithymol. Direct substitution of methylene-, ethylidene-, and benzylidenebisphenols. Method H. Methylation in Me<sub>2</sub>CO with Me<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>. Method I. ClCH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H was refluxed with the methylenebisphenol in NaOH for 2 h. Method J. Iodination by the method of Burger, et al. (C.A. 39, 4855.9). Method K. (a) The methylenebisphenol (40 g.) was heated at 100° for 4 h. with 31 g. concentrated H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, 500 cc. water added, the mixture filtered, adjusted

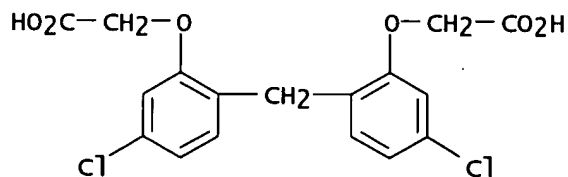
to

pH 5.6 with NaOH, and the Ca salt formed from the precipitate in EtOAc. (b) Concentration of the filtrate from K (a) yielded an EtOAc-insol. Na salt from which the Ba salt was formed. Method L. (a) Fuming HNO<sub>3</sub> (d. 1.5) (34 g.) and 0.25 mol III in 550 cc. AcOH were allowed to stand 1.5 h. at 25°. (b) The dinitro derivative was reduced with SnCl<sub>2</sub> in HCl-alc. at 80° for 1 h. (c) The diamino compound was selectively acetylated. p-ClC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>SH and HCHO by method A yielded 75% bis(4-chlorophenylmercapto)methane, m. 44-5° (from MeOH). ar-Substituted diphenylmethanes of the general formula Ph<sub>2</sub>CHR were prepared (the substituents and their positions on the rings of the diphenylmethanes, R, method and yield (%), m.p. (uncor.), and solvent given): x,x'-di-OH, x,x'-di-Cl (x,x'-methylenebis(4-chlororesorcinol)), H, A 60 (kept cold 24 h.), 150-1°, (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl)<sub>2</sub>; x,x'-di-OH, x,x'-di-OMe, x,x'-di-Cl, (x,x'-methylenebis(3-methyl-4-chlorophenol)), H, A -, 180-2°, heptane; 2,2'-di-OH, 5,5'-di-Cl, Me, B 65, 170-1°, heptane-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>; 2,2'-di-OH, 5,5'-di-AsO<sub>3</sub>H<sub>2</sub>, H, C 22, >300°, dilute HCl; 2,2'-di-OH, 5,5'-di-Cl, Ph, D 46, 168-9.5°, xylene; 2,2'-di-OH, 3,3'-di-iso-Pr, 5,5'-di-Cl, 6,6'-di-Me, H, E 44, 128-9°, naphtha; 2,2'-di-OH, 3-CH<sub>2</sub>OH, 5,5'-di-Cl, H, F 36, 165-7°, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>; 2,2'-di-OH, 3-iso-Pr, 5-Cl, 5'-tert-Bu, 6-Me, H, Ga 64, 158-9°, heptane; 2,2'-di-OH, 3-iso-Pr, 5,5'-di-Cl, 6-Me, H, Ga 44, 134.5-5.5°, heptane-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>; 2,4'-di-OH, 6,2'-di-Me, 3,5'-di-iso-Pr, 5-Cl, H, Ga 23, 174-6°, heptane-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>; 2,2'-di-Me, 4,4'-di-OH, 5,5'-di-iso-Pr, H, Gb 78 (42% by E), 162-4°, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>-petr. ether; 2,2'-di-MeO, 5,5'-di-Cl, H, H 70, 95-7°, MeOH (fungicidal activity reported); 2,2'-di-OCH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H, 5,5'-di-Cl, H, I 71, 242-5°, EtOH; 2,2'-di-OH, 3,3'-di-I, 5,5'-di-Cl, H, J 38, 195-6°, AcOH; same substituents, Ph, J 66, 193-4.5°, AcOH; same substituents, Me, J 53, 123-4.5°, AcOH; 2,2'-di-OH, 3-iso-Pr, 3'-I, 5-Cl, 5'-tert-Bu, 6-Me, H, J 28, 126-7°, naphtha; 2,2'-di-OH, 3-SO<sub>3</sub>H, 5,5'-di-Cl, H, Ka 33, -, water (Ca salt, dihydrate); 2,2'-di-OH, 3,3'-di-SO<sub>3</sub>H, 5,5'-di-Cl, H, Kb 27, -, water (Ba salt, dihydrate); 2,2'-di-OH, 3,3'-di-NO<sub>2</sub>, 5,5'-di-Cl, H, La 63, 181-2°, AcOH; 2,2'-di-OH, 3,3'-di-NH<sub>2</sub>, 5,5'-di-Cl, H, Lb 83, 230-2°, EtOH; 2,2'-di-OH, 3,3'-(AcNH)<sub>2</sub>, 5,5'-di-Cl, H, Lc 29,

228-9°, EtOH.  
 IT 791629-95-3, Acetic acid, [methylenebis(4-chloro-o-phenyleneoxy)]di-  
 (preparation of)  
 RN 791629-95-3 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [methylenebis(4-chloro-o-phenyleneoxy)]di- (5CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

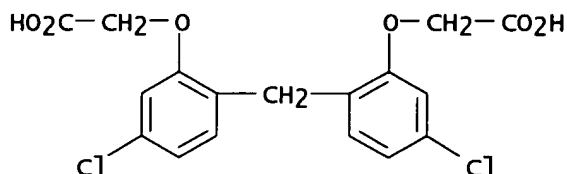


L8 ANSWER 166 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 1950:10965 CAPLUS  
 DN 44:10965  
 OREF 44:2157i,2158h-i  
 TI Fungicidal activity of bisphenols  
 AU Marsh, Paul B.; Butler, Mary L.; Clark, Bernice S.  
 SO Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry (Washington, D. C.)  
 (1949), 41, 2176-84  
 CODEN: JIECAD; ISSN: 0095-9014  
 DT Journal  
 LA Unavailable  
 AB Data from expts. on 39 bisphenols not previously tested and new comparative data on several compds. tested in earlier work (C.A. 40, 5188.5) are presented. The test methods were similar to or identical with those described in the previous paper, Bisphenolic bridges consisting of -CH2-, -CHCH3-, -CHC6H5-, -CH:CH-, and -S- have been found compatible with high activity, whereas -SO- and -SO2- bridges are less active. Halogens in all 4 positions ortho to the bisphenolic OH groups causes low activity. Br contributes less than Cl to fungicidal activity in bisphenols of high halogen content. Bisphenols with a chlorothymol type of structure, with very high mol. wts., with no halogen, or with ether linkages blocking both phenolic OH groups showed low activity.  
 IT 791629-95-3, Acetic acid, [methylenebis(4-chloro-o-phenyleneoxy)]di-  
 (as fungicide)  
 RN 791629-95-3 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [methylenebis(4-chloro-o-phenyleneoxy)]di- (5CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 167 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 1950:10964 CAPLUS  
 DN 44:10964  
 OREF 44:2157h-i

TI Control of *Uromyces caryophyllinus* and *Heterosporium echinulatum* of pinks and *Sphaerotheca pannosa* of roses  
 AU Borzini, Giovanni  
 SO Notiziario sulle Malattie delle Piante (1949), No. 2, 1-3  
 CODEN: NOMPA8; ISSN: 0468-9291  
 DT Journal  
 LA Unavailable  
 AB A preliminary report of satisfactory results of expts. with various S and Cu or S-Cu com. products.  
 IT 791629-95-3, Acetic acid, [methylenebis(4-chloro-o-phenyleneoxy)]di- (as fungicide)  
 RN 791629-95-3 CAPLUS  
 CN Acetic acid, [methylenebis(4-chloro-o-phenyleneoxy)]di- (5CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 168 OF 168 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 1949:4573 CAPLUS  
 DN 43:4573  
 OREF 43:1053h-i,1054a-c  
 TI  $\beta$ -Aryloxy carboxylic acids  
 IN Gresham, Thomas L.; Shaver, Forrest W.  
 PA The B. F. Goodrich Co.  
 DT Patent  
 LA Unavailable  
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2449991		19480928	US 1945-620659	19451005

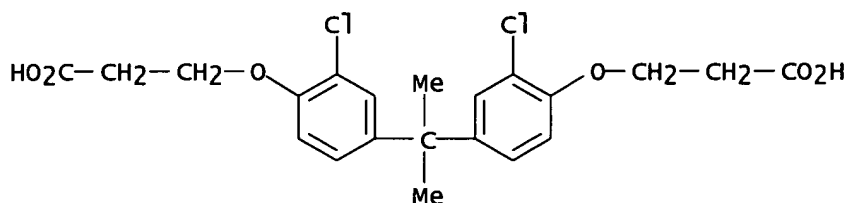
AB The acids are prepared by condensation of a phenol with  $\beta$ -propionolactone (I) or its analogs. The phenol may carry substituents such as halogens, CN, CO, -N.tplbond.N, thio, and sulfone compds., and many others. The presence of reactive H in the substituent, however, complicates the reaction, since this group itself may enter the condensation. Refluxing I with PhOII 10 hrs., followed by the addition of H<sub>2</sub>O and distillation of the separated oil, gives 39%  $\beta$ -phenoxypropionic acid, b<sub>26</sub> 188-9°, m. 97-8°. Condensation in C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub> solution or using PhONa in H<sub>2</sub>O, followed by acidification, gives smaller yields. o-ClC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>OH in aqueous NaOH slowly mixed with I and kept at 25-30° for 2 hrs. gives on acidification 80% white crystals of  $\beta$ -(o-chlorophenoxy)propionic acid, m. 109-11°.  $\beta$ -(p-chlorophenoxy)propionic acid, m. 135-6°.  $\beta$ -(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)propionic acid, m. 92-3°, is an excellent plant-growth promoter, o-NO<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>OH and NaOH in water with I at 20-40° give, after addition of HCl, 48%  $\beta$ -(o-nitrophenoxy)propionic acid, m. 120-2°, as an oil. By the same procedure were prepared the p- and m-nitro compds. and derivs. with 2-naphthol, m. 140-3°, m-cresol, m. 100-3°, and o-methoxyphenol, m. 136-7°. Treating [3,4-Cl(HO)C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>]<sub>2</sub>CMe<sub>2</sub> with 2 mols. I in water in the presence of NaOH for 1 hr., passing CO<sub>2</sub> through the solution, and extracting the nonreacted dihydric phenol with EtOAc,

gives bis[3-chloro-4-(2-carboxyethoxy)phenyl]dimethylmethane, useful as a plasticizer.

IT 857226-90-5, Propionic acid, 3,3'-[isopropylidenebis(2-chloro-p-phenyleneoxy)]di-  
(preparation of)

RN 857226-90-5 CAPLUS

CN Propionic acid, 3,3'-[isopropylidenebis(2-chloro-p-phenyleneoxy)]di- (5CI)  
(CA INDEX NAME)



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